SUNDAY TIMES, June 15, 1930.

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Sunday Times

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RENEWED WEAKNESS—REPARATIONS LOAN—INDUSTRIAL POINTS—RHODESIANS REACT—OIL DIVIDENDS—RUBBER REMEDIES.

(R. J. BARRETT, Financial Editor.)

When markets reopened after the Whitsuntide holiday they were influenced mainly by the slump that had occurred in New York on the previous Saturday. The effect of this extended to Internationals generally, and the majority of Home investments trended downwards. Deplorable trade returns, bad traffics, and fear of a reduction in the half-yearly dividends caused heavy selling of Railway stocks, and prices in some cases reached new low records, London Midland and Scottish Ordinary and London and North-Eastern Preferred and Deferred Ordinary stocks showing particularly severe falls.

The gilt-edged group and the Foreign market had to contend with the issue of the German 5½ per cent. International loan on terms involving a yield of almost 6⅛ per cent.

A recovery in India Government stocks following the publication of the first part of the Simon Commission's report was a welcome feature of the week. It is hoped that a calmer political atmosphere will gradually supervene, though the magnitude of the task that still confronts Great Britain in maintaining order in the Dependency is fully recognised.

Argentine and Brazilian Railway prices continue to drift, and, taking markets as a whole, the volume of business passing is most unsatisfactory. It is the exception rather than the rule to find a firm of brokers or dealers who are more than earning expenses.

REPARATIONS LOAN.

The outstanding International financial event of last week was the flotation of the long-awaited Reparations Loan. The fact that the lists of the London issue, consisting of £12,000,000 of German Government International 5½ per cent. stock at 90 per cent., were closed within four hours of their opening does not necessarily imply that the operation was a great popular success, even if the amount offered was over-subscribed.

The issue was well supported by banks, insurance houses, and other large investors, who realised the importance of achieving the partial capitalisation of Reparations annuities, for which the loan provided. Whether the bonds, excellent investment as they are, will achieve popularity is another question, the answer to which can be given only by experience. As the call of 25 per cent. is not due until after the next account day, dealings will be for July 10 account, and the market looks for a small premium.

In the United States the American portion of the issue was a prompt success, the amount offered being over-subscribed by noon on Thursday. The loan is understood to have met with a good reception also in other foreign centres, thanks to official backing. But the absorption of £60,000,000 of stock by world markets suffering depression must take time, as there is an over-supply of this type of investment at the moment. Still, it need not be doubted that investors who get in on the ground floor will eventually be able to realise at a premium, even if the terms of issue make the loan look less attractive than those of German and other Continental States already available.

LYONS' RECORD.

We dealt a few Sundays ago with shop shares, pointing out that, while many manufacturing enterprises were faring badly, retailers, especially those operating through a multiplicity of branches, were doing a very profitable business. Of the many multiple shop undertakings in the country, the famous catering firm of J. Lyons and Co. is probably the largest in point of turnover, and certainly one of the most consistently successful.

In the past year it set up a new record with a net profit falling short of the million mark by £64,000, and exceeding the previous year's figure by £27,000. That is surely a very remarkable achievement, considering that general trading conditions in the latter part of the financial year were not altogether favourable even for the most enterprising undertakings. It is hard to realise that only ten years ago Lyons' profits were a little less than £400,000. Few companies have made such wonderful progress within so brief a period.

Some shareholders may be disappointed because the dividend is merely maintained, but any increase in the present rate of distribution would have been contrary to the directors' policy of conserving resources at a time when so many popular commercial enterprises are feeling the effects of general industrial depression. Their participation in the company's prosperity may take another form now that the reserve fund, the bulk of which is employed in the business, has reached £1,300,000.

As to the future, the chances are all in favour of continued expansion, as the company's activities in all branches of its vast organisation are constantly being extended. On its manufacturing side the company should benefit by the lower cost of several important raw materials, while the margin of profit in its retail business should be increased for the same reason. Its Ordinary shares yield only a modest return at the present price, but they must continue to be regarded as one of the gilt-edged investments of the industrial market.

INDUSTRIAL POINTS.

Although public interest in Industrials was still at a low ebb many interesting developments took place during the past week. Of these chief importance attached to the initial steps towards the reorganisation of the Royal Mail group of shipping companies by the appointment of a committee of bankers and accountants to confer with the board and the invitation to Mr. Walter Runciman to become a director. The City was relieved to find that banking facilities were being continued and the loans from the British and North of Ireland Governments extended and Royal Mail issues experienced a general advance, thus justifying the recent contention that as speculative investments the Debenture stocks were worth consideration.

On the other hand the passing of the Harland and Wolff Preference dividend, while due to the necessity of conserving cash resources, came as an unpleasant shock. It is assumed that many months must elapse before the investigation into the affairs of the group is completed, and a plan is devised to make the capitalisation conform to the present value of the assets. Possibly the upshot will be a vast amalgamation as suggested by Lord Kylsant at the Lamport and Holt meeting.

Bears of American securities, encouraged by their successes at the previous week-end, kept hammering away at the market, though the circulation in New York of sensational and untrue rumours achieved only temporary success. But the public here was in no mood to lend support, and the general drift of values was still downwards. United Molasses among others suffered severely from liquidation, and only a small premium is quoted on the new 6 per cent. Preference. Both these and Niger new 5 per cent. Guaranteed Debentures are worth attention now that they are obtainable at only a small premium.

Allied Newspapers, after being 1 3-16, hardened to 1 5-16 after the meeting. The Chairman, Lord Camrose, dealt with the satisfactory way in which competition in the provincial centres had been met and circulation and advertising figures maintained. He also announced an agreement with Northcliffe Newspapers whereby the latter company would not start competing journals in Cardiff, Sheffield, or Aberdeen. Amalgamated Press remained at 22s. A general setback in Brewery shares remained without explanation, apart from the issue of Debentures by two companies to purchase other undertakings. In the Tobacco group Carreras, after rallying on the maintenance of the interim dividend on the larger capital, were again subjected to bear pressure.

General Electrics spurted at the close on the 4 per cent. bonus, in addition to the usual dividend. Callender's Cables improved on the increased profits and the doubling of the reserves. English Electrics remained unresponsive to the changes on the board and the arrangement to co-operate with the American Westinghouse Company. Columbia Graphophones were caught in the Wall Street slump, and the price of the 10s. shares now approximates closely to that of Gramophone £1 shares, which is of interest in view of the fact that the basis of the suggested amalgamation has yet to be worked out.

Leylands, in the Motor group, made some response to the payment of the arrears of Preference dividend, as foreshadowed in the report, thus clearing the way for the start of dividends on the Ordinary shares. Elsewhere a sharp fall in Philips Lamps—a comparatively recent introduction—produced a statement from the board that profits in the first four months of this year were considerably higher than for the corresponding period of 1929, and that the same progress is expected to continue. A setback in Murex followed upon the proposal to create 100,000 new 10s. shares to acquire another business.

Cables and Wireless closed flat in anticipation of the report, which, it is thought, will be issued in the course of this week. The market has ceased to expect a dividend on the "A" Ordinary stock, though it is assumed that the 5½ per cent. Preference interest will be duly forthcoming.

INVESTMENT HINTS.

A first-class investment is provided by New York and General Trust 5 per Cent. Debenture stock 1960, a fairly large line of which was recently on offer at 92¼, free of stamp, showing a yield of £5 8s. per cent. In the year ended January 3 last the company earned a net revenue of £43,019, and Lord St. Davids, at the meeting, said that the current year's revenue should be about the same. He added that when the time is propitious for issuing the full amount of Debenture stock, so that it is equal to the amount of share capital, the revenue should improve. This indicates that holders of the Debentures will be given a further opportunity of adding to their holdings.

As a high-yielding speculative investment Mexican Light and Power 7 per Cent. Preference is worth attention. At 77½ the yield, allowing for exchange, is about 9 per cent., and the accounts for 1929 show that the dividends on these and the 4 per Cent. Second Preference shares were covered almost twice, the available surplus being $1,177,860, out of which the Preference dividends absorbed $648,000. The business is well managed, and the fresh finance required is being provided by the sale of 7½ per Cent. unsecured bonds, convertible into Ordinary shares, thus avoiding any permanent increase in the funded debt.

Cope Brothers, previously recommended, are still a good Industrial purchase at 30s., the yield being 8¾ per cent. Profits for the past year amounted to £43,739, against £36,619, and after providing for the dividend £55,104, against £54,668, was carried forward. Such results in a difficult year are satisfactory, and justify the hope of a still better showing in the future.

With other shares of a similar class, those of Maple and Co. have fallen heavily, the present price of 30s. comparing with the highest this year of 40s. 6d., and a highest in 1929 of 48s. 6d. For last year the dividend was reduced from 15 per cent. to 12½ per cent., but the decline in profits from £328,842 to £263,676 was attributable partly to the rebuilding of the Tottenham Court Road frontage, the completion of which should be of material assistance to the business in the current year. At the present level the shares yield over 8¼ per cent., and are reasonably attractive as a speculative investment.

RHODESIANS REACT.

In the Mining markets, Northern Rhodesians go from bad to worse. At the present stage the price of copper may be little more than a sentimental consideration; but the successive declines of the past week have undoubtedly exerted a depressing effect. The general public wisely holds aloof; the insiders are either unable or unwilling to render any considerable amount of support. As a result, the quotations for the coming producers show substantial losses. Moreover, the shares of finance companies interested—especially the Anglo-American group—have been sharply marked down. No great amount of selling was encountered, but dealers took the view that the dividends of the companies in question are likely to be reduced by reason of their Rhodesian commitments.

Subscriptions were invited at 99 for £1,500,000 7 per cent. 15-year Debenture stock of the Roan Antelope Copper Mines carrying the right of conversion into shares. Of the issue £1,000,000 was allotted firm and the balance guaranteed. In the prospectus the profits, on the basis of best selected copper at £60 per ton, were estimated at £1,000,000 per annum. Interest on the Debentures will call for £105,000. The lists were closed on Friday afternoon, the issue being fully subscribed.

A relapse in tin to the lowest price for twenty years has been accompanied by renewed weakness in tin shares. The Malayan Government is stated to have intimated that it is much concerned about the present depression in the tin industry, and "has under consideration measures appropriate to the occasion." This has been erroneously interpreted to mean action on the lines taken shortly after the war, when surplus stocks in the East were absorbed and nursed for better times. An announcement on the part of the Tin Producers' Association as to suspension of production for several months is expected any day. Lead-zinc and silver shares have moved downwards with the metals.

For the reasons mentioned last week, gold issues generally have been well maintained. On the hopeful prospects, Sub Nigels achieved prominence amongst the high-priced and Randfonteins amongst the low-priced descriptions.

OIL DIVIDENDS.

The declaration by the Mexican and Canadian Eagle Oil companies of dividends on the Ordinary shares was an encouraging event. While it had been hoped that the Canadian company would be able to declare a dividend it was not generally anticipated that a distribution would be forthcoming from the Mexican company. The payment on Mexican Eagle Ordinary of 6 per cent. is the first since 1922, while that on the Canadian issue of 12 Canadian cents per share is the first since the formation of the undertaking in 1928.

Despite this pleasant surprise the Oil share market failed to show any appreciably greater activity, public interest still being practically negligible.

An announcement of a less favourable nature was that the Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields' dividend is to be reduced from 22½ per cent. to 15 per cent. The final payment last year was at the rate of 30 per cent., making 52½ per cent. for the year. This follows a similar reduction by the Trinidad Leaseholds Company in May last, and in each case the reductions were accompanied by statements from the directors to the effect that although production was being well maintained, the lower prices received for oil products had resulted in a decrease in revenue. It would appear that oil operations in Trinidad are not being attended with the same measure of success as those in other parts of the world.

The big advance in earnings of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company for 1929 indicated in the preliminary announcement was confirmed by the report and accounts. Gross profits amounted to £7,355,417, compared with £3,616,636, or £4,822,181 per annum, for the previous nine months. The report stated that excellent results had attended the substantial additions made to the general equipment in Persia and elsewhere, and that further extensions of refinery plant, notably in Abadan, were in course of erection.

The Phœnix Oil and Transport report is due at the end of this month. When declaring an interim dividend of 2½ per cent. on the £1 shares and 3.465d. per share on the 1s. shares in January last, the directors stated that they hoped to recommend a payment of a similar amount when presenting the coming report. That this hope will be realised is confidently expected in the market in view of the recent excellent production figures of the company. The present levels of about 11s. 6d. for the £1 shares and 5s. 9d. for the 1s. shares appear to offer scope for improvement, the 1s. shares being relatively the cheaper, ranking, as they do, for division of profits, as to seven-twelfths of any amount paid on the £1 shares.

RUBBER REMEDIES.

New low records for raw rubber have become almost a daily occurrence, and on Wednesday business was recorded in the June and July position at 6d. A better tendency developed towards the close in sympathy with the New York market, where prices registered a modest recovery. Meanwhile, there are a number of those who take the view that the fall may prove a blessing in disguise by rendering it imperative to adopt some method of preventing a continuance of the present over-production with its consequent rise in World stocks.

As was the case just prior to the recent May tapping holiday, numerous remedies have been put forward, one or two of which appear to be moderately simple to arrange. At the meeting of the Kuala Geh Company Mr. W. J. Cotterell suggested the prohibition of the export of all scrap rubber. This, he estimated, would mean a reduction of over 80,000 tons per annum. Another proposition is one which has been voiced by Mr. Maude for years past, namely, the prohibition of all Sunday tapping, which should result in a considerable reduction of output.

Whatever scheme is adopted, the meeting of the British Dutch liaison committee towards the end of the month has now assumed greater importance than ever in view of the continued weakness of the raw rubber market. Ever optimistic, Mr. H. Eric Miller asserted at the Sialang meeting, that whatever may be the measures adopted to cope with the existing situation, demand will, in due course, inevitably overtake supply, and holders of shares in sound rubber-producing companies will be well advised to see things through to ensure participation in the better times which lie ahead.

Tea shares were extremely idle, with the mixed producers easier in sympathy with the rubber market. Bogawantalawas were a firm feature on the declaration of an improved dividend, 32½ per cent. being proposed, against 30 per cent. for the previous season. No auctions were held during the week in view of the recent holiday.

THE OUTLOOK.

Although the £12,000,000 which the British investor has been asked to provide for the Reparations Loan looks a formidable total the instalments are spread over a long period, and not till September 1 will the final payment be required. It is believed that the greater part of the loan has been taken by banks and finance houses, and although these count upon ultimately passing it on to the public the latter have not subscribed to such an extent as to immobilise their resources for other purposes.

Much of the recent disturbance in the Money market is traceable to the preparations for this international loan, and now that the subscription lists are closed the surplus money both here and at the various Continental centres where the loan was offered will begin to flow back into normal channels. The bulk of it, however, will be attracted by investment securities, and with the holiday season approaching no material increase in speculative business can be expected.

New York operators, after hoping against hope for a trade revival, are now thoroughly disillusioned, and the recent outbreak of liquidation from that quarter is probably not the last of its kind. When one considers the directions which a speculative revival could possibly take one is chiefly impressed by the excellent results announced by the leading oil companies and the return of others to the dividend-paying stage after a lapse of many years. The drawback to this market is that the number of really active speculative counters is very limited.

In the case of Kaffirs faint stirrings of life are visible. Should the negotiations for a better supply of native labour prove successful, and should the companies obtain the railway rate concessions for which they have petitioned the Government, the whole industry would receive a fresh stimulus, apart from any importance that may be attached to the claim by an Italian engineer of ability to effect a great reduction in costs by a new system of working. Satisfactory results have been shown for the past half year, and many market men think it is high time Kaffirs were "given an airing." But whether the public in their present mood would respond is another matter.

PAST WEEK'S MARKET FEATURES

	June 6.	June 13.	+ Rise or — Fall.
GILT-EDGED.			
War Loan 5%	102¼	102⅞	+ ⅞
Conversion 5%	103⅝	103⅝	+ ¼
Do. 4½%	98⅝	98½	— ⅛
Do. 3½%	77¼	77⅛	— ¼
Consolidated 4%	88⅛	87⅝	— ⅛
Funding 4%	89⅜	88⅝	— ⅝
India 3%	51½	54	+ 2½
L.C.C. 4½%	8s pm.	⅞ pm.	— ⅛
FOREIGN.			
Japanese 5½%	7⅜ pm.	5⅜ pm.	— ¼
Chinese 4½% '98	81½	82	+ ½
Danzig 7%	99¼	98¾	— ½
German 7%	106¾	106	— ¾
Rumanian 4%	46¾	46	— ¾
HOME AND FOREIGN RAILS.			
Gt. Western	83¼	82½	— ¾
L.M. and S.	48¼	47	— 1¼
Cen. Argentine	70¼	66½	— 3½
Leopoldina	49	46½	— 2½
Canadian Pac.	206	203	— 3
INDUSTRIALS.			
Allied Newspapers	1⅛	1⅛	—
Amalgmtd. Press	22/-	22/-	—
Assoc. Newspapers	1⅛	1⅛	—
Hydro-Electric	46	44¼	— 1¾
Brazil. Traction	49½	46⅛	— 3⅜
Intern. Nickel	31⅞	27⅛	— 4¾
Columbia Graph.	5⅛	4⅞	— ⅛
Gramophone	4½	4⅜	— ⅛
Royal Mail	17½	18	+ ½
Do. 5% Deb.	59	63	+ 4
Carreras	8	7⅞	— ⅛
Hudson's Bay	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Austin Motor	23/1¼	24/3	— 3/4½
Lamport & H. Db.	44	50	+ 6
General Electric	49/9	52/-	+ 2/3
MINES.			
Anglo-American	1⅜	1⅛	— ⅜
Rand Selection	11/-	8/6	— 2/6
Sub Nigel	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Randfontein	6/3	7/-	+ 9
Bwana M'Kubwa	16/-	14/6	— 1/6
Congo Borders	16½	15	— 1½
N'Changa	3⅛	2⅝	— ⅛
Charter	35/7½	34/1½	— 1/6
Rio Tinto	37¾	35½	— 2¼
London Tin	21/-	18/6	— 2/6
OILS.			
Anglo-Persian	4⅜	4⅜	—
Burmah	4½	4⅜	— ⅛
Lobitos	2⅛	2	— ⅛
Royal Dutch	32¾	32½	— ¼
Shell Transport	4⅜	4⅛	+ ⅛
V.O.C.	2⅛	2⅜	— ⅛
RUBBERS.			
Eastern International	1⅛	⅞	— ¼
Kuala Lumpur	1⅛	1⅜	— ⅛
Federated Selangor	¾	½	— ¼
Sedenak	1⅛	⅛	— ⅛
TEAS.			
Brahmapootra	27½	28	+ ½
Bogawantalawa	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Nuwara Eliya	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
Jas. Finlay & Co.	79/-	76/-	— 3/-

COMPANY MEETINGS.

VENEZUELAN OIL CONCESSIONS.

INCREASED OUTPUT, BUT AT LOWER PRICES.

1930 PROSPECTS.

The annual general meeting of the Venezuelan Oil Concessions, Limited, was held on Thursday at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C.

Mr. Andrew Agnew, C.B.E., who presided, said that last year they had met as shareholders of the V.O.C. Holding Company, Limited, but since then the amalgamation of the two companies had been effected, and the Holding company was now in process of liquidation. With regard to the profit and loss account now presented, the proceeds of oil and value of oil stocks was £4,885,597. That was an increase of £443,246 over the corresponding figure for 1928. While the net production had increased from 5,084,580 tons in 1928 to 6,469,206 tons in 1929, the average price per ton received for their production had been 15s. 1d. per ton, as against 17s. 6d. per ton in 1928. The balance of profit brought forward from 1928 was £190,005, to which the profit for the year 1929 had been added, £1,085,665, making a balance at the credit of profit and loss account of £1,275,671. They recommended payment of a dividend of 20 per cent. less income-tax at 4s. 6d. in the pound on both classes of shares.

Their profits for 1929 were less than those for 1928, despite the fact that in 1929 they had produced and delivered about 30 per cent. more oil than in 1928. That was almost entirely due to the bad prices which maintained throughout last year for oil of the grade which they produced. As shareholders knew, a very large percentage of the content of their oil was fuel, and the average price which maintained in the important markets of the world was lower in 1929 than in any year since 1922.

There had been a small reduction in the cost per barrel of oil produced and delivered as against 1928 costs, and the improvement in production cost would have been somewhat greater but for the fact that drilling was being diverted gradually from the shore towards the interior, which was necessarily attended by increased expenditure upon items such as construction of additional roads, longer pipelines, etc.

THE PRODUCTION.

As regarded the present year, the crude oil production up to May 31 was approximately 2,515,900 metric tons. That was equivalent to a rate of a little over 6,000,000 metric tons per annum. He anticipated that the total production for the year would amount to somewhat less than that figure. The lesser production was in line with what the chairman had told them the last time they met, that in consequence of their belief in the need for the restriction of production all over the world, and their determination to do their share in bringing about the desired results, the drilling programme was being considerably reduced. At the present time their drilling programme consisted of only nine strings, as against an average of sixteen strings in 1929. Great care was also being exercised to ensure the minimum production of gas per barrel of oil raised to the surface, which would lessen the cost of pumping the well later on, and satisfactory results had been achieved in that direction.

The restriction of drilling activity had been accompanied by very considerable reduction of expenditure in all directions, the benefits of which were already being realised. It had further been found possible to postpone a large part of the reclamation scheme at Lagunillas, which had been described in the report last year.

He felt sure it had been a source of satisfaction to the shareholders that altered conditions had enabled them to reopen the La Paz and Concepcion fields in the Maracaibo district at the end of last year, as had been mentioned in the report. While those fields were closed in they had valuable assets lying idle, and depreciation of the buildings and equipment was continuing at very much the same rate as if they had been in active use. With the exception of the older La Paz wells, which were only capable of producing by pumping, all the productive wells in the La Paz and Concepcion fields were now in regular operation. Their production since reopening had been fully up to expectations. Drilling had been resumed with one string in each field at the beginning of the present year, and the programme had recently been increased by the addition of a second rotary string at Concepcion. A further satisfactory feature of the Maracaibo district development was that the oil now being obtained commanded higher prices than any crude obtainable from the Bolivar District.

In connection with the probable trend of development towards the interior of the Bolivar district they had commenced the drilling of a well on a structure known as the Curacao anticline situated about 15 kms. due east of La Rosa. That well, which was being operated quite independently of their regular drilling programme, was spudded in in March, and has now reached a depth of 2,244 ft.

Another item of interest was the results which had been obtained recently by wells drilled in the lake near the shore of the Bolivar district by other companies. Provided the initial rates of production estimated as obtainable from certain of those wells were confirmed by final tests, the commercially productive area might now be considered to extend a considerable distance south of the Lagunillas field. It was true that the quality of the oil so far produced from those more southerly wells was somewhat disappointing, being about 12 degrees Beaumé, and that on to-day's market, with its glut of heavy oil, production from that particular area would not be very profitable.

CURRENT PROSPECTS.

He was sure the shareholders would want some indication from him as to the possibilities of the year 1930, but he was equally sure that they all knew that it was not their policy to prophesy without having very reliable information upon which to base any prophecy. Their prospects were so closely bound up with the future trend of world prices of oil products that it was quite impossible for him to make anything other than a very general estimate. All he could say was that a measure of co-operation which did not formerly exist between the large companies had attended the more recent efforts to place the petroleum industry as a whole on a sounder footing.

As regarded their own particular problems, he had already referred to increased expenditure which was being necessitated by their new wells being situated further from the shore, and they had deemed it necessary to increase their rates of amortisation, particularly on casing. A careful study of the decline curves of the production from the wells in the Bolivar district of Venezuela had made it apparent that their method of amortising the casing in those wells at the rate of 10 per cent. was inadequate. In the 1929 accounts they had corrected that, and they were hoping that the new rate of 15 per cent. would prove to be sufficient. They would realise that that meant a further addition to their production expenses. It also meant that they must maintain an adequate drilling programme to provide against the regular decline of producing wells. Happily the geological indications on their territory led them to expect that they had sufficient drilling ground for a good many years.

Sir John N. Barran, Bt., referring to the visit he paid to the company's oilfields last autumn, said that he found in Venezuela a highly organised machine for the handling of their important interests in all their varied aspects—political, financial and technical; a fine esprit de corps pervading the company's staff and workers; and a property, so far as one might presume to judge on a first visit, whose limits of profitable development were not yet in sight and might well not be for many years to come.

The report was unanimously adopted.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

ALLIED NEWSPAPERS.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS DESPITE ABNORMAL CONDITIONS

STRONG RESERVE POSITION.

LORD CAMROSE REVIEWS THE YEAR.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of Allied Newspapers, Ltd., was held on Thursday at Cannon Street Hotel, Cannon Street, E.C.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Camrose (chairman of the company) presided.

The Secretary (Mr. J. H. Oldham, F.C.I.S.) read the notice convening the meeting, and, in the absence of Sir Gilbert Garnsey, Mr. S. F. Tull read the report of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., the auditors.

The Chairman, who was received with applause, said: Ladies and gentlemen,—Before I deal with the business of the meeting, I have to refer to the death of our colleague, Mr. J. Murray Allison, which took place in June last. Mr. Murray Allison had been associated with the company since it was founded, and was in entire charge of our advertising arrangements. His death has been a great loss, not only to his colleagues on the Board, but to the company as a whole. Mr. Allison was a man of outstanding position and ability in the advertising field, and the services which he rendered to this company were of a great and lasting character. A charming personality and lovable friend, he is greatly missed by all those who were associated with him either in business or in friendship.

With your permission I will follow the usual course on these occasions and treat the report and accounts as read.

You will see from the report that, after making provision for taxation, and charging all management expenses, depreciation, and Directors' remuneration, the profits amount to £650,378. (Hear, hear.)

CONDITIONS DURING THE YEAR.

The comparative figures for the last three years are £682,000, £668,000, and £694,000. The profit for the year is, therefore, less than that for 1928. Having regard to the severe competition which has raged throughout the whole of the newspaper field the drop is not an unduly large one. We have had to contend with this competition so far as Allied Newspapers itself is concerned in every branch of the business; but perhaps almost more important than this competition has been the depression and unsettlement in trade, due among other things to the General Election last May and the financial crisis which occurred in September. Financial advertising particularly, from which we derive a large revenue, has been so small in amount since the beginning of last summer that one might almost say it has ceased to exist. Naturally, with extreme competition and diminution in revenue, the profits must suffer, and I think we are entitled to congratulate ourselves on the fact that we have done so well in the abnormal circumstances prevailing.

Turning to the balance-sheet itself, you will see that the amount of the Debenture stock outstanding has been reduced to £879,945. Other items do not call for particular mention, except that this year, under the provisions of the new Companies Act, the items of copyrights and goodwill, and land, plant, etc., are given separately. Naturally the first-named is one of very large proportions. In this and all other newspaper and publishing businesses, copyrights are, and always must be, the most important assets of all. So long as we continue to earn satisfactory profits and make adequate reserves, the asset is a satisfactory one, and if the reverse should happen there is no more depreciation in that asset than that which would take place in similar circumstances in a steelworks or a manufacturing business having large items in their balance-sheets for blast furnaces, plant, and general implements of their trade. (Hear, hear.)

RESERVE POSITION.

And as regards the question of reserves, in addition to the general reserve and the carry-forward, totalling roughly £750,000, as disclosed in our balance-sheet, we have a very large reserve in the item of investments in subsidiary companies. These are stated at a nominal figure of £8,014, but are worth, as I have told you on previous occasions, a very large sum of money, consisting, as they do, of the majority of the million Ordinary shares in the Edward Lloyd Investment Company and the whole of the Ordinary capital of Allied Northern Newspapers.

It is perhaps opportune at the present moment to take a general survey of what this company has achieved in the way of reserves created and expenditure of capital sums without recourse to further issues to the public.

When the company was founded in 1924 our Debentures amounted to £1,500,000. To-day they have been reduced to just over £880,000.

In the six years of the company's life we have spent on buildings and extensions at Manchester the sum of £400,000, and during the same period the installation of what is largely new plant at a cost of £420,000.

We appropriated from the reserve account three years ago the sum of £526,648 and completely discharged from our balance-sheet the item of preliminary and formation expenses. In other words, during our six years of trading we have created in all reserves amounting to a total of something like £1,300,000. And this figure, of course, does not include what might be called the very large undisclosed reserves in the item of investments, to which I have just referred.

ALLOCATION OF PROFITS.

Turning now to the Directors' report, you will see that the sum available, including the amount brought forward from last year's accounts, after payment of the Debenture, Preference, and Interim Ordinary dividends, is £349,861. We propose to place to general reserve the same sum as that which we have placed there for each of the last two years—£110,000—thereby bringing the general reserve fund up to a total of £580,000. We then recommend the payment of a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 4 per cent., less tax, making the total for the year 10 per cent., less tax. This will leave the sum of £177,861 to be carried forward, or an increase over the amount brought into the account of approximately £40,000.

As you will see, it would have been quite possible for us to have paid the same dividend as last year by reducing the amount placed to reserve by £23,000, or, alternatively, we might have drawn on the carry-forward to that extent and still maintained the allocation of £110,000 to the reserve fund.

Your Directors, I need hardly say, have given the most careful consideration to the problem, and they came to the conclusion that it would be sound finance, and in the real interests of the company and its shareholders, that the allocation to reserve should not be less than in previous years and that, having regard to the smaller profits earned, the carry-forward should be strengthened and not reduced.

While it is, of course, a disappointment to all of us as shareholders to receive the smaller dividend, I am quite sure that there will be general agreement with the course we recommend

EDWARD LLOYD'S NEW INSTALLATION.

Turning to our subsidiary companies, the prosperity of the Edward Lloyd Investment Company depends on that of Edward Lloyd, Ltd., the famous paper-makers, in which the Investment Company owns the whole of the Ordinary shares. I am happy to tell you that this concern has had a prosperous year, and has worked its mills at nearly full capacity. At the risk of wearying you, I would tell you again what I said last year—that Edward Lloyd, Ltd., is the largest individual newspaper-making plant not only in this country, but in the whole of the Empire and the United States of America. It can be safely said that nowhere in the wide world is newsprint manufactured on more modern and efficient lines than it is at the mills in Kent of Edward Lloyd, Ltd.

During the year the plant was added to by the installation of another full-sized paper-making machine, making the fourth of this type of machine in their Kemsley mill. The new machine was completed in the early part of this year, and is now beginning to get into its stride. There is every reason to believe that Edward Lloyd, Ltd., will have a record output for this year, and that it will produce something like 240,000 tons of paper. It is worthy of note that the company has achieved, and maintains, its position of pre-eminence in the paper-making field largely by reason of quality. Most of our own supplies comes from these mills, as do those of many other prominent newspapers and publications in this country; and the quality of the Edward Lloyd sheet has become a recognised standard not only in the home market, but in Australia and other countries in the Empire and abroad.

I propose to refer to the operations of our other subsidiary, Allied Northern Newspapers, at a later stage. You will have noticed that we have included for the first time a modest dividend from that company, amounting to £50,000 Despite the heavy costs this company has been put to in meeting competition, the company has made a satisfactory profit after payment of the interest on its Debentures. (Applause.)

ACTIVITIES IN MANCHESTER.

The publications owned directly by Allied Newspapers maintain their position in a very satisfactory way. The *Daily Dispatch* at Manchester has had to encounter increased competition from all the London daily newspapers, but has once again proved the solid nature of its hold upon its readers. The recently published net sales certificate of the *Daily Dispatch* shows a figure of 414,169, this despite the competition which I have mentioned and the continued depression in the cotton trade. During the year we took the step of putting news on the front page, an innovation which has met with the great approval of the reading public in the North. We can safely claim that as an advertising medium the *Daily Dispatch* is unique. It has identified itself closely with the large area which it serves, and as an advertising medium can hold its own in the way of results with any competing journal.

One of its activities during recent months was the holding of a great Cotton Fair in Manchester. This was an undertaking of considerable difficulty, and viewed at first with disapproval, almost amounting to suspicion, by many of those associated with the cotton trade. But the Fair proved eventually to be a tremendous success, and the *Daily Dispatch* has received the thanks of manufacturers and workmen alike. As a result of the Fair many hundreds of buyers were brought to Manchester, and the volume of business ensuing as a direct result of the Fair itself reached very large proportions.

It was the first step taken in the direction of advertising the cotton trade and the uses of cotton to the outside world, and the Cotton Week, which has since been inaugurated, is a direct result of the *Daily Dispatch* Fair.

The *Manchester Evening Chronicle* has likewise held its own, while our two national Sunday papers, the *Sunday Chronicle* and the *Empire News*, are as popular as ever. Although printed in Manchester, our arrangements for distribution are such that these papers can be bought all over the country on Sunday morning, while, of course, in Lancashire and Yorkshire and the North generally they are the supreme Sunday newspapers. Evidence of this is to be found in their latest sales certificates, that of the *Sunday Chronicle* being 1,011,287, and of the *Empire News* 1,248,997. (Applause.)

LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

About the *Sunday Times* I need hardly say anything. It continues to be a national Sunday newspaper, and to print the largest amount of advertising carried by any Sunday newspaper in the country.

Our two other London publications, issued by the subsidiary company, the Daily Sketch and Sunday Graphic, Ltd., have both had a good year. The *Daily Sketch* has not only maintained its popularity, but has achieved a position as an advertising medium almost without rival in the country. During the past year we have received many letters of commendation from advertisers speaking of the unusually large returns which their advertisements in the *Daily Sketch* have brought them, and the pulling powers of this paper as an advertising medium are becoming recognised as something out of the ordinary. The *Sunday Graphic*, too, has held its own well, despite the extraordinary competition which has raged during the past year in the Sunday newspapers field.

A review of the various newspapers controlled by Allied Northern Newspapers must be of special interest this year owing to the new competition which we have had to face in a number of our centres. So far as Glasgow is concerned, we have pursued more or less the even tenor of our way, and our publications there have not been troubled with any unusual competition. The *Daily Record* and the *Evening News* have both continued to progress in a favourable way.

Since our last meeting the purchase of the Aberdeen properties has been concluded, and satisfactory profits have been earned. On the other hand, in Newcastle, Derby, and Bristol we have had the competition of new evening papers. It would be idle to deny that this competition has proved costly to us in the way of decreased profits, although the competition has been withstood in each of the three centres in a perfectly magnificent way.

POSITION WELL MAINTAINED IN NEWCASTLE.

Take the case of Newcastle. While we naturally lost a little circulation in the first days, we have since more than regained it. (Applause.) I can state definitely that not only have we maintained our sales, but our figures show a slight increase on what they were fourteen months ago, when we had the field to ourselves. (Applause.) The *Newcastle Evening Chronicle* has been for years the great home journal of Newcastle and district, and it has maintained that position unimpaired in Newcastle itself and in that part of the country round Newcastle which can be properly described as the sphere of a Newcastle evening newspaper. To prove this statement it is only necessary for those interested to make inquiries on the spot.

The strength of the *Newcastle Evening Chronicle* can be illustrated by an examination of its small advertisements. For years it has been the great medium for the small or "want" advertisements of the district For the first four months of 1928 the *Newcastle Evening Chronicle* carried 34,636 of this kind of advertisement. In the same period of this year we published 33,704. In most categories there has been a slight increase, except for one or two, such as Property for Sale and Situations Vacant, where the figures are slightly down, due to

Continued on page 3 column 1

COMPANY MEETINGS.

Continued from page 2, col. 7.

there being fewer properties actually for sale and less employments available.

Every one of these 34,000 advertisements has been paid for at our full scale charge by the reader or advertiser himself. It illustrates to you what I mean when I say that the *Newcastle Evening Chronicle* is the family journal of the district when I tell you that none of these advertisements is canvassed for, and nearly all are brought into our offices by the readers themselves. (Hear, hear.)

I would add further that not only have we maintained our large volume of advertisements of local advertising, but we have not lost the patronage of a single local advertiser of any consequence whatsoever. Neither has any single local advertiser of standing diminished to any appreciable extent the amount of space he takes with us.

In Bristol the same story is to be told. In local advertising, "want" advertisements and those of the national advertiser we maintain our position completely, and after facing nearly nine months of competition, our position is as strong there as it was in September last. Here also, in the matter of sales we have not only kept our readers but made progress. In the area which a Bristol newspaper can effectively serve, the *Bristol Evening Times and Echo* is as popular as ever and maintains a definite superiority in its number of regular home readers. On the advertising side it has earned a larger volume of advertising—national and local—during the past nine months than ever before in its existence. (Applause.)

And in Derby, where our paper, the *Derby Daily Express*, has also had to meet competition, the position is the same. In each of these three centres our newspapers have maintained their positions intact, both in circulation and advertising revenue.

AGREEMENT WITH NORTHCLIFFE NEWSPAPERS.

As you are aware, we are largely concerned in newspapers published in Cardiff and Sheffield. You will be interested to hear that as the result of an arrangement made as late as yesterday with Northcliffe Newspapers, Ltd., that company has agreed not to start newspapers in Cardiff, Sheffield and Aberdeen. (Applause.)

In concluding my remarks, I wish once more to pay a tribute to the loyal and enthusiastic way in which the members of our various staffs have worked through the year. I am happy to say that our relations with them and with the whole body of our employees have been of a most satisfactory character, and we all hope that they will continue to be so. (Applause.)

I now beg to move that the report of the directors and statement of accounts for the year 1929 be received and adopted, and that the dividends, reserves and appropriations recommended therein be and are hereby approved.

Sir Gomer Berry, Bart. (deputy-chairman), seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. William Will proposed that the directors retiring by rotation—namely, Sir Edward M. Iliffe, C.B.E., Mr. R. J. Barrett, and Mr. A. Paterson—be and are hereby re-elected to the Board.

Mr. J. D. Jeremiah seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

The auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., were reappointed.

Mr. M. S. Myers proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman for his lucid survey of the year's proceedings and, on the whole, the very satisfactory results arising therefrom. He also extended thanks to the other members of the Board and to the whole of the managerial departments and staffs.

The vote was carried unanimously amid applause, and a brief acknowledgment by the chairman concluded the proceedings.

MARSTON, THOMPSON AND EVERSHED.

A RECORD PROFIT.

The annual general meeting of Marston, Thompson and Evershed, Ltd., was held at Burton-on-Trent on Friday, June 6.

Sir Herbert Evershed, the chairman, said: For many years past, with the exception of 1926, the year of the coal strike, the progress of the company had been steadily upward, and the year just ended was no exception to the general rule, and in showing a profit of £151,205 there was an increase over the previous year of £11,184—a record for the company both in profit and barrelage.

That result was extremely satisfactory in view of the fact that the Excise returns for beer in England and Northern Ireland during the past year showed that since 1928 barrelage had decreased by 2.8 per cent.

With the balance brought forward of £102,924 added to the profit of £151,205 they had a sum of £254,129 to deal with. For some years past they had added a substantial amount to the reserve fund, which now amounted to £400,000, and equalled the Ordinary capital. They had decided to place the sum of £50,000 to a property improvement reserve account, which would be utilised at any time for the improvement or altering of the company's properties.

They proposed to pay a final dividend of 15 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending March 31, 1930, on the Ordinary shares, and to carry forward £109,671, being £6,747 more than was brought in. Every item on both sides of the balance-sheet showed the company in a stronger position.

It had been a great pleasure to him to give them such a fine report on the progress of the firm of Marstons, and he thought they would agree with him that the result shown could not have been obtained without a loyal and efficient staff.

The report was unanimously adopted.

CLOSING OF TRANSFER BOOKS.

HAMPTON & SONS, Limited.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from June 16th to 30th inst., both days inclusive.

T. H. GRIFFITHS, Managing Director.
Pall Mall East, S.W.1.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Ltd.

Established 1837. Incorporated 1880.

Capital Authorised and Issued £12,000,000
Paid Up Capital ..... £4,000,000 } together £8,850,000
Reserve Fund ..... £4,850,000 }
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: 71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.3.

Drafts are granted on the Bank's branches throughout the Australian State and Dominion of New Zealand. Telegraphic remittances are also made. Bills are purchased and sent for collection. Deposits are received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

The Financial Times.

has the

LARGEST CIRCULATION

of any

FINANCIAL JOURNAL

in the EMPIRE

PRICE **2d.** DAILY.

MONEY MARKET.

SHARP ADVANCE IN DISCOUNT RATES.

CONTINUED DECLINE IN SILVER.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Rather acute stringency developed in the short loan market during the past week, and at times borrowers found some difficulty in covering their immediate requirements. Treasury Bill maturities have been small, while the amount of new bills to be paid for was fairly large, in addition to which considerable amounts were called from the market by the clearing banks. Fresh day to day loans frequently commanded 3 per cent., but, as usual, the approach of the week-end brought about easier conditions, the pressure for accommodation diminishing sharply, and to-day lenders readily accepted down to 1½ per cent. for advances until Monday.

Discount rates have responded smartly to the less favourable credit conditions, the resumption of gold exports to France, and the allotment of the new Treasury Bills at a substantially higher rate than had been anticipated. For three months fine bank drafts the minimum market quotation is now 2 7-16 per cent., while longer-dated bills have also advanced.

In the bullion market the principal event has been the alteration which the Bank of England has made in regard to its sales of gold, bars of standard fineness instead of fine bars now being given out. The "gold point" of the exchange between London and Paris had, therefore, to be adjusted, and accordingly the rate of exchange fell rapidly on Tuesday to 123.70. There has since been a recovery to 123.81.

China continued to offer silver, and in the absence of support from other quarters prices continued to fall. Current prices are 15⅞d. for cash and 15½d. for future shipment, comparing with 16 13-16d. and 16¾d. a week ago.

—	Method of quoting.	Par of exch.	Quotations. June 14	Quotations. June 7
Paris, cheques...	Fr. to £..	124.21	123.80-.82	123.88-.91
Berlin	Mks. to £	20.43	20.36¼-.3⅝	20.36¼-.3⅝
Brussels, ch'ques	Belga to £	35.00	34.83-.83½	34.81-.81½
Amst'rd'm.chqs.	Fl. to £...	12.107	12.08¼-.1⅝	12.08⅛-.3⅜
Italy, sight	Lire to £	92.46	92.75-92.76	92.75-92.77
Greece	Drch. to £	375	374⅜-375⅛	374⅜-375⅛
Madrid, sight ...	Pes. to £	25.22½	41.25-41.30	40.19-40.21
Lisbon, sight ...	Escudo ..	4.50½	108¼-108⅜	108⅛-⅜
Switz'rl'nd,sight	Fr. to £...	25.22½	25.07-.07⅛	25.09½-.3⅛
Oslo .....sight	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.15¼-.2⅛	18.15-.15¼
Stockholm,sight	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.04-.09½	18.10-.10½
Copenhagen,s'gt	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.15½-.1⅝	18.15⅜-.16½
Helsingfors	Mks. to £	193.23	192⅛-.193¼	192⅜-.193⅝
Vienna	Sh. to £...	34.58½	34.41-34.44	34.42-34.45
Alexandria,sight	Pstrs. to £	97⅛	97⅛-97⅜	97⅛-97⅜
Prague	Kr. to £...	24.02	163¾-.7⅛	163¾-.7⅛
Bucharest	Lei to £...	25.22½	817-819	817-819
Bombay, T.T. ...	Rupee.....	18d.	1s. 5⅛d.	1s. 5⅛d.
Calcutta, T.T....	Rupee.....	18d.	1s. 5⅛d.	1s. 5⅛d.
Hong Kong,T.T.	Dollar.....	—	1s. 3½d.	1s. 3¼d.
Shanghai, T.T....	Tael.....	—	1s. 6⅝d.	1s. 6⅞d.
Singapore, T.T..	Dollar.....	2s. 4d.	2s. 2⅝d.	2s. 3¼d.
Kobe	Yen.....	24.58d.	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.
New York, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅜	4.85 31/32-⅝	4.85 31/32-⅜
Montreal, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅜	4.85¾-⅞	4.85 31/32-.86
Rio de J., T.T....	Milreis ..	16d.	5½-5⅝	5⅝-5⅞
Buenos A's, T.T.	Dollar.....	47.58d.	41⅝-41⅞	42⅜-42⅝
Valp'r'iso, 90d'ys	Pesos to £	40	39.90	39.88
Montevideo,T.T.	Dollar.....	51d.	43⅛-43⅜	45⅛-45⅜
Lima	Sols to £	12.166	13.10	13.02½

RUBBER EASIER.

The Mincing Lane market for raw rubber was quiet yesterday, and prices finished 1-16d. easier, spot closing 6¼d., June 6 1-16d., July 6¼d., July-Sept. 6 3-16d., Oct.-Dec., 6⅜d., Jan.-March, 1931, 6⅜d., and Jan.-Dec. 7d.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Rubber outside prices quiet and easier. First Late Crepe Spot 12⅛ Buyers, Smoked Ribbed Sheets Spot 12 Buyers, 12⅛ Sellers; July-August-September 12⅛ Buyers; October-November-December, 12⅜ Buyers, 12½ Sellers.

Rubber Exchange of New York (Closing) Contract "A":—Rubber easy at 30 to 20 points decline. July 11.90, September 12.20, October 12.40, December 12.70, January 12.90, March 13.10. Sales, 109 lots.

PLANTATION RESULTS.

WATERFALL (SELANGOR) RUBBER ESTATES.—Interest for the six months ending June 30, less tax, on the 7 per cent. Convertible First Mortgage Debenture stock has been declared.

PEACOCK AND NILAMBE (CEYLON) TEA AND RUBBER ESTATES.—Dividend on the 7½ per cent. Cumulative Convertible Preference shares for the six months ending June 30, less tax, has been declared.

BORHAT TEA.—Crop for 1929 was 1,376,817 lb. (against 1,236,806 lb.), and realised 14.14d. per lb. Profit was £11,289 (against £18,433), and available balance was £31,975 (against £36,580); dividend 4 per cent. (against 10 per cent.); forward, £21,775 (against £23,980), subject to directors' extra remuneration.

CHARGOLA TEA.—Outturn was 1,509,608 lb. (against 1,495,688 lb.); price realised, 9.26d.; loss on season was £19,283 (against £2,334); amount brought in was £3,517, and with £450 crop adjustment, £248 profit on realisation of investments and £20,000 transferred from reserve, deducting year's loss and £687 interest leaves credit of £4,245 to be carried forward.

RUPAI TEA.—Outturn for 1929 was 985,981 lb. (against 1,048,446 lb.) Gross sale price 1s. 4.21d. (against 1s. 5.41d.); cost 1s. 1.28 (against 1s. 0.83d.). Profit on crop account, £13,612 (against £23,755); and available, with £25,317 brought in, £38,952 (against £50,653). Final dividend 20 per cent., less tax, making 30 per cent. (against 40 per cent.); forward, £25,052.

SOUTHERN INDIA TEA ESTATES.—Net profit for the year to February 28 was £3,024 (against £19,261); Ordinary dividend, nil (against 15 per cent.); forward after meeting Preference dividend, £3,844 (against £1,258 after £9,000 to reserve last year); tea crop was 1,095,440 lb. (against 1,226,192); net price realised, 11.74d. (against 1s. 1.51d.); estimate for current year, 1,061,000 lb.

NEDDEM TEA.—Outturn for 1929 was 6,702,549 lb., increase 762,549 lb. on estimate, and 785,293 lb. compared with actual crop of preceding year. Profit was £54,305 (against £50,046), plus £9,929 brought in, and interest on investments £1,337, making £65,571, less Indian super-tax £1,319, leaving available £64,252 (against £61,547). Ordinary dividend 10 per cent., less tax (same), payable July 2, to machinery, tramway and building reserve £6,000 (against £2,000), to income-tax reserve £13,000 (against £12,000), to directors £750 (same), forward £11,427 (against £12,794).

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

T. W. D.—All good selections.

E. T. (Maidstone).—Thanks for your reminder.

B. N. C.—A substantial and reliable company suitable for your purpose.

J. H. (Dungannon).—Prefer Courtaulds and Nickels as speculative investments.

SECURITY.—Would not advise selling Australia Five per Cent. 1945-75 at the present level.

TIPPERARY.—No reasons known for the weakness except those you give. Would keep the shares.

BETSY.—Prefer to wait until political conditions are more settled before attempting to sell either.

O. L.—Retain the tin share in the hope of eventual recovery. Would not sell Industrials at present prices.

J. A. D.—In both cases bear attacks are largely responsible for the weakness. Of the two, prefer to average Nickels.

SCRIBS.—Would hold Phœnix Oil and British Controlled Pref. for better prices. Keep Scribbans for the next report.

MAT.—(1) Powell Duffryns are simply a lock-up for possible trade recovery. (2) Prefer to take a moderate profit on these.

TURF.—Fall in Carreras is largely due to bear attacks. The interim dividend was maintained on the increased capital.

J. G. (Streatham).—Would not sell after the heavy falls. It is a little too early to form reliable estimates of the final dividends.

C. W. (Cardiff).—Anty-Sag Parent Company changed its name to Furniture Appliances, Limited. Present address, 203, Regent Street, W.1.

B. M. G. C.—Doubtful if the scheme should be opposed. It has improved the market price of the Ordinary shares as well as the Preference.

HENRY (Paignton).—Cannot advise selling London Midland and Scottish and Great Westerns at present prices. It is a case of waiting for trade recovery.

M. J. S. (Nice).—Under present conditions it is quite possible that the price of the shares will fall further but the company has substantial reserves.

UNIE.—(1) Prefer to keep Swedish Match. (2) The rumour has been denied. Hold the Preference shares. (3) International Tea are a reasonable speculative investment.

JASON.—As lock-up speculations Anglo-Dutch Plantations, Malayan Tin Dredging, Courtaulds, Imperial Chemicals, Mexican Eagle Oil, and Austin Motor Preferred Ordinary might suit you.

NEWARK (Glasgow).—Debenhams report foreshadows a final dividend of 33d. per share on Debenhams Securities, making 12½ per cent. for the year. Would not sell at the present price.

E. P. J. B.—(a) and (c) The early outlook is uncertain, but we do not care to advise selling at current prices. (b) Mexican Eagles should be held for recovery to the price you paid. (d) Prefer to make an exchange.

Owing to pressure on our space, we have had to hold over a large number of "Answers to Correspondents." These will be sent through the post.

WALL STREET WEAK.

FIRM OPENING NOT SUSTAINED.

TRADING DULL AND PROFESSIONAL.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

In so far as the stock market was inclined to take notice of the Senate's passage of the Tariff Bill, its interpretation was construed as bearish.

Following a firm opening, and after early irregularity, stocks continued to decline, but trading was dull and highly professional. There was little in week-end news to help restore confidence. The weekly mercantile reviews pointed primarily to the downward seasonal trends in business and further decline in commodity prices. There is a growing feeling in some quarters, however, that pessimism is being carried to extremes. Further liquidation in wheat was an unsettling factor, while Coppers were depressed by a further cut in the price of export copper, together with rumours that European consumers were cancelling orders in retaliation for the increased tariff.

Several Investment rails reached new low levels for the year, including Atchison Topeka and Chesapeake and Ohio.

American Tobacco "B," American Water Works, Brooklyn Union Gas, Case Threshing Machine, Worthington Pump, and Eastman Kodak declined 6 to 9 points, and Atchison Topeka, Chesapeake and Ohio, Loews Incorporated, Bethlehem Steel, New York Consolidated Gas, Vanadium Corporation, Radio Corporation, General Electric, United States Steel, Baltimore and Ohio, and Anaconda Copper lost 2 to 5 points.

The market closed weak. Government Bonds dull. Railroad Bonds steady.

The day's sales totalled 1,253,000 shares. Money on call nominal. Sterling exchange quiet. Silver ¼c. down at 34.

Reading Shares and Southern Railway shares advanced 1, and Union Pacific ½.

Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Shares declined 2. Baltimore and Ohio 4. Canadian Pacific 2⅛. Chesapeake and Ohio Common 2¾. Chicago North Western Ordinary, Chicago Rock Island and Pacific, Southern Pacific and Wabash Common 1. Erie Railroad Shares ¾. Illinois Central and American Smelting and Refining 1½. Louisville and Nashville 3. Missouri Pacific, American Can, General Electric and United States Steel Common 2¼.

New York Central, Northern Pacific Common, Wabash Preferred "A," General Motors, Pan-American Petroleum "B," and Royal Dutch Petroleum fell ½. Pennsylvania Shares ⅜. Anaconda Copper 1⅛. Bethlehem Steel 3½. Consolidated Gas (New York) 4¾, and U.S. Rubber 1¼. Union Pacific 1st 4 per cent. bonds advanced ¼.—*Reuter.*

COTTON VALUES DOWN.

NEW CROPS MONTHS LOW LEVELS.

EXCLUSIVE CABLE TO THE "SUNDAY TIMES."

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Under the unusual array of unfavourable influences which have continued all the week prices broke again to-day, and both July and new crops months reached the lowest levels this season. An effort to sell a few August contracts on opening broke the price 45 points, while July lost a quarter of a cent and fell below the previous low level of the season made during the March decline. New October contracts sold at around 13½ cents and the break in wheat prices to below the dollar mark for the first time this year increased the selling pressure.

The Census Bureau report showed that the mills used 474,000 bales of cotton during May, compared with 668,000 bales last year, making the total for ten months 6,017,000 bales, or a loss of 679,000 bales, compared with last season, inclusive of linters.

With good weather in the South, there were some complaints of nights being still too cool for best growth, and, with no sign of any improvement in domestic and foreign conditions, it becomes increasingly difficult to create any definite buying power even at lower price levels. Dry goods reports indicate that the lower price level has so far failed to stimulate textile business.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Cotton opened steady but 15 to 8 points lower. Trading ruled active, and general selling developed with Wall Street, commission houses, Europe and the Far East included in the selling movement, and also further July liquidation was in evidence. The unloading was due to favourable weather accounts, poor trade reports, and the weakness of wheat. Apart from covering and trade buying on the scale-down demand was poor. Later the market declined further on the small consumption figures and the weak stock market. The close was easy with old contracts 55 to 30 points down, and new contracts 28 to 25 points lower. Spot easy at 55 points decline.

Highest and lowest prices in the last 30 seconds of trading at New York: June, 13.70-13.70; July, 13.92-13.85; August, 13.35-13.35; September, 13.35-13.35; October, 13.40-13.39; November, 13.47-13.47; December, 13.57-13.55; January, 13.50-13.50.

New Contracts: October, 13.20-13.15; November, 13.22-13.22; December, 13.39-13.34; January, 13.39-13.36; February, 13.43-13.43; March, 13.51-13.50; April, 13.57-13.57; May, 13.67-13.65. Spot Middling Upward at New York, 13.95.

Highest and lowest prices in the last minute of trading at New Orleans:—July, 13.59-13.56; October, 13.23-13.22. Spot Middling, 13.18.—*Reuter.*

UNITED STATES TRADE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

The imports of merchandise into the United States during May amounted in value to 285,000,000 dols., including gold valued at 23,550,000 dols. and silver 3,479,000 dols.

The exports for the same period totalled 322,000,000 dols., of which 82,000 dols. represented gold and 4,976,000 dols. silver.—*Reuter.*

UTILITIES SOLD ON CURB.

FALLS OF ONE TO FIVE POINTS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

With the turnover rather light, selling orders poured in continuously, and active issues sold off 1 to 5 points. Pressure was heaviest against Utilities, Electric Bond and Share declining 4⅛ and many others 1 to 3 points, while among investments Goldman Sachs and Trans-America yielding moderately were again targets for bear attacks.

Oils ruled dull and heavy, and Cosden lost yesterday's 5 points advance. Ford of Canada "A," Deere Company, and Brazil Traction declined 1 to 4 points.

Eng. Equiv	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
129⅝	American Gas and Electric	126	128
65⅛	American Light and Traction (New)	64	65
36⅛	Associated Gas and Electric A.	35⅛	35⅛
44½	Brazilian Traction Light & Power ...	43¼	44
20⅜	Celanese Corp. of Amer. Com.	20	20
29⅛	Cities Service	29⅛	29¼x
7⅛	Creole Oil	6⅞	7
91⅛	Electric Bond and Share	88⅝	93⅛
21⅜	Electric Shareholding Commna	21	21⅜
46⅛	Ford (Canada) New Voting 'B'	45½	36¼
137⅞	Gulf Oil of Penna	134	135
92⅜	Humble Oil	90	91
23⅛	Imperial Oil of Canada	23	23
20⅛	International Petroleum	20	20
30⅛	Middle West Utilities	29¼	30½
112⅜	Newmont Mining	109¼	109¼
19⅜	Niagara Hudson Power Corporation	19	19⅜
13¼	Penn Road Corporation	12⅞	13
20⅞	Silica Gel. Corporation	20	20
52⅛	Standard Oil of Indiana	50⅝	51½
35¼	Swift International	34¼	34½
89	Vacuum Oil	86½	87
	FOREIGN SECURITIES.		
5⅜	Associated Electrical Industries	5¾	5¾
2⅛	British Celanese Ord.*	2⅞	2⅞
2⅛	Burma Corporation	2⅝	2⅝
3⅜	Bwana M'Kubwa	3⅛	3½
⅞	Cables and Wireless "B"c	⅞	⅞
16⅝	Ford (of England) £1 shares (fy.p.)...	15⅞	16⅛
13¼	General Elect. Ord.*	12⅞	12⅞
20⅛	Gramophone Ord.*	19⅞	19½
42⅛	Hydro-Electric	41⅜	42⅜
2½	Marconi Canada b	5½	5⅝
8⅜	Marconi Marine Ord.*	8⅛	8⅛
25⅜	Roan Antelope a	24½	24½
1⅛	Spanish & Gen. Corp. Ord. Reg. & B'r.*	1¼	1¼
9½	Triplex Glass Ord.*	9¼	9¼
14⅞	United Molasses	14½	14¼

* American Deposit Receipt.
a Receipt represents four English shares.
b Warrants for Shares Sold. c £1 units.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday.

Wheat at the opening was steady and quotably unchanged to ¼c. lower. Reports of heavy margin calls being sent out overnight, together with liquidation in the July option, depressed values early, and the market continued to decline on advices stating that harvesting would be general in Kansas in a week or ten days. Good rains in sections of the Spring wheat area and the weakness of cash markets encouraged further recessions, and the close was weak at 1¾c. to 2¼c. loss. No. 2 hard winter spot, 99¼. Closing options: July, 99½ to 99¼; September, 101⅞ to 101¾; December, 106⅝ to 106¼.

Maize closed weak, 3¼c. to 2½c. lower. Spot No. 2, mixed Western, 78¼; July, 76½; September, 76½; December, 71¼.

Lard was barely steady at the opening, and prices afterwards weakened in sympathy with the declining grain markets. The finish was weak, with futures 27½ to 30 points down. Spot lost 27½ points. Prime Western steam spot, 9.60. Closing Options: July, 9.65; September, 9.80; October, 9.80; December, 9.50.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Wheat.—Weak and 1⅞c. to 3⅞c. lower. No. 2 Northern Manitoba Spot, 111¾; No. 2 Hard Winter, 105¼; No. 2 Red Winter, 111¾. Sales for export, 200 boatloads.

Flour.—Steady. Spring Clears 100 per cent., 5.25 to 5.50.

Freights.—Heavy Grain to Great Britain, per quarter 1-6 to 2-3; Continent, per 100 lb., 7 to 8; Cotton High Density to Great Britain, per 100 lb., 45; Standard bales to Great Britain, per 100 lb., 60.

Petroleum.—Steady.—Standard White in cases, 16.65; barrels, 13.25; Philadelphia, 13.25; Mid-Continent Crude 33 to 33.9 Baume 1.18½; Pennsylvania Crude, 1.95 to 2.30.

Turpentine.—Spot, 48.—*Reuter.*

WINNIPEG WHEAT.

WINNIPEG, Saturday.

Wheat opened barely steady and ⅞c. to 3c. lower owing to further beneficial rains in sections of the three North-west provinces. Reports that some exporters were putting wheat afloat for Europe before it was sold, and advices that Russia had sold a full cargo to Antwerp and was offering more freely to the Continent, coupled with rumours that Greece had increased its import Duties caused further depression. The market closed weak and 2¾c. to 2¾c. down. Closing Options.—July 104⅛. October 107½. December 109.

Rye.—Easy, at 3c. to 1⅞c. fall. July 51⅞. October 55⅞. December 58⅞.

Oats.—Easy, ⅝c. to 1½c. lower. July 46⅝. October 45⅜. December 44.

Barley.—Steady, at ⅝c. to 1⅜c. advance. July 38. October 41¾. December 44.

Flaxseed.—Weak at 3c. to 7¼c. decline. July 212. October 188.—*Reuter.*

NEW YORK METALS.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The following quotations are supplied by Messrs. C. S. Trench and Co.:—

Copper.—Steady. Lake Spot, delivered consuming point's in Middle West, 12.00 asked; Electrolytic Spot, delivered Connecticut Valley, 12.00 asked; Electrolytic, f.a.s. New York, prompt delivery, 12.00 asked; Electrolytic, f.a.s. New York, 30-90 days, 12.00 asked. Casting, f.o.b. New York refinery, 11.75 asked.

Straits Tin.—Steady spot, and July 5 points lower; spot and nearby New York, 29.50; future option, July, 29.60.

Lead.—Steady and unchanged. Spot, New York, 5.50; Spot, East St. Louis, 5.40.

Zinc.—Steady and unchanged. Spot, East St. Louis, 4.50.

Silver.—Bar, 34.

Platinum.—Pure refined Spot, 44.50 dols.

Aluminium.—98-99 per cent. Spot, New York, 23⅞c.

Nickel.—Ingot. Spot, New York, 35c.

Tin Plates.—Box, f.o.b. Pittsburg basis, 5.25.

Pig Iron.—Steady. Northern No. 2 Plain, f.o.b. furnace, Eastern Pennsylvania, 19.39, No. 2 Plain Buffalo, delivery Boston, 21.91.

Copper.—The U.S. Copper Association quotes Copper c.i.f Hamburg 12.55.—*Reuter.*

"SUNDAY TIMES" NEW YORK CLOSING PRICES

RAILROADS.

Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.	Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid Sat.	Fri.	Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
221⅛	Atchison	215	217	89½	Gt. Nthn. Pf.....	87	87	234⅝	Norfolk & West ...	228	228
164⅜	Atlantic C. L.....	160	160	123⅛	Illinois Central ...	120½	122	77⅛	Northern Pacific...	75½	76
107	Baltimore & O. ...	104	106	24⅛	Int. R. C. Am. ...	23⅜	22⅛	76½	Pennsylvania.....	74⅝	75
202	Canadian Pac.....	196⅜	199	71⅜	Kans. City S.....	69⅛	69⅜	114⅛	Reading.....	113	110
50⅞	,, ,, (New)	49	49⅛	133¾	Louisvl. & Nash...	130	133	107	S. Louis S. Fran.	104	104
183⅜	Ches. & Ohio	178¼	181	3⅛	Mex. Nat. 1st Pf.	3c	3a	65⅛	St. Louis S.W. ...	64	64
11⅛	Chic. G. West.....	11⅝	11⅞	⅞	Do. 2nd Pref.	7⅞d	3⅛6	7⅞	Sea. Air Line	7	7
42⅛	Do. Prfd.....	41	41½	44⅝	Missri. K. & Tex.	43⅛	43⅞	118⅝	Southern Pacific...	115	116
16⅜	Chic. Mil. St. P....	16⅛	16¼	105⅞	Do. Pref.....	105	103x	110⅞	Southern Rly.....	107½	106½
28¼	Do. Pref.	25⅞	28¼	74⅞	Missouri Pacific...	72¾	7s	224⅛	Union Pacific	218½	218
108	Chic. Rock Is.....	105	106	128⅝	N.Y. Central	125	125x	40⅛	Wabash New	39	40
39⅝	Erie.....	38½	39¼	169¾	N.Y. Central	165	165½	79⅜	Do. Pref. A.	77	77½
61¾	Do. 1st Pf....	60	61x	111⅝	New Haven	108½	110	151½d.	Silver	34	34⅞

a asked. b Bid, 1 asked. c asked. d Bid, 1 asked.

INDUSTRIALS.

138	Air Reduction ...	134⅛	133½	224¼	Eastman Kodak...	218	223	68⅞	Otis Elevator	66⅛	68¼
22⅜	Alleghany Corp....	21¾	22⅜	71	Elec. Stor. Bat. ...	69	70	15⅝	Packard Motors...	14⅞	15
289½	Allied C. and Dye	281	290	45⅛	Fox Film "A" ...	44⅝	45	63½	Paramount Publix	61⅜	63⅜
56⅞	Allis-Chalmers ...	55⅛	58	51½	Gen. Asphalt	50¼	51½	44⅜	Penick & Ford.....	43½	44⅞
136⅜	Am. Can.....	132⅜	135	74⅜	Gen. Electric	72½	74⅜	69⅞	Pullman Co.	67½	70
54½	Am. Loco.....	53	54x	57⅜	Gen. Foods Cor. ...	55⅜	56¼	31⅜	Remington Tpe....	30⅜	31⅜
27¾	Am. Radiator & Stand. San. Co...	27	27⅝	45½	Gen. Motors	44⅜	45⅛	51½	Republic I. & S....	50½	51
65⅜	Am. Rolling Mills	63¾	64⅜	79⅜	Gen. Refractors ...	77	77	51½	Reynold Tob. B...	50½	50½
67⅜	Am. Smelt. & R...	65½	67	73⅝	Gillette Razor	71⅝	71⅞	40⅜	St. Joseph Ld.....	39½	41
41½	Am. Steel Fs.	40½	41	30⅞	Goodrich B. F. ...	30	33⅓	77⅛	Sears-Robk.	75¼	77½
57⅜	Am. Sugar Ref. ...	56	58	36⅝	Hudson Motors ...	35⅜	35½	21¼	Stan. Brands	20⅝	20⅝
245⅞	Am. Tobacco "B"	239	240	7⅛	Ingersoll Rand....	198	198	30⅝	Studebaker Cn. ...	29½	31
52⅞	Anaconda	51⅜	53	88¼	Int. Combustion...	7	7½	55⅜	Tex. Gf. Sul.	54	55¾
59½	Atlantic Gulf	58	58¾	81	Int. Harvester	85¾	88½	41⅜	Tobacco Prods	41⅜	43⅝
24⅝	Baldwin Loco.	23½	23	225⅛	Int. M. Marine	22	22	76⅞	Union Carbide	74⅜	76¼
89½	Bethlem. Steel	87	90½	26⅝	Intern. Nickel.....	25⅞	26⅛	62¼	United Aircraft ...	60½	63½
16⅛	Calumet and H....	16¼	16⅝	24⅛	Intern. Paper 'A'	24	24¼	37⅛	United Corp.	36⅜	38¼
49⅜	Cerro de Pasco	48	49¼	43⅛	Kennecott Cop.	41⅞	42⅞	89½	United Fruit	87	87¼
51⅞	Chile Copper	50	50x	29½	Kreuger & Toll.....	28⅞	29⅛	24⅛	U.S. Rubber.....	24	25¼
31¼	Chrysler Motor	30⅞	31½	86⅛	Lambert Co.	84½	86⅛	22⅛	U.S. Smelting.....	21½	22
145⅛	Columbia Carb.	141	141	97¼	Liggett & Myers....	95	96½	167⅛	U.S. Steel.....	162½	164⅝
21⅝	Columbia Graph....	21	20⅞	74½	Loew's Incor.	72	77x	149⅛	Do. Pref.	145⅜	145¾
23⅛	Cont. Bakng. A....	23¼	25	63⅜	Mack Trucks.....	61⅝	63	246⅞	Utah Copper	240	240
59⅜	Cont. Can.....	57⅝	59½	41⅛	Montg. Ward	40	41⅜	91⅛	Vanadium Cpn. ...	88½	93⅞
101⅛	Corn Prod. Rf.....	98¼	101⅜	37⅞	Nash Motors	36¼	36⅝	158⅛	Westinghouse	151⅝	156½
77⅛	Crucible Steel.....	75¼	75	85⅜	Natl. Biscuit	83	85	6⅛	Willys Overld.	6⅜	6¾
30⅞	Davison Chem.	30	30⅜	56½	Natl. Cash Reg. ...	55¼	55½	59⅛	Woolworth	58	58½
80¼	Drug Inc

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TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

THE CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—10: Ordination, Lord Bishop of London; 11: Rev. Prebendary A. Chilton, D.D.; 3.15: Rev. S. A. Alexander, M.A., Canon in Residence; 7: Rev. the Earl of Devon, M.A.

Westminster Abbey.—10.15: Very Rev. W. R. Inge, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's; 3: Ven R. H. Charles, D.D., Archdeacon, Canon in Residence; 6.30: Rev. Prebendary Wilson Carlile, D.D., Church Army.

Southwark Cathedral.—10: Ordination, Rev. J. P. S. R. Gibson, M.A., F.I.A., Principal of Ridley Hall, Cambridge; 6.30: Rev. C. Steer, M.A., Rector of Limpsfield, Surrey.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—11: Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, C.F.; 6.30: Rev. R. J. Northcott.

Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11: Parade Service, Rev. R. J. Northcott.

Tower of London, Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.—11: Parade Service, Rev. C. C. Thacker, C.F.

Chapel of the Savoy.—11.15 and 6: Bishop of London, N.Z.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields.—11.30: Bishop of Melanesia; 11.30 (in the Crypt), Service for young people; 6.15: Evening Service.

St. Paul's, Covent Garden.—11: Rev. R. Hart-Davies; 6.30: Rev. H. Kingsford.

Temple Church.—11: The Master.

Holy Trinity, Sloane Street.—11.15: Rev. C. Cheshire; 6.30: Rev. Hector Reindorp, Rural Dean of Chelsea, Vicar of St. Simon's, Chelsea.

All Saints', Margaret Street.—11.15: Rev. Prebendary H. F. B. Mackay; 6: Evensong, Rev. Digby Sheffield.

St. Anne's, Soho.—11.30: Bishop H. Bury; 6.30: Rev. B. G. Bourchier.

St. George, Hanover Square.—11: Rev. Cyril Bickersteth; 6.30: Rev. A. V. Dixon.

St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside.—11: Rev. Dr. J. P. Whitney.

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11: Church Parade of Old Comrades Association, Devonshire Regiment; Rev. Everard Digby, St. Agatha, Finsbury; 6.30: Rt. Rev. Bishop Perrin, D.D.

St. Ethelburga the Virgin, Bishopsgate, E.C.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Geikie-Cobb.

St. Mary-at-Hill, Eastcheap.—7: "Serpentine Mixed Bathing." The Rector.

St. Margaret, Westminster.—11: Canon Carnegie; 7: Rev. Eustace Jervis.

All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower.—11: Rev. L. S. R. Beckley, M.A.; 6.30: Rev. G. J. Moore, M.A.

St. Dunstan's in the West, Fleet Street.—11: Dr. A. J. Macdonald; 6.30: Dr. A. J. Macdonald.

St. Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct.—11: Rev. Norman de Langdale, choir of the College of St. Nicolas, Chislehurst (School of English Church Music); 6.30: Rev. J. L. Douglas.

St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.—11: Rev. A. McCheane, M.A.; 7: Rev. A. McCheane, M.A.

Brompton Parish Church.—11: Prebendary Gough; 6.30: Rev. H. S. Sard.

Christ Church, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.—11: Rev. David Railton, M.C.; 6.30: Rev. David Railton, M.C.

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—11.15: Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton; 3: Children, Rev. L. F. Williams; 6.30: Bishop of Bloemfontein

Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Cosway Street—11 and 3.35: Rev. T. G. Brierley Kay; 6.30: Rev. W. A. Potter.

St. John's Church, Regent's Park.—11: Rev. H. Menzies; 6.30: Rev. E. J. Dent.

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11: Rev. W. G. G. Herklots; 3.15: Children's; 6.30: Rev. G. F. Saywell.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—11: Rev. A. Linzee Giles; 3.15: Flower Service; 6.15: Ven. C. E. Lambert.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11: Rev. Dr. Morrison; 7: Rev. H. Burne.

St. Mark's, North Audley Street, W.1.—11: Bishop of Bloemfontein; 6.30: Rev. W. G. Pennyman.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—11 and 6: Rev. J. M. Vallance.

Gray's Inn Chapel.—11.15: Rev. Canon W. R. Matthews, D.D., preacher of the Society.

The Priory Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield.—11: Address by Lieut.-Comdr. Cadogan, R.N. 6.30: "The Passion Play (Part I.). An address by Sir Murland de Grasse Evans, Hon. Lay Reader, Diocese of Rochester.

Westminster Cathedral.—10.30: High Mass; 12: Low Mass, Sermon—Rev. H. Day, S.J.; 3.15: Vespers and Benediction; 7: Rev. B. Whelan.

The Oratory, South Kensington, S.W.—10.45: High Mass (Silas); 3.30: Vespers and Benediction.

Church of the Jesuit Fathers.—12: Rev. C. C. Martindale, S.J.; 3.30: Rev. F. C. Devas, S.J.

Scottish National Church, Crown Court, Covent Garden.—11.15 and 6.30: Rev. Joseph Moffett, B.A.

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street, S.W.—11: Rev. Dr. Archibald Fleming; 6.30: Rev. Hugh Tolland.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7: Rev. J. Golder Burns, B.D.

Regent Square Presbyterian Church, W.C.—11 and 7: Rev G. T. Bellhouse, M.A., B.D.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Allen Street, Kensington.—11 and 6.30: Rev. W. Purves Boyes, M.A.

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, Marlborough Place, N.W.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Alexander.

City Temple, Holborn Viaduct.—11 and 7: Rev. F. W. Norwood, D.D.

Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—11 and 7: Rev. Hubert L. Simpson, M.A.

Kensington Chapel, Allen Street.—11 and 6.30: Rev. J. Ernest James, B.D.

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road.—11 and 7: Dr. John McNeill. Brotherhood Meeting—3.15: speaker, Mr. Thos. A. Welch.

Paddington Chapel, Marylebone Road.—At 11, 3, and 7 (Sunday School Anniversary): Rev. Ellis Pearson, M.A. (Fairhaven).

Brixton Independent Church, Brixton Road, S.W.—11 and 6.45: Rev. H. Spencer Stanley, M.A. (Basingstoke).

Central Hall Westminster.—11 and 7: Rev. Dinsdale T. Young, D.D.; evening subject, "John Wesley's Journals—A Study in Practical Religion"; 3.30: Rev. W. R. Britton.

Wesley's Chapel, City Road, E.C.—11 and 6.30: Rev A. W. Harrison, M.C., B.Sc., D.D.

Ethical Church, Queen's Road, W.2.—11: Mr. R. Dimsdale Stocker—"The Cultural Chaos of To-day"; 6.30: Dr. Stanton Coit—"The Freeing of Life from Illusions."

Great Assembly Hall, Mile End Road, E.—F. N. Charrington, hon. supt. 11 and 6.30: Mr. A. Mead; soloist, Miss Eunice Meredith.

Spiritualist Community, Grotrian Hall, 115, Wigmore Street, W.—11: Rev. Rowland Maitland; Clairvoyant, Mrs. Hirst; 6.30: Mr. Horace Leaf.

Theistic Church, Æolian Hall, 135, New Bond Street.—11: Rev. J. Tyssul Davis. Subject: "The Best Thing for the Day."

MAIL AND STEAMSHIP NEWS.

(Note: l., left; d., due; c., called; p., passed; f., for; fr., from; a., arrived.)

THE MAILS.

ALIPORE (P. and O.) f. Bombay l. Shanghai, 14.
ALSTER (N.D.L.) fr. Kobe a. Chinwangtao, 14.
AMERICAN MERCHANT (U.S.L.) f. New York l. Gravesend, 14.
BEAVERDALE (C.P.) f. Montreal l. Gravesend, 14.
BURGENLAND (H.A.L.) fr. Rotterdam a. Manila, 14.
CARONIA (Cunard) New York f. London p. Lizard, 14.
CHRISTIAAN HUYGENS (Nederland) fr. Sourabaya a. Belawan Deli 14.
CORONADO (Elders and Fyffes) f. Kingston, Ja., l. Avonmouth, 13.
DRESDEN (N.D.L.) Bremerhaven f. New York p. Lizard, 14.
FREIBURG (H.A.L.) Madras f. Hamburg l. Colombo, 14.
GENOA MARU (N.Y.K.) f. Japan l. Shanghai, 14.
HAVELLAND (H.A.L.) fr. Dairen a. Shanghai, 14.
KALYAN (P. and O.) London f. Yokohama p. Perim, 14.
KASHGAR (P. and O.) Yokohama f. London p. Dover, 14.
KATORI MARU (N.Y.K.) f. Yokohama l. Gravesend, 14.
LEICESTERSHIRE (Bibby) f. Rangoon l. Mersey, 14.
MODASA (B.I.) Beira f. London p. Perim, 14.
MOLDAVIA (P. and O.) f. London l. Hobart, 14.
MONTCLARE (C.P.R.) Hamburg f. Montreal p. Lizard, 14.
NALDERA (P. and O.) London f. Brisbane l. Sydney, 14.
ORONSAY (Orient) London f. Brisbane a. Colombo, 14.
OSIRIS (H.A.L.) f. Hamburg l. Cebu, 14.
PERIM (P. and O.) fr. Calcutta a. Rotterdam, 14.
PORT HOBART (C. and D.) Sydney f. London p. Lizard, 14.
PORT HUON (C. and D.) f. London l. Wellington, 14.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRADESK fr. San Nicholas a. Cork, 14.
GOLDINI fr. Genoa a. London, 14.
MARU fr. Kobe l. Sydney, 14.
NELLORE f. Yokohama l. Sydney 14.
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON fr. Seattle l. Shanghai, 14.
SILVER LARCH fr. San Francisco l. Singapore, 14.
SOLERNO f. Christiansand l. London, 14.

AUCTIONS AND ESTATES.

KENT PROPERTIES IN THE MARKET.

AN ELIZABETHAN LINK.

Extending to some 1,936 acres, the estate of Knowlton Court, between Sandwich and Canterbury, with an interesting mansion of the Early English period, is to be submitted to auction by Knight, Frank and Rutley in July.

The oldest parts of the existing house date from the days of Sir Thomas Peyton, towards the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign. The whole was altered and rehabilitated in 1904 under the direction of Sir Reginald Blomfield. A lodge was added some years later by Sir Edwin Lutyens, who also supervised the decorations of the ballroom, which has carvings in the style of Grinling Gibbons.

On Tuesday, at Ashford, Kent, Knight, Frank and Rutley will offer by auction the Ashenden Estate, Tenterden, with its typical Georgian residence restored by Sir Reginald Blomfield, three cottages and 467 acres, also at Stone-in-Oxney some 207 acres of upland and Romney Marsh fatting pastures.

BUSINESS PREMISES.

Nos. 29 and 31, Oxford Street, W., long leasehold modern shop and business premises, will come under the firm's hammer at Hanover Square on Wednesday, and on the following day at Bradford they will submit a corner block of seven shops and offices, 1, 3, 5, 9, 11, and 13, Westgate, and 66, 68, and 70, Kirkgate, Bradford, and freehold shop premises, 19 and 21, Lower Hillgate, Stockport.

On Friday, at Leominster, they will auction agricultural and sporting properties of 1,330 acres in the Valley of the River Lugg, Herefordshire, comprising Eastern or Upper Lye Farm, Lye Corner Farm, Shobdon Forest, and Nash's Cottage, Easthampton, and on Saturday at Canterbury they will submit Fairbrook, Faversham, a Georgian residence with three acres, and Fairbrook Farm adjoining, some 115 acres.

Unless a private buyer is found meanwhile, Hampton and Sons will sell by auction the residence, Broome, Fleet, with grounds of 9½ acres, either as a whole or in two lots. The house contains some fine carved woodwork. A partly Queen Anne house and twenty-four acres of garden and meadowland comprise the property, Bunce Court, near Faversham, which Hampton and Sons will offer at their auction rooms next month. In addition, two good cottages and extensive outbuildings are included. On July 1 they will submit Homewood, Oatlands Park, Weybridge, a comfortable family residence.

AN ARTIST'S HOME.

Chesterton and Sons will offer at the London Auction Mart on Thursday, an artist's house, 2, Melbury Road, Kensington, formerly occupied by the late Sir Hamo Thornycroft. Also No. 2a, Melbury Road, fitted up as a studio with living accommodation.

On Thursday, Brodie, Timbs and Ford will offer at the Castle Hotel, Wellington Square, Hastings, a detached freehold bungalow with garage at Filsham Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, and a freehold building plot adjoining with a frontage of about 50 feet. The property can be purchased in one or two lots.

The Elton Manor Estate, Nottinghamshire, which is to be offered for sale by auction by Knight, Frank and Rutley, lies in the Vale of Belvoir, and is only fourteen miles from Nottingham. There is a residence built by the Adam Brothers, and in the gardens with their broad lawns and fine examples of topiary work, is a classic Italian Temple. The estate, which extends to some 414 acres, will be submitted as a whole or divided into lots.

The freehold family and private hotel, Fairlawn, on the East Cliff at Herne Bay, Kent, together with the goodwill of the established connection, and the furniture, will be offered by auction by Knight, Frank and Rutley at Hanover Square on July 10.

Hampton and Sons have sold privately Leigham Manor, Plympton, a fine old manor house with about thirty-four acres of gardens and rich pastureland.

THE WEEK'S DIARY.

TO-MORROW.

The King presents colours to Eton O.T.C., Windsor Castle.
World Power Conference, Berlin (until June 25).
Bishop of London inaugurates Festival of English Church Art, Caxton Hall, 5.15 (until July 2).
Imperial Press Conference: Delegates visit Aldershot and are entertained at luncheon by the Army Council, 1.30; dinner at the Royal Academy of Arts, 7; reception by the president of the Royal Academy, 10.30.
Bishop of London presides at meeting of appeal for Forty-five Churches Fund, Queen's Hall, 8.15.

TUESDAY.

Library Committee of City Corporation: Dinner to meet Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, Library of the Guildhall, 7.30.
Royal Horticultural Society's Show of Flowers in Season, Horticultural Hall, 1 to 7 (Wednesday, 10 to 5).
Sir Gerald du Maurier opens London season of the Fresh Air Fund, at Loughton, 11.
Viscount Grey of Fallodon and Sir John Simon, M.P., guests at Jubilee dinner of Eighty Club, Connaught Rooms.

WEDNESDAY.

Prince of Wales and Duke of Gloucester attend Ascot Ball at Wentworth Club, Virginia Water.
Ridley Hall, Cambridge: Jubilee celebrations (three days).
Lord Mayor's dinner to meet Archbishops and Bishops, Mansion House, 7.30.
Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., guest at Rhodes Trustees' dinner, Rhodes House, Oxford, 7.30.
Individualist Bookshop: Bishop of Durham guest at monthly luncheon, Lord Lamington presiding, Hotel Victoria, 1.

THURSDAY.

International Horse Show, Olympia (until June 28).
Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene: Annual general meeting, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, 8.15.
Chief Constables' Association: Annual conference, Cardiff.
Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., delivers Romanes lecture at Oxford.

FRIDAY.

Salonika Army and Black Sea Forces: Annual dinner, Field-Marshal Sir George Milne presiding, Café Royal, 8.
Institut Française: Presentation of the Femina Vie Heureuse and Northcliffe prizes by M. André Maurois and Mr. H. Granville-Barker, 5.15.
High Commissioner for New Zealand presides at New Zealand Dairy Farmers' Escorted Tour luncheon, Trocadero Restaurant, 12.45.
Imperial Cash on Delivery Association: Earl of Denbigh presides at dissolution luncheon, Connaught Rooms, 1.
Princess Marie Louise opens Ideal Holidays Exhibition, Royal Agricultural Hall, noon.
Theatrical Garden Party, Royal Hospital Gardens, Chelsea, 3 to 7.
Mr. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., attends conference of Association of Conservative Clubs, Cannon Street Hotel, 7.30.

SATURDAY.

The Queen attends final performance of Searchlight Tattoo at Aldershot.
Princess Mary Countess of Harewood receives honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law, Oxford.
Duke of Gloucester reviews London and Home Counties Companies of the Boys' Brigade, Hyde Park, 4.30.
Royal Sanitary Institute: Lord Cornwallis presides at forty-first congress, Margate (until June 28).
Christ's Hospital, Horsham: Lord Mayor and Sheriffs' guests at Speech Day.
Knights of the Round Table: Annual Pilgrimage to Winchester and luncheon at the Guildhall, Winchester.
Dulwich College: Founder's Day.
St. John Ambulance Brigade, No. 1 (Prince of Wales's) District: Annual Inspection by Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, Hyde Park, 4.
British Red Cross Society (County of London Branch): Annual competitions and inspection by Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea, 5.30.
Advertising Convention at Hastings: Assembly of Delegates (Convention continues until June 25).

BROADCASTING.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES

Dr. Cheng Ching Yi will talk about missionary work this afternoon, while Irene Scharrer will give a pianoforte recital. The evening service will be that at Spurgeon's Tabernacle. An appeal on behalf of Alexandra Day will be made by Miss C. May Beeman.

NATIONAL (261.3 metres and 1,554.4 metres.)
10.30 (1,554.4 metres).—Time and Weather.
3.0.—Church Cantata (No. 129), Bach, "Gelobet Sei Der Herr, Mein Gott" ("I Praise Thee Evermore, My God"); Mary Hamlin (soprano), Astra Desmond (contralto), Stuart Robertson (bass); Wireless Chorus; Wireless Orchestra; relayed from Guildhall School of Music.
3.45.—Children's Service: The Rev. F. Paton Williams, from Manchester.
4.0.—Missionary Talk, by Dr. Cheng Ching Yi.
4.15.—Gershom Parkington Quintet; Nora Gruhn (soprano).
5.30.—Pianoforte Recital by Irene Scharrer.
6.0-6.20.—Milton, 6—by George Rylands.
6.30 (1,554.4 metres).—Welsh Service from St. Mary's Welsh Church, Aberdare. Address by Canon J. A. Lewis.
7.55.—Service from Spurgeon's Tabernacle. Address by Rev. H. Tydeman Chilvers.
8.45.—Miss C. May Beeman appeals for Alexandra Day.
8.50.—Weather and News.
9.5.—Gabrielle Fleury (pianoforte); Rene le Roy (flute); the English Singers: Flora Mann, Nellie Carson, Lilian Berger, Norman Stone, Norman Notley, Cuthbert Kelley.
10.30.—Epilogue.

LONDON REGIONAL (356.3 metres.)
3.30.—Midland Regional.
5.0-5.30.—Society and Politics in the Old Testament, 6—by Rev. Canon S. C. Carpenter.
8.0.—Studio Service, conducted by Father C. C. Martindale.
8.45.—National.
8.50.—Weather and News.
9.5.—Wireless Military Band; Gladys Knight (contralto); Lena Mason (violin).
10.30.—Epilogue.

MIDLAND REGIONAL (479.2 metres).
3.30.—Midland Wireless Augmented Orchestra; Bernard Ross (baritone); Dorothy Daniels (pianoforte).
5.0-5.30.—London Regional.
7.50.—Catholic Service, relayed from St. Chad's Cathedral, Birmingham. Address by Rev. T. McCarthy.
8.45.—National.
8.50.—Weather and News.
9.5.—London Regional.
10.30.—Epilogue.

MANCHESTER (376.4 metres); **NEWCASTLE** (288.5 metres); **LIVERPOOL** (288.5 metres); **LEEDS-BRADFORD** (200 and 288.5 metres); **SHEFFIELD** (288.5 metres); **HULL** (288.5 metres); and **STOKE-ON-TRENT** (288.5 metres). 3.0-6.20. — National. 8.0. — Catholic Service; Address by Rev. W. T. C. Sheppard; Selections of Plainsong by St. Anne's Male Choir, Members of the Mount Pleasant Association and the Students of Our Lady's Training College, Mount Pleasant; relayed from St. Anne's Catholic Church, Liverpool. 8.45-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

CARDIFF (309.9 metres) and **SWANSEA** (288.5 metres). — 3.0.—National. 4.15. — National Orchestra of Wales; Gwladys Naish (soprano), relayed from Mumbles Pier Pavilion. 6.30-6.30.—National. 6.30.—Welsh Service; Address by Canon J. A. Lewis; from St. Mary's Welsh Church, Aberdare. 7.55-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue. 10.40-11.0.—Silent Fellowship.

BELFAST (242.3 metres).—3.0.—National. 4.15.—Symphony Orchestra; Eleanor Toye (mezzo-soprano); Frederick R. Amor (viola); Philip Whiteway (violin). 6.6-6.20.—National. 6.30.—Organ Recital by Thomas H. Crowe; David McAlpin (baritone), relayed from Fisherwick Presbyterian Church, Belfast. 7.0-8.0.—Service; Address by Rev. J. B. Woodburn, relayed from the Fisherwick Presbyterian Church. 8.45-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.20.—National. 7.55.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

DUBLIN (413 metres).—Relayed from **CORK** (292.5 metres).—3.30.—Vocal and instrumental concert.

PLYMOUTH (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.20.—National. 6.30-7.55.—Children's Festival Service; Organ Prelude by Mr. T. Martin; Singing by Children; Anthem by George Street Baptist Church Choir. Address by Rev. T. Wilkinson Riddle, relayed from Guildhall, Plymouth. 8.0.—Service; Address by Rev. R. Carnegie Knox, from a studio. 8.45-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

GLASGOW (398.9 metres); **ABERDEEN** (301.5 metres); **DUNDEE** (288.5 metres); and **EDINBURGH** (288.5 metres).—3.0.—National. 5.30.—Isaac Losowsky (violin recital) 6.0-6.20.—National. 7.55.—Service; Address by Rev. Melville Dinwiddie, relayed from St. Machar's Cathedral, Aberdeen. 8.45-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

FOREIGN FEATURES.

BERLIN (418 metres, 1.5 kw.).—11.80 a.m.—Soprano and Tenor Song Recital of German Folk Songs. 3.50.—Choral and Vocal Soloist Concert. 7.30.—Pianoforte Recital. 8.—Concert from the Works of August Conradi, the Father of Berlin Farcical Music.

BRUSSELS (508.5 metres, 1 kw.).—8.15.—Orchestral Concert. Overture, "The Caliph of Baghdad" (Boieldieu); Songs, Symphony No. 35 (Mozart); Piano Solos; Overture, "La Princesse Jaune" (Saint-Saëns); Romance for Flute (Saint-Saëns); Piano Solos (Liszt); Hungarian Dances (Brahms). 12 Midnight on 338.2 metres).—Concert for British Listeners.

COPENHAGEN (281 metres, 0.75 kw.) and KALUNDBORG (1,153 metres, 7.5 kw.).—1.40.—Talk in English, "H. G. Wells as a Cosmopolitan." 9.15.—Reading from "Journey's End" (R. C. Sherriff and Vernon Bartlett). 9.45.—Concert of Opéra-Comique Music. 10.45.—Dance Music.

HAMBURG (372 metres, 1.5 kw.).—7.25.—"Aida" Opera (Verdi). 11.30.—Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (1,071 metres, 8.5 kw.).—2.55.—Quartet Concert. 5.40.—Orchestral Concert. 7.10.—Chamber Music. 7.55.—Orchestral Concert.

LANGENBERG (473 metres, 13 kw.) and COLOGNE (227 metres).—1.—Military Band Music. 8.—Orchestral Concert. In the interval, "The Temple of Remembrance," Play (Sigurd-Ibsen).

MADRID (424 metres, 2 kw.).—3.—Overture. "The Bartered Bride" (Smetana); Andante from the Spanish Symphony (Lalo); Selection from "Othello" (Verdi); Recitations: Minuet from Third Symphony (Schubert). Saguidillas, Castilla (Albéniz). 8.—Dance Music.

PARIS (1,725 metres, 12 kw.).—6.—Musical Programme. 7.30.—Radio-Paris Guignol. 8.—Café Concert.

ROME (441 metres, 50 kw.).—5.30.—Vocal and Instrumental Concert and Dance Music. 9.2.—"Romeo and Juliet" Opera (Zandonai).

STOCKHOLM (436 metres, 1.5 kw.) and MOTALA (1,348 metres, 80 kw.).—4.—Choral Concert. 7.15.—Instrumental Concert. 9.40.—"Black Bottom," Wireless Play (Olson).

TOULOUSE (381 metres, 8 kw.).—6.15.—Transmission of Pictures. 7.—Orchestral Selections. 7.30.—Transmission of Pictures. 8.15.—Musical Selections.

TURIN (291 metres, 7 kw.).—7.15.—Light Music. 8.32.—"La Leggenda dello Smeraldo," Operetta (Gaspare Bona). 10.45-11.45.—Orient Line Concert for British Listeners.

VIENNA (516.3 metres, 15 kw.).—8.35.—"The Beggar's Opera" Ballad Opera (John Gay), translated into Viennese of the time of Maria Theresa by Helen Richter.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Sunday Times

No. 399.] LONDON SUNDAY, JUNE 13, 1830. [Price 7d.

The Ironmongers' Company are in possession of £104,000 and £3,000 per annum, accumulated from ancient donations, intended to be applied for the redemption of Christian slaves on the Barbary coast.

A good deal of interest was excited on Tuesday morning, by the news of the arrival of the first steam vessel from Bombay, which made her passage in less than ten weeks, having left Bombay on the 20th of March.

It has at length been solemnly decided by Parliament that the crime of forgery shall no longer be punished by death. An amendment to that effect, moved in the House of Commons by Sir John Mackintosh on Monday last, though opposed by the Law Officers of the Crown, was carried by a majority of thirteen.

We have been informed, from a very accurate source, that since 1824, no less a sum than 20,000,000 dollars have been absolutely lost in attempts to erect manufacturing establishments in the eastern states of America, particularly in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

A claim to the Neyterville peerage, which is an Irish peerage, has been made by James Netterville, who founds his claim on being lineally descended from the third son of the first Viscount Netterville, who was raised to the peerage in 1634. The last peer of that title died in 1826, having bequeathed his estates, which are estimated at £7,000 a year, to whom soever should establish his right to the title.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

Conducted by YARBOROUGH.

BIDDING AT CROSS PURPOSES.

The importance of never making an ambiguous rescue bid (i.e., a take-out bid on weakness) was discussed last week in connection with Auction bidding. In Contract rescue bids are rarer and are a genuine menace. The player who makes a rescue bid in Contract is liable to have his bid interpreted as an encouraging bid, with the result that the partner may plunge into a game call. Auction bidding can end abruptly when there is no competition, but Contract bidding must be continued until, if possible, a game bid is made. A faulty response from a partner may incite the original bidder into a dangerous overcall. Before the partner makes an encouraging response, then, he must consider its effect on the original bidder. If the encouraging response has been made on too weak a hand and is more of the nature of a rescue bid, a serious penalty may result, or, worse still, the original bidder may double an adverse bid on the strength of the partner's support, and opponents may succeed in their doubled contract.

Weak rescue bids are practically eliminated from Contract because their consequences are too serious. If made at all, they must be made in circumstances which leave no doubt as to their true character. The Contract bidder must be able to differentiate unerringly between an orthodox supporting bid and a rescue bid, as the following example from recent play will show.

AN EXAMPLE OF MISLEADING BIDDING.

In this instance the partners were playing the "Vanderbilt Club," and the cards were dealt by Z as follows:—

Z bid "One (Vanderbilt) Club"; A freed the bidding by calling "One Heart"; Y on his weak hand made a misleading bid of "Two Clubs"; B, considering he had just sufficient strength to justify a minimum bid in the circumstances, said "Two Spades"; Z, trusting his partner's bid and refusing to allow opponents to bluff him out of building up a game call, said "Two No-trumps"; A said "No Bid"; Y bid "Three Clubs," strangely hoping that the hand would be played in this suit; B said "No Bid"; Z, incited by his partner's support, now made a game bid of "Three No-trumps"; A and Y passed and B doubled and all passed. Result: YZ were six tricks down, losing 2,200 points as they were vulnerable. In the play of the hand Z took a despairing view and tried to establish Clubs, finessing against the Knave on the first round! As B had doubled, Z's only hope lay in establishing winning cards in Diamonds to save some tricks.

THE BIDDING CRITICISED.

Z had a perfectly good Vanderbilt Club bid. It is very dangerous, as well as very bad, to make this bid on three bare Quick Tricks, but Z here had a guarded King over and above this, and also a useful hand generally. A bad hand which was strong enough to justify him in freeing the bidding. It was a cheap moment (not to be missed!) for an informatory bid, which comforts one's partner and may bluff opponents out of an eventual game bid. Y missed a splendid opportunity to pass. He was too weak to bid at this stage. He had no Ace in his hand and no sufficiently solid unit. His hand, altogether, was worth hardly any more than one Quick Trick. Its value in defence was very little; in attack it was probably good only in a Club declaration. The only way Y could convey some of this information to his partner was by passing one round of bidding. He must in this way differentiate between a supporting bid and a bid of the rescuing type.

If Y bids at this stage he is inciting his partner not to allow opposition bidding to deter him from trying to find a game declaration. If Y passes a round of bidding at this stage, it is a clear signal that his hand is too poor to assist in finding a game call. Y's bid of "Two Clubs" at this stage was misleading, and was largely responsible for the heavy penalty. The difference between the one Quick Trick (and a negligible fraction) which Y held and the one-and-a-half minimum (preferably two) which he should have held accounted for a big portion of the penalty. Give Y some slight additional strength to justify a minimum supporting bid and the result would have been very different. Rarely have I seen a more instructive example of the importance of being accurate in bidding and not going below a minimum standard. A small fractional error in computing minimum Quick-Trick supporting strength is here largely responsible for the penalty.

THE VALUE OF DOUBLE GUARDS.

Z's bids of "Two" and then "Three No-trumps" without double guards in both suits called by the opponents were hardly justified. Bridge is a game of chance as well as skill, it is true, and judicious risks must be taken from time to time, but here Z would only have been justified in his bid of "Three No-trumps" if he saw his way, after allowing for his partner's bid, to run off about seven certain tricks after the first lead. He had only three certain stopping cards in the opponents' suits, and could not count on immediately establishing any suit which would tide the play over into the later period when opponents are forced to discard from their long suits. It is true that after his partner's re-bid of his Clubs Z had a right to expect a more solid suit, but still there was no promise that he could run off about seven tricks. He must take into consideration that *both* opponents were bidding, and they would not join in the bidding on less than one-and-a-half Quick Tricks each, which means that they possess sure cards of re-entry for their suits when cleared.

Z cannot then in the circumstances gamble on a "No-trump" declaration without double guards in both suits called by the opponents. When the bid of "Three No-trumps" was doubled, Y realised that his faulty bid of "Two Clubs" was really the cause of the threatened disaster, and he would almost have been justified in atoning for his original blunder and cutting his losses by making a rescue bid of "Four Clubs." Y showed great fortitude in not making this rescue bid. B, of course, by doubling "Three No-trumps" showed that he held good Clubs and was prepared to double a declaration of "Four Clubs." The penalty should be the same (i.e., three tricks down) with sound play in either "Three No-trumps" or "Four Clubs," and a rescue bid should really have saved nothing, though actually it would have been an insurance against Z's poor play of the hand in "No-trumps." Some allowance must, however, be made for Z's shock on seeing Y's poor hand. The effect of a bad bid is often reflected in play, and perhaps for this further reason bids, especially supporting or encouraging bids, should be sound.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SIGMA.—After the following bidding at the score love all, Z (dealer), "One No-trump"; A, "No Bid"; Y, holding Spades, Q, x; Hearts, Q, J, x, x, x; Diamonds, x, x, x, x, x; Clubs, x, cannot bid "Two Hearts" because the hand is well below the standard for a dealer's bid of "One Heart."

ROB ROY.—"One Diamond" or "One No-trump" is a better bid than "One Heart" on Spades, K, 10, x; Hearts, A, Q, x, x; Diamonds, A, J, x, x; Clubs, x, x. A bid of "One Diamond" would be taken as an "approach" bid, but a bid of "One Heart," being a major suit, would be taken as a business bid.

G. J. P. inquires what dealer should bid at the score love all on Spades, A, 10, x, x; Hearts, A, 10, x, x; Diamonds, x, x; Clubs, A, x, x. Answer.—The hand is, of course, too good to pass, and as "One Club" is not a safe approach bid on the hand, and as a bid (which can be taken for "business") in either major suit cannot be made, there remains a bid of "One No-trump."

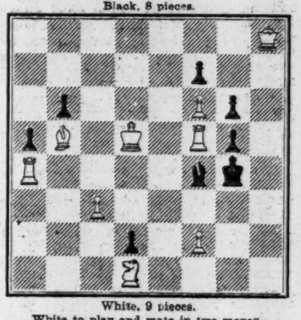
B. S. inquires what Y, holding Spades, x; Hearts, J, x, x; Diamonds, K, Q, J, 10, x, x, x; Clubs, x, x, should say at the score love all after the following bidding: Z (dealer), "One No-trump"; A, "No Bid." Answer.—Y has an abnormal hand with a chance of game in Diamonds, and should bid "Two Diamonds" in Auction. There is a second query: Which suit should the dealer bid at the score love all on Spades, Q, J, 9, x, x, x; Hearts, x; Diamonds, Q, J, 10, x, x; Clubs, x? Answer.—The dealer should pass on this hand, but if he must have a gamble he should bid "One Spade."

CHESS.

By L. VAN VLIET.

Solution of Problem No. 2,296: 1. B—B7! (threatening, 2. R—K5 (double ch), K—B6; 3. R x P mate). If Black plays, 1. KKt—B4, 2. B x Kt, Kt x B; 3. Kt x Kt (mate). Or, 2 . . . any other move; 3. Kt—B3. If 1 . . . QKt—B4, 2. B—KKt 8!! K x R; 3. B—R7! Or, 2 . . . Kt x Kt; or Kt—Q6; etc. 3. Kt—Kt3. Or, 2 . . . Kt (K3) moves; 3. R—B4. 2. B x Kt, in this variation, is defeated by 2 . . . Kt—B5! "Tries": 1. Kt—Kt6, 1. B—Kt8, 1. B—Kt6, fail against accurate defences.

PROBLEM No. 2,297.—By Prof. J. R. NEUKOMM, Budapest.
Black, 8 pieces.



White, 9 pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

CORRECT SOLVERS.

A correct solution of Problem No. 2,293 is acknowledged from C. Jacovitz, New York.

Additional correct solutions of Problem No. 2,295 are acknowledged from Abdahab, C. V. Bean, W. H. Carter, Emdee, Dr. D. H. Fraser, W. Friedland, E. J. Gib

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SOUTH AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA.

By W. S. BARCLAY.

Statesmen learn their South American alphabet with "A" for Argentina, "B" for Brazil; but few persevere to finish with "V" for Venezuela. In any case, it is a good beginning, for Brazil embraces over half the area of the continent and Argentina over half its total trade, both import and export. Thus the D'Abernon Mission, which, with the official approval of both Conservative and Labour Governments, went out to report on the reasons for our halting advance in a market where we were formerly an easy first, was really asked to report on the future of British trade in the whole of Latin America.

The mission was, of course, well received: it was fêted, it was bidden God-speed home. Before leaving, it concluded the famous Anglo-Argentine £8,000,000 trade bargain. In March last H.M. Stationery Office published its admirable report, which was given a poor reception, the British public being then more interested in our political manœuvrings with Egypt than with the problem of our trade with the Sub-continent. In informed circles to-day there is a belief that the agreement—now nine months old—is slowly moving, like icebergs nine-tenths hidden from view, either to a solution or a dissolution, the odds being apparently about even either way.

SOME PREGNANT FACTS.

But is there any need to look to Government missions to do our business for us? The real value of a mission such as was the admirably informed party headed by Lord D'Abernon lies in the findings which they present to us. The value of those findings, in Captain Cuttle's words, lies in the application of 'em. These findings are not of academic interest; they vitally affect the well-being of both the workers and the general public of these islands. The facts behind them are fairly plain. In South America England has invested, it is reckoned, £1,000,000,000 sterling of her capital. Of this we have some £560,000,000 sterling in Argentina alone—that is £100,000,000 more than our total financial commitments in Canada. In Brazil we have nearly £300,000,000 sterling, which is a great deal more than our present investment in the United States. From Argentina we import produce to the extent of £75,000,000 a year. We sell to her about £31,000,000. The balance is paid for by freights, interest, and other "invisible" exports. It would be greatly preferred by both Argentina and England if we could pay for them with manufactured goods, in which the United States has far out-distanced us, and Germany is once more rapidly overhauling us.

Politicians who talk light-heartedly of taxing foreign foodstuffs should study some of the repercussions of such a policy with Argentina, where, as shown, lies our largest foreign investment, and therefore our largest cash credit and, in many respects, our best market for manufactured goods. If such a tax succeeded in diverting or checking the imports, for instance, of Argentine chilled beef into England, we should not receive equal quantities from other sources, since, for technical reasons, it is impossible at present to get either the quantity or quality of this product from Africa or Australia. Its prime quality is due not only to the richness of Argentine pastures and to the elaborate machinery for cold storage and transport and rapid marketing, but also to the purchase of British pedigree cattle. It is Argentina which still constitutes the best market for our stockbreeders.

A FAVOURED MARKET.

If improved sales in manufactured goods to Argentina are to be attained, they must be preceded by a changed attitude by the public here. It is not sufficient to class South America among the "also ran" markets. There is no collective market so homogeneous in speech and type which approaches it either in present importance or in future possibilities. Moreover, it is not a market from which we are barred by political prejudices or commercial hostility. On the contrary, we share in Argentina a sentimental preference at least parallel to that accorded us in our own Dominions. A tangible evidence of this was lately given by the Argentine Rural Society, an influential organisation to which we have no parallel here. In postponing their own Dairy Show to the detriment of their own members, in order to accord greater facilities to the forthcoming British Trade Exhibition, which will be held now from March 14 to April 27, 1931, the society placed on record the following remarkable minute: ". . . that whereas purchases of our own beef, grain, and wool by England depend largely on the purchasing capacity of the British people and the equalising of our trade balance; and in accordance with the policy counselled by this Society to 'buy from those who buy from us'; and as the moment for effective action to assist this policy has now arrived; be it resolved, etc. . . ."

"MALTA AND THE POPE."

From SIR AUGUSTUS BARTOLO.

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

Sir,—It would be unfair to split hairs with Mr. Harold Cox for certain inaccuracies in the statement, or rather sequence of facts, contained in his article on "Malta and the Pope," which appeared in your issue of the 8th instant. There are, however, two points in his article which cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged.

The first is where Mr. Cox asserts, with an emphasis which gives the statement the stamp of an accepted historical truth, that "a very large proportion of the population (of Malta) is Arabic in origin. Many of the European inhabitants are of French or Spanish descent."

Your correspondent is not the first to imagine the existence of two different races in Malta—one "native" and the other European. This theory, if indeed it can be dignified by that name, is mostly the outcome of that very same policy which the present Government is combating, and which had led many people before Mr. Cox to conclude or assume that the population was divided into two sections, one European speaking Italian, and the other Arabic speaking an Eastern patois. It would lead me far beyond the compass of a "letter to the editor" to show that this is a long-exploded myth. Suffice it to say that the Arab domination of Malta (870 to 1090) was a mere military occupation which left hardly any appreciable traces except on the language. The influence of the Arabic on the Maltese language was undoubtedly great, but easily explained by the fact that Arabic and Maltese were kindred tongues. Here, again, it would be a mistake to consider them as mother and daughter—they are really sisters born from the same stock. With the exception of the comparatively small element of Italian *émigrés*, the Maltese people belong to the same race, glory in the same history and traditions, and speak the same language, which goes back to many centuries before the Christian era—the language of the men of Tyre and Sidon.

The other point on which I feel I must join issue with Mr. Cox is where he states that "it is possible that the ultimate cause of the trouble is due to the attempt to plant a democratic constitution on a race of people unprepared for such an innovation. We may, in fact, be suffering in Malta as in India from the post-war mania of democratising the world." Such a statement sounds rather surprising from a writer who, even in the short article under reply, shows a just appreciation of the history of the Maltese people. Mr. Cox evidently refers to the British Government when he congratulates "the present Ministry" on the attitude they have taken up in the present dispute, but, though *I* say it, their attitude was in no wise different from that of the Maltese Ministry, and it is unnecessary to add that, without the support of public opinion, no Maltese Government would have been able to carry on the unprecedented and unequal struggle in which they have been so long engaged.

Grosvenor House, W. A. BARTOLO.

INDIAN CAVALRY.

"King George's Own Central India Horse." By Major-General W. A. Watson. (Blackwood. 21s.)

"The Prince of Wales's Own: The Scinde Horse." By Colonel E. B. Maunsell. (Privately printed.)

Reviewed by LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR GEORGE MACMUNN.

Regimental histories as a rule are of more interest to those connected with the corps in any way than to the general public, but now and again one appears that throws light on some of the most romantic periods of our Imperial expansion, and, what is of more importance to the general reader, comes from the pen of those who can wield it as well as they could the sword. There has recently appeared from the hands of Major-General W. A. Watson the story of that most famous and fashionable of Indian Cavalry Regiments, King George's Own Central India Horse, famous because of its romantic origins and distinguished services, fashionable because to it flocked the sons of some of the most famous of Indian soldiers. When the cavalry of the Bengal Army, both regular and irregular, caught the prevailing fever in 1857 and committed *hara-kiri* by mutinying, the Government were hard put to it to find light horse for the suppression of the Mutiny and to refill their depleted army afterwards. Fortunately, if there is one servant of the country who can rise to an occasion it is the younger officer of our Army, at any stage in its evolution.

The Mutiny and the Aftermath.

On December 15, 1857, Captain Henry Otway Mayne, of the 1st Hyderabad Cavalry, who had accompanied the Field Force from Mhow that was endeavouring to get a grip of the trouble in Central India as intelligence-officer, was directed to form a cavalry corps from certain details. This corps, which had as a nucleus certain loyal elements from various corps that had mutinied, became the 1st Central India Horse. About the same time Captain Richard Mead, the brigade-major of the mutinied Gwalior Contingent, was also entrusted with raising a body of horse from much the same elements. Still a third corps was to be raised in the same region under Lieut.-Colonel William Beatson. In the early days of '58 these three corps of hard-bitten troopers, Sikhs, Afghans, Mahrattas, Hindustani Moslems, and any lad who would wield a sword and follow a British officer, equipped and horsed by some miracle by the strong men to whom they were entrusted, were now engaged as the eyes and ears of the columns of retribution. Tantia Topee, the leading spirit at Cawnpore, and his desperate following, the wilder spirits from the Rani of Jhansi, all those in whom the old Pindari spirit still stirred, had to be hunted down.

When the Mutiny and its aftermath in the Central Indian jungles were over the three regiments were boiled down to two, and settled down to an isolated life amid tiger and big game, far from main roads and the now extending railway lines. This part of the story tells of that intense *cameraderie* between officers and men in the Silladar Cavalry, which is one of the happiest phases of the British dealings with India. A very high grade of officer was attracted to this wild and isolated life, and these regiments, the 1st and 2nd Central India Horse, retained this attraction long after their stations became more accessible and the Mutiny with its memories and lessons became a thing of the past. The regiments in this period turned out many famous soldiers and soldier-diplomats who were selected for high places, whose names are household words to this day: Daly, Gerard, Durand, Neville Chamberlain and many another. The second Afghan War saw the corps at Kabul, and '97, the year of frontier risings, saw it on the frontier.

The Scinde Horse.

But the story of the Irregular Horse of India is not to end with even so famous a corps as the Central India Horse, for there comes before us, too, for study a history of an older and equally famous regiment, printed privately a year or so ago and now circulated, the history of the Prince of Wales's Own, The Scinde Horse—an older corps than the former, not forged on the anvils hot with pain of the Mutiny, but dating from an earlier crisis, the pacification of Scinde or, as we now call it, Sind, the land of the Indus, after the First Afghan War and the annexation of Sind. In 1838 while the ponderous Army of the Indus was struggling on its way to Kabul a regiment of irregulars was formed to watch the Baluch hills and keep those slippery brigands from off the British camel convoys. Then came the days of the Conquest of Scinde by "old Peccavi," otherwise General Sir Charles Napier of happy memory, the hard-fought fields of Mianee and Hyderabad, the raising of a second regiment, and in '57 a third. By now the famous John Jacob was rising to his zenith, eventually commanding both corps. For years the two corps of Scinde and Jacob's Horse put the fear of God into Man and Bhoogti, Usteranas and Khetrans, and all the wild Baluch tribes of this singularly wild mountain border. John Jacob, bred an artilleryman, was a prince of irregular cavalrymen, and from his border home at Jacobabad kept a long frontier in great order. His men were mostly Mussulmen from Hindustan, descendants largely of Afghan and Mogul colonists in India or of Rajpoots turned Moslem, whom he considered immensely superior to any Baluch, Pathan, or Sikh, and he certainly made them so.

THREE LONDON BOOKS.

"Hyde Park." By Mrs. Alec Tweedie. (Besant. 3s. 6d.)

"London Cameos." By A. H. Blake. (Jenkins. 5s.)

"The Archæology of Middlesex and London." By C. E. Vulliamy. (Methuen. 10s. 6d.)

Here are three handy volumes which should find a ready sale among visitors to London, as well as among those numerous persons who collect books on the inexhaustible subject of London. Mrs. Alec Tweedie, it is true, nominally confines herself to Hyde Park, its romance and its history, but she manages in this new edition of a work published over twenty years ago to bring in many interesting facts about London, and indeed the whole British Empire.

Mr. Blake's little "cameos" are illustrated by 122 pictures of quaint, unusual and interesting places and relics.

Who, for example, knows anything about the Seal of Bow Church, or the Prayer Book which Laud used when he preached at the Church of St. Catherine Cree, the chair made from the wood and stone of Old London Bridge, or the Ashburnham Bell? Mr. Blake can give the details of all these interesting reminders of a vanishing London, and his unpretentious little book, packed with good things, should send a host of persons on voyages of discovery, praying that they may reach their objective before these footsteps of the past are totally obliterated.

Middlesex is the smallest county in England after Rutland, with a circumference of only ninety-three miles, but in some respects it contains a greater variety and abundance of archæological material than any other district of equivalent size in the whole of Britain. Never before has there been such an interest in the subject—formerly the happy hunting-ground of harmless old gentlemen—an interest which has been immensely helped by the motor-car. Mr. Vulliamy condenses an immense mass of facts in the 300 odd pages of his book with its fifty-nine illustrations and two maps, presenting a survey of Middlesex, the lower Thames, and the greater part of London from the Old Stone Age to the Norman Conquest.

The book, which one should always take on one's sojourns in these regions, lends great interest to the scene as it is to-day, destroyed to a great extent though that has been by "the amazing and horrible progress" of the speculative builder, and by the "fearsomely ugly enterprises" of the industrialists and others. It makes fascinating reading.

THE UNKNOWN WASHINGTON.

"The Unknown Washington." By John Corbin. (Scribners. 15s.)

Reviewed by FRANCES STEVENSON.

"As the British Constitution is the most subtle organism which has proceeded from progressive history, so the American Constitution is the most wonderful work struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man." This was Mr. Gladstone's comment upon the American Constitution, and Mr. Corbin, in his able and instructive volume, carefully documented and picturesquely written, gives us a clue to the reason for this remarkable expression of opinion. The book is an exhaustive examination of the origins and vicissitudes of the American Constitution—"the first great republic since that in the name of which Cato died." It tells us of the struggles and difficulties of the Constitutional Fathers—who had apparently learnt from England what to avoid; of the setting up of the Constitutional Convention and the beginnings of the United States of America. It is an explanation and a defence of the Republic from an American point of view, and because we are apt to become acquainted with American history through English authors, the book for this reason is especially valuable and enlightening. It gives us the story of America's effort to make, as John Adams put it, "a practical advance upon both the antique and the English commonwealths by abolishing hereditary kings and nobles, purifying the franchise, and vesting ultimate sovereignty in the whole body of the people."

A Hero Without Worshippers.

Of the War and Declaration of Independence itself we are given the barest outline, and not a very consecutive one at that. That is not the author's aim, and he assumes that we know our history. But the character and influence of George Washington dominate the volume, which combines with the study of the American constitution an intimate biography of that "unknown man." Washington is a hero who has somehow failed to command hero-worship. He has possibly suffered in history from the fact that he was held up to us in our childhood as a little prig with downcast eyes and a hatchet in his hand who could not tell a lie. Later on we grew to be familiar with the portrait of a young man with a pigtail and an expressionless face devoid of charm. The author claims that Washington suffers in history from "the loss of a clear understanding of his thought and inward purpose," and he sets out to rectify this omission. He gives us pictures of the great American during eight years of revolution and eight years of presidency—as Commander-in-Chief of Revolution and President of the Republic. He draws a striking difference between the awkward, self-repressed civilian and the dashing soldier:—

> In command of his ragged army at Princeton, he had dashed in advance of a terrorised line, reined in his white horse to an equestrian pose thirty paces from the British regulars as they fired a volley, then turned and faced the equal danger of ordering his own shaken soldiers to fire. As the smoke cleared, he galloped along the line, waving his hat and shouting his men forward. But when he faced his inauguration as President, he was, as Fisher Ames recorded, "grave almost to sadness"—"actually shaking," in an access of "modesty."

Bagehot of America.

On the more human side, we are vouchsafed fleeting glimpses of tender passages between Washington and Sally Fairfax, but the author fails to satisfy our legitimate curiosity as to the exact nature of that friendship. It is unlikely that the writer of the following words ever gave rein to his passion:—

> . . . love may and therefore ought to be under the guidance of reason, for although we cannot avoid first impressions, we may assuredly place them under guard.

Mr. Corbin would be the Bagehot of America. His book is a truly important and scholarly contribution to the history of the American Constitution.

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A Story of Glittering Poverty

by THE RT. HON. LORD STANMORE K.C.V.O.

MR. GEORGE BERNARD SHAW wrote a play on the thesis that the greatest of all crimes is to be poor. It seemed a paradoxical thing to say, which, of course, is precisely why Mr. Shaw said it. As a matter of fact, however, he was being, not daring and original, but merely late-Victorian and Edwardian.

Who does not remember the man of those pre-war times who was "Something in the City," which Something, in his case, meant a humble clerkship; who was desperately ashamed of his poverty and who spent his life, his energies, his happiness in an elaborate struggle to conceal it?

A Sign and a Symbol.

THE sign and symbol at once of those times and of the man himself was the top-hat and frock-coat. The symbol has gone, and with it that false standard of genteel appearance. To-day, we are no longer ashamed of honest poverty. We admit that it is an evil to be mended, but we refuse to regard it as a crime to be concealed. The war has made realists of us, and we have grown to see the empty folly of valuing mere appearances for appearances' sake. To-day we know that riches can give power: and poverty, to him who wears it rightly, freedom: but that a poor man pretending to be rich has neither the power of the one nor the freedom of the other. Instead, he has the manifold disadvantages of both.

AND yet there was something admirable about the man who struggled to retain the status conferred in those days on the possessor of top-hat and frock-coat. Then they did mean something real, and for that reality he fought with a steady day-in-and-day-out heroism that is in many ways still a lesson to us all. The cause may no longer seem to have been worth while, but the faithful pluck and quiet courage with which that man embraced the drabness of his life and the sacrifices it entailed are needed as much to-day, if for other and better ends.

As with men, so with institutions. Most of us assume, by some deep-rooted and instinctive association of ideas, that antiquity confers wealth. The stately buildings and quiet courts, the shady gardens and noble halls, of the Hospital or College that has outlived the centuries, suggest every bit as much as that elaborately tailored and cared for frock-coat and top-hat, the sense of security and order which only riches can provide.

Dignity and Reserve.

AND half-consciously, those responsible for the management of such Institutions are led by a pride in their traditions, to foster the illusion. The appearance of dignity that needs no prop, of reserve that invites no confidence, and of the power to advance steadily upon their appointed way, cannot fail to impress the world with the conviction that such institutions are not only fully efficient to carry on their job, but that the material means we know to be actually required for suc enterprises, are also safely and amply in their possession.

The general public are thus insensibly led to suppose that any offer of assistance or even enquiry, would be an impertinence and an offence.

THAT is the mistake—let it be frankly admitted—that the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew has made. It has too long allowed the glitter of its ancient lineage and exalted prestige to hide its poverty. Like the man who was "Something in the City," Barts has patched and mended and pinched and managed to a degree that would, if it knew, astonish the public, which naturally has imagined that Barts, the cradle of medical teaching and science—the Mother Hospital of the English-speaking peoples—must be in about as assured and safe a financial position as, say, the British Museum.

It was, however, pardonable that Barts should be so reluctant to come, cap in hand, before the public. For so many centuries—eight of them in fact—Barts has not known what it was to ask in public for help. Always, in the past, the "Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens," of London, into whose ownership and keeping the hospital was given by the Royal Charter of Henry VIII., have supplied the hospital's needs promptly and generously. Once, for instance, the Lord Mayor of London actually made a levy on the citizens for Barts. In the past all Barts has had to do was to make known her needs in the private ear of a few of the leading citizens of London, and at some such meeting as that pictured on this page her wants were immediately proffered without even any hint of personal request.

BUT, *autres temps autres moeurs*. Conditions are changed indeed, and, as Barts has been from the first, continuously extending her field of service, so, too, she has come to realise that her needs must be made known to a correspondingly wider public.

BARTS has no reason to be ashamed of her poverty. It has been caused partly by world conditions beyond her control that have automatically lessened the purchasing value of her revenues; partly, by the enormous increases in the demands for costly equipment made on great national teaching hospitals by the wonderful advances in medical and surgical science during the last few decades; and, partly, by the steadily growing numbers of in-patients, out-patients, students, and nurses whom Barts is serving.

The Public Must Believe.

WE must ask the public to believe that Barts is quite literally poor and distressed for money, cramped and pinched in every department. But she is determined to end for ever the intolerable disabilities and handicaps that her dire poverty involves. She has planned and designed in full detail a comprehensive scheme calculated to restore her to that position of leadership which is historically hers.

A beginning has been made by the erection of two new blocks of six Operation Theatre Suites and Wards for 250 surgical beds, probably the most complete provision for surgical work in the world. These have been built in faith; it is part of the object of the present appeal to pay for them. One way of helping Barts is by "naming" a bed. At present, out of 740 beds, only 75 have been named after their benefactors. A donation of £1,000 will ensure that a bed shall bear, for ever, the name-plate of the benefactor or of one whose memory he may desire to perpetuate. A donation of £600 will name a cot. A bed or cot may, of course, be named by any company or corporate body, or by any group of persons associated for whatever object.

Citizens in Barts Great Hall proffering benefactions to satisfy all her needs, being determined that "what came to them as seed should go on to their children as blossom, and that what came to them as blossom should go forward as fruit." So we see this gathering of our forefathers, who, recognising the value of the great work handed down to them, accepted their trust and provided for its development—that it should come to us yet more perfect. Should not we now do likewise?

BARTS' needs to-day are as clear as they are urgent. She is asking for £1,000,000 in donations and benefactions for buildings already in course of erection, for reconstructions already estimated, for specific department service and equipment, for training and, finally, for research.

I will gratefully receive donations, which should be addressed to me at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, E.C.1. Every donation, however small, will be greatly appreciated, and I will send an acknowledgment immediately.

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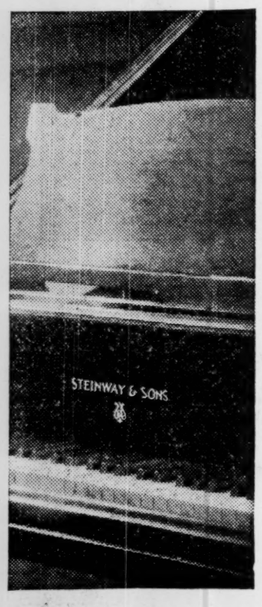

STEINWAY
THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS

THE DRAMATIC WORLD.

A PLAY FOR LORNE.

By JAMES AGATE.

Duke of York's. **Wednesday, June 11.**

"THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN."

A Play. By Walter Hackett.

Would Mr. Walter Hackett and Miss Marion Lorne resent a comparison with the most delightful couple in fiction, the Micawbers? Anyhow, the comparison, being made, must be justified. Marry, how? Tropically. This play is the image of pragmatic philosophy as Micawber understood that science; it leads you to believe that something will turn up if you wait long enough. Miss Lorne is the image of solicitude, not for any particular person or thing, but just solicitude in general, a combination of woolly consciousness that somebody is about to suffer wrong and a fluffy determination to see that he or she shan't. Her mind is the repository of any and everybody's confidences, half understood one minute and wholly betrayed the next. It is never quite where her body is. During these pretty absences she commits the most frightful *gaffes*, which other blunders as quickly repair. But she has another quality which is that, though mind departs from her, objects attach themselves. The vital latch-key whose loss is upsetting the entire constabularies of Europe and America will be found in her reticule, together with wisps of identificatory clothing which have denied themselves to the collected sleuths of the world. "How gat they there?" as Mrs. Siddons demanded of the chimney-pots. Miss Lorne asks herself the same question and has no notion of the answer. Has Mr. Hackett? That, too, we doubt. All that we do not doubt at all is that this delightful actress will never desert the heroines of this optimistic author.

A Slow Start.

Optimistic because in the present instance nothing ever really turned up, although, apart from certain initiatory *longueurs*, the time of waiting was, thanks to Miss Lorne, sufficiently beguiled. The piece began with a prologue in which a quartet of world-detectives endeavoured to prove that in police matters France is sentimental, Germany scientific, America ruthless, and England sporting. This was dull. Then the play proper began, with a succession of four litt'e scenes. The first was outside a night-club. This possessed a revolving door, which Miss Lorne did eagerly frequent, so eagerly that she went about it and about, but evermore came out by that same door wherein she went. One revolution, fainter than the others, at length landed her inside the club, at the bar whence, having no money to pay for her cocktail, she took refuge in a waiting taxicab. From this, after some joltings and window-smashings in company with a pursuant American detective, she made escape into a house in which murder had just been committed, and the act-drop fell upon the English detective letting himself into the same house.

The third act found Miss Lorne mildly aghast at being invited to reconstruct a crime as to which, in view of certain intuitions—you would not ca'l them reasonings—she needed no enlightenment. She did, in fact, know all about it, her previous wild-goose chase having two objects not incompatible to the feminine mind—that of preventing a murder and that of ensuring that the too-officious police should not get hold of the wrong murderer. This act was exceedingly entertaining, for the English detective's solemn acuteness was never at any time a match for the wander-wittedness of Miss Lorne. Let it be said that the poor fellow was handicapped by the theory that a certain diplomat had been disturbed at supper with his mistress, whereas his ally knew that actually it was the div'omat's wife and her lover who had sat down to supper, though she persisted in breathing no word of her knowledge. One fact only was common property, and that was the shot diplomat whose unconscious body lay at Charing Cross Hospital. Whether he had been the defender of his honour or the attacker of somebody else's was still debatable; the body and the hospital were undeniable.

An Old Trick.

There was a last act in which all the detectives finally decided that it was the lady's lover who had shot the husband. They were about to arrest him when the telephone rang and was answered by Miss Lorne, happening to be nearest. It was the hospital, she informed everybody, ringing up with the news that the plenipotentiary had recovered consciousness and had accused his wife. Whereupon the wife confessed, and her lover, whose secretary Miss Lorne now turned out to be, was freed from that cloud of suspicion which she had done so much to increase. And so the play came to an end, with the exception of a coda in which the English detective took up the telephone-receiver, unguardedly relinquished by Miss Lorne, and was asked whether he still wanted tickets for Sunday afternoon. "I suppose you *are* Charing Cross Hospital?" said the mystified detective. "Nonsense!" came the reply. "We're the Zoo!" Miss Lorne had fibbed, though whether by accident or design it was impossible to say. We were persuaded that she of all people could least have told us.

Another Victorian hero used to say that his moments of lucidity were infrequent, but that during those moments his lucidity was devilish. A similar pronouncement might be made about Miss Lorne, whose nightmares of perlustration are shot through with a thin thread of something pertaining vaguely to the human mind. In the present piece she is quite irresistible for the good reason that if anybody resisted her the play would come to an end. Capital support was rendered by Mr. Aubrey Smith, the English detective who believed that the game of crime should be played according to the rules of cricket. Mr. Smith has never in my recollection been more imposing, more like an all-England batsman going in to wear down Australian bowling on a plumb wicket and when he arrives there getting bowled first ball. Miss Cathleen Nesbitt as the murderess sent down some googlies of fascinating villainy; and Messrs. George Tully, Antony Holles, and Boris Ranevsky did some excellent work in the outfield. A wit of the 'nineties described life as a bad quarter of an hour made up of exquisite moments, and one might perhaps describe this play as the non-fulfilment of much that promised delightfully. The audience by their ovation obviously knew how to treat an actress; whether Mr. Hackett's is the way to treat a heroine is another matter. Throughout the entire piece Miss Lorne "dunno where she are" in more senses than one.

Prince of Wales. **Thursday, June 12.**

"BADGER'S GREEN."

A Play. By R. C. Sherriff.

Is this the light comedy which one would have expected from the author of "Journey's End," the piece which has run like wild fire through all civilised and some uncivilised countries? To put the question is to expose its folly. One might as well ask whether the Gipsy Rondo is the kind of trifle one might have expected from the composer of "The Creation."

Legitimate inquiry will confine itself to asking whether this early and now refurbished play contains sufficient stagecraft to warrant the view that the astonishing amount of that commodity to be found in the later piece was not a fluke. If it be stagecraft to make characters grow into being through dialogue, to excite and satisfy interest but so that the satisfaction contains the seeds of further excitement, to keep a tiny comedy on one plane and consonant with itself, to tell a pleasant little story in a new *milieu*, to give scope for acting and sprinkle the whole with wit—if this be stagecraft then I submit that Mr. Sherriff has it abundantly. I could have wished the play longer by another half-hour, and whoever expects higher praise from a dramatic critic will be deceived, for ninety per cent. of plays are to the jaded taster just ninety per cent. too long. We have all seen those advertisements in which a lithe and lissom batsman with a shirt gracefully open at the neck holds on high a glass of Somebody's Gingerette and proclaims the merits of that beverage to his fellows of the broiling field. Mr. Sherriff's play is like that.

Village Cricket.

The story is merely the account of certain bickerings in a village sports club—why a president should resign, who should be captain, which lady should have precedence at the tea-urn. A hawker of bungalows puts in his appearance, and Mr. Sherriff politely pretends to discuss whether villages are happier as the still unravished brides of quietness or would be jollier with a cinema. On one side is the idea of benevolent squirearchy, on the other there is the indefeasible argument that no rural benefactor can exceed him who makes two petrol-pumps grow where one grew before. But the matter is not pursued by Mr. Sherriff to the point of tedium, and we are not going to quarrel if he chooses to make the development of a countryside depend upon the catching or missing of a train. The *scène-à-faire* happens when the bungalow-monger consents to miss his last train that he may win the match and uphold the honour of that green which he has sought to violate. He does this by scoring a leg-bye off his knuckles, or something of the sort; and I shall say quite frankly that the situation in which Badger's Green wants ten runs to beat its traditional opponents with three wickets to fall is one of the most wildly exciting I can remember. As in Greek tragedy, the conflict takes place off. But Messengers arrive to tell us how one was bowled and how another scored a boundary but was caught next ball. The speeches of these Messengers are shorter than those in the "Hippolytus." But their matter moves us no less.

The Tender Passion.

On the whole, a good little play, though the fact that Miss Maisie Darrell is left stranded for whole quarters of an hour, and throughout has a part less significant than was ever written by any playwright for any actress, proves that Mr. Sherriff has not yet learned how to treat a love-interest. Yet there was an astonishing one-sided colloquy concerning fretwork and the stuffing of fish between the ridiculous middle-aged master of these arts and the young girl of whose beauty he would be aware if life had not passed him by and the conversation had lasted a little longer. This episode was wholly extraneous, and could only be defended on the ground that it was of better quality than anything else in the play. It had exactly the temper of one of the quieter stories of Maupassant, and that it could be written at all proved that the Osborne in the later play was not an accident. But Mr. Sherriff, before he writes his next play, must document himself on the tender passion. There is, one believes, some literature on the subject.

Messrs. Horace Hodges, Louis Goodrich, Sebastian Smith, Felix Aylmer, and Frederick Burtwell fulfil their delightful selves as never, by which I mean as ever, before. There are two geniuses in this production. One is Miss Kathleen Harrison, who plays yet another little maidservant. Connoisseurs of real acting will appreciate that all this actress's maidservants are totally different, as unlike each other as they are unlike the actress. The second genius is Mr. James Whale, who has done the cricket-match with a realism as exquisite as it is, in this case, right-minded.

Globe. **Tuesday, June 10.**

"SAINTE JEANNE."

Le Théâtre Pitoëff in Bernard Shaw's Chronicle Play.

It has recently been suggested in these columns that Mr. Ainley, Mr. Robeson, and Herr Moissi are three fine artists with the knack of substituting personages preferred by their good selves to those imagined for them by their authors. What is sauce for the gander is sauce for the goose, and I see no way of avoiding the statement that Mme. Pitoëff's Sainte Jeanne is thousands of spiritual leagues away from Mr. Shaw's heroine. I shall not in five hundred words attempt to achieve something at which the finest minds of five hundred years have failed, that is, present a portrait of The Maid "as she really was." The peasant-mystic who could sit a horse as elegantly as one of her own statues, hold her own with the Church in argument, and in the field get the better of practised generals is not an easy subject. Mr. Shaw described her in two words as the "queerest fish" among the eccentric worthies of the Middle Ages. But then Mr. Shaw was never one for the happy medium. For him there has never been anything between two words and two million.

Some actresses abide our question; others, by a quality of genius which sets them apart from their kind, go free. Miss Thorndike could have abided any amount of questioning as to Mr. Shaw's meaning and hers, and if asked whether she understood The Maid in her quiddity would probably have replied with Mr. Bennett's Denry: "No! Do you?" But she would have been ready with nine-tenths of a valid exposition. Mme. Pitoëff turns her back upon every quality in The Maid which Mr. Shaw exploited, Jeanne's intellectual ascendancy or sublimated horse-sense. In this respect Miss Thorndike is still in the saddle. One felt that a woman who could so far forget herself as to chop logic with men better than they could was not to be disposed of by any trumpery execution. "You're a braw laddie," said the Scotch judge to a felon who had argued his case well, "but you'll be nane the waur o' a guid hangin'." Miss Thorndike's Joan was none the worse for that little affair at Rheims: in fact, it made her. Mme. Pitoëff, brushing Mr. Shaw's character gently aside, substitutes a portrait of a little waif who is half any peasant lassie out of the novels of George MacDonald and half the Poor Jo of Dickens. Obviously this deprives the play of its essential virtue.

These things being said, it only remains to remark that Mme. Pitoëff's trial-scene is the most lacerating and heartrending thing imaginable, and constitutes as fine a piece of pathos as one ever remembers. It is like watching a child being hurt, and all one can say is that having got rid of Saint Joan Mme. Pitoëff gives us something which in its line has not its equal on the stage to-day, and, one can firmly say, has never been exceeded. The other actors, though good, bear witness to the fact that such a quintet of performances as those of Messrs. Thesiger, Swete, Clarence, Leahy, and Casson will probably not be seen again in our time. The mystical staging of this rationalistic drama transported the whole thing into the modish-primitive nightmare-land of Miss Tilly Losch.

ONE-WOMAN SHOWS.

The worst of acting like Mme. Pitoëff's is that it takes the shine out of even first-class accomplishment, and I therefore give warning that no tear will be wrung from me for at least a month. It was possibly for this reason that Miss Ruth Draper's scene at the Vaudeville, "A Miner's Wife," seemed to me less effective than it might otherwise have done. Perhaps comedy and not tragedy is this talented artist's forte, and "Opening a Bazaar" proved infinitely more attractive than the serious stuff. Who could resist an aeroplane in buttercups, baby-shoes, filled with sand to act as paperweights, or a Royal portrait in twelve hundred shells? For "Three Women and Mr. Clifford" Miss Draper spilled upon the stage the entire contents of a pantechnicon, or so it seemed, in view of the normal austerity of her settings; certainly the two tables seemed a waste of spirit and the two chairs a shameful expense. Here Miss Draper did not economise in words either, this particular monologue being up to good Warren Hastings length. Still, a first-class entertainment, but I think it should be made illegal for Miss Draper to give any public performance without mention of those clerical glubjullahs.

The art of Miss Enters (Queen's, Tuesday afternoon) is scarcely anywhere in direct concern with life. It is true that this artist has a malicious flair for portraying one facet, at once pathetic and absurd, of adolescence as in the cruel and irresistible "Piano Music" series and in "Field Day." In this a hot and jaded girl in blouse and skirt rejoices perfunctorily to the strains of a Sousa march. But the artist is at her most characteristic in those compositions, mordant, piquant, bizarre, which are directly inspired by art subjects. Thus "Aphrodisiac-Green Hour" has much less of the streets and the cafés than of certain ninetyish and demoded writers. "Promenade" is pure Manet brought to a life that breathes and moves with exquisite idleness. "Pavana" is a Velazquez great lady intent on some sinister purpose. And, of course, there is always "Odalisque" which is like a novel of the intensely second-rate Octave Mirbeau. Last and latest, the "Antique in the English Manner, Rossetti Ltd." is a merciless skit on the Blessed Damozel incommoded by lilies and in some Book of Hours jotting down nonsense with a foolish quill.

TWO REVIVALS.

There has been a notable revival this week at the Royalty of Farquhar's magnificent comedy, "The Beaux' Stratagem," which was fully noticed in these columns on its production a year or so ago at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith. Of the cast on that occasion only Miss Evans and Mr. Miles Malleson remain, and there is an important newcomer to the part of Archer in Mr. Godfrey Tearle. This is a brilliant affair which should not on any account be overlooked by playgoers.

"The Command to Love," the German comedy produced in February at the Arts Theatre and likewise noticed in these columns, has been brought to Daly's Theatre with the added lustre which Mr. Ronald Squire and Mesdames Yvonne Arnaud and Isobel Elsom know so well how to impart to any piece. These artists may be said to increase that attractiveness which the play's admirers perceived on its first production.

FILM NOTES.

"THE WHITE HELL OF PITZ PALU."

By SYDNEY W. CARROLL.

I am not an Alpinist, but after seeing "The White Hell of Pitz Palu," surely the finest panoramic film of life and death on icy mountains ever seen on the screen, I am tempted to rush off with alpenstock in search of thrills not to be found elsewhere.

Who dares to say, in the face of such a superb series of spectacles, that the silent picture is dead? The pictorial beauty of these blizzard-smitten peaks, these gale-beaten ice-cliffs, these billows and avalanches of angry broken snow, these natural explosions of falling ice, these stupendous and sublime heights and depths, pinnacles and crevasses must be seen to be believed. The producer, Dr. Fanck of "Wrath of the Gods" fame, has, with the aid of one of the most gifted of German film directors, Herr Pabst, utilised this overwhelming background to the best advantage as a setting for a simple story of adventure and rescue with a semi-tragic ending. The acting is superb. Leni Riefenstahl, Myrzi Stozel, Otto Spring, Gustav Diessl, Ernst Petersen, and Ernst Udet make up a cast impossible to cavil at.

* * *

The management of the Empire, I understand, considers "The Divorcée," with Norma Shearer in the title-rôle, the best picture that theatre has had for a long while. I wish I could agree with them. I have so little sympathy with these life-cheapening, loose-living cocktail American society pieces that I may be a bad judge.

Norma seemed to me to act sincerely, but her rôle was so destitute of ordinary sense that her talents were, I thought, more or less thrown away. What is sauce for the matrimonial gander is not sauce for the matrimonial goose—that is the theme of the story. I found myself sceptical about the lady's revenge. Also indifferent. It didn't seem to me to matter whether she deceived such a husband or not.

Conrad Nagel, always a reliable actor, has an absurdly difficult part, which no one but he could get over—that of a drunken cad and bounder who tries to deceive himself and the audience into thinking he has gentlemanly instincts when he hasn't any.

The novel upon which this picture is based was, I am told, banned in America. I wish the many cabaret and jazz-party scenes in it had been banned from the screen. Why can't we have even one story without a night club in it?

* * *

Some people are saying that the talkie picture is doomed. others that it has reached its crisis. Don't you believe them. We have had some very good talkies and some very bad ones. The latter, unfortunately, have been too numerous. Many of the all-singing, all-coloured efforts have done grave harm to the business. The jazzed versions of musical comedy stories are often sheer outrages upon sound and sense.

But there is no fear at all of "talkies" dying a natural or an unnatural death. So long as we can have pictures of the standard of "Disraeli," "Slightly Scarlet," "The Love Parade," and the talkies associated with the names of Clive Brook and William Powell, there will always be a public for talking pictures.

* * *

"All Quiet on the Western Front" is being played simultaneously at two first-run cinemas in the West End. This is the first time any picture has had this experience, and the preliminary praise accorded to the film by the Press ought to pack both the Alhambra and the Regal to capacity.

THE COLONNE ORCHESTRA.

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

Sir,—The glut of symphony orchestras (Berlin, Amsterdam, New York—if there were more, I have forgotten them) which have visited this most comprehensive, widely embracing of all musical cities, London (!), left us too tired to give proper attention to the Colonne Orchestra from Paris. The French orchestra came last, and I think that it suffered lack of appreciation because we have suffered from musical indigestion; but perhaps my own feelings may have been common to other music-lovers. For the first time for many years I remained awake during a concert. It was not the fortissimi, but the utterly bracing refreshment of the clear, bright playing.

The orchestras from Amsterdam, Berlin, and New York, and of London, possess a similarity of tone, probably derived from German standards. The French orchestra showed us something different. What gorgeously clear brass playing! And instead of the familiar sweetness of the strings, we had a fascinatingly shimmering glitter. The Colonne Orchestra did not insult our education by giving us the same old things; the programme was Modern, and mainly unfamiliar; but, most remarkable, the modern music was intelligible and attractive, so that it seems that our failure to understand its like on former occasions was due to the German-style orchestras which cast romantic tone over intellectual music.

Herne Hill, S.E. JOHN F. PORTE.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

THIS WEEK'S PREMIERES.

To-day.—Strand: "Who Knows?" (Repertory Players).
June 18.—Everyman: "Long Shadows."
June 19.—Globe: "Le Cadavre Vivant."
June 20.—Royal Hospital Gardens, Chelsea: Theatrical Garden Party.
June 22.—Arts: "Faust."

After the outburst of dramatic production last week, the theatre this week is comparatively quiet. To-night, however, the Repertory Players will give the last production of the present season, "Who Knows?" by F. C. Baly, with Miss Dorothy Hamilton, Miss Dorothy Holmes-Gore, Miss Marion Fawcett, and Messrs. Lionel Dixon, Cecil Parker, Atholl Fleming, Charles Mortimer, Wilfrid Caithness, Aubrey Dexter, Douglas Blandford, W. H. Fox, Richard Caldicot, and Reginald Gardiner in the cast. On Wednesday "Long Shadows" opens at the Everyman; on Thursday the Pitoeffs at the Globe give "Le Cadavre Vivant"; and on Friday, of course, there is the Theatrical Garden Party.

The Shakespeare Summer Festival at Stratford-on-Avon opens on July 7 and lasts for ten weeks. A dozen plays are included in the repertoire, all, with the exception of "As You Like It," given during the Birthday Festival. Mr. Bridges Adams has so arranged his programme that eight plays will be produced each week without any performance being repeated. Overseas visitors will thus be enabled to see a complete cycle of Shakespearean works durin a week's stay. The twelve plays will be "Othello," "Twelfth Night," "As You Like It," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Romeo and Juliet," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Julius Cæsar," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "Hamlet," "The Tempest," "King Richard the Second," and "Macbeth." In the company will be Mr. George Hayes, who will be seen as Hamlet; Miss Joyce Bland, who will play Ophelia and Desdemona; and Miss Fabia Drake, who is to be Rosalind.

This week will see the last of "Michael and Mary" at the St. James's Theatre, and to-morrow week Mr. Gilbert Miller will present the play with the same cast, including Miss Edna Best and Mr. Herbert Marshall, at the Golders Green Hippodrome. On the following Monday, at the St. James's Theatre, Ferenc Molnar's comedy, "The Swan," will open with a cast including Miss Irene Vanbrugh, Miss Henrietta Watson, Miss Una Venning, Miss Margaret Watson, Miss Edna Best, Mr. C. V. France, Mr. Colin Clive, Mr. Bruce Belfrage, Mr. F. Kinsey Peile, Mr. Basil Loder, and Mr. Herbert Marshall.

There was some speculation in the first-night audience at the Duke of York's on Wednesday, when Mr. Walter Hackett's new play, "The Way to Treat a Woman," opened, as to the identity of the actor playing Richard Carstairs, "the young man in the case." The omission of his name from the programme was an oversight, and not, as some people suspected, part of the plot. Let us, therefore, give honour where honour is due and recognise that the part was ably played by that promising actor, Mr. Leonard Upton.

Mr. Henry Kendall, Mr. J. H. Roberts, Mr. Patrick Wadington, and Miss Constance Carpenter will be among those engaged to appear with Miss Beatrice Lillie in the Charlot revue which is to be presented at the new Cambridge Theatre in September, and which will have a short trial trip in the provinces first, opening at Birmingham on August 18. I hear it will include two new ballets by Mr. Eric Coates and Mr. Cyril Scott.

Mr. W. H. Berry, whose recent illness compelled him to retire from the cast of "A Warm Corner" at the Princes Theatre, has now recovered, and after a holiday will begin rehearsals for the new farce to be presented in the autumn by the Henson-Shephard management.

For their final production at the Century Theatre this season "The 1930 Players" will give "Lilies or Lavender," a three-act play by Dorothea Moore, on Friday and Saturday next previous to a special week at the Pier Theatre, Eastbourne. The cast will include Miss Victoria Addison, Miss Ita Cope, Miss Jean Duncan, Mr. Henry Fielding, Miss Florence Herbert, Mr. Rupert Siddons, Miss Mary Symonds, Miss Helen Trevelvan, Mr. George A. Woodbridge, and Mr. Wilfred Fletcher.

The last nights of "The Beggar's Opera" are announced, and positively the final performance at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, will be given on Saturday evening. On the following Monday evening Marie Rambert will present for two weeks only a Season of Ballet, with Karsavina and the Rambert Dancers, including Mr. Harold Turner, Miss Pearl Argyle, Miss Andree Howard, Mr. Frederick Ashton, Miss Prudence Hyman, Mr. William Chappell, Miss Diana Gould, Mr. Robert Stuart, and Corps de Ballet. On July 8, Sir Nigel Playfair will revive at the Lyric Oscar Wilde's comedy, "The Importance of Being Earnest." Particulars of the cast are not yet available.

Another ballet will be seen at Brixton Theatre this week, when a company comprising Stanislas Idzikowski and Vera Savina will give ballets including "Chinese Porcelain," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Les Sylphides," "Spring's Ecstasy," and the "Blue Bird Dances."

Although, on its transfer to the Queen's, twenty curtains suggested that the Old Vic "Hamlet" was in for a considerable run, Mr. Maurice Browne does not feel that the business can justify his prolonging it beyond Saturday next, when the theatre will be closed for redecoration.

On Wednesday week, for five performances, "Jealousy" will be given at the Arts Theatre. Miss Mary Newcomb, who has just recently recovered from a severe illness, will make her reappearance in the part of Valerie, in which she originally made her début in this country.

Mr. Ernest George will act one of the parts in his own play, "Down Our Street," when Mr. Robert W. Fenn presents it at the Lewisham Hippodrome to-morrow prior to a short tour. Mr. George, making his first appearance on the stage, will play the part of the Cockney tram-conductor formerly acted by Mr. Ronald A. Shiner at the Vaudeville Theatre. Otherwise the play retains nearly the whole of the original cast, including Miss Nancy Price, Mr. Milton Rosmer, Miss Buena Bent, Mr. Stanley Vilven, Mr. Percy Walsh, Miss Violet Howard, Miss Peggy Mortimer, Mr. Phillip Godfrey, Mr. J. Aubrey Stanley, Mr. Ivan Brandt, and Mr. Morris Harvey.

Last night the Grafton Theatre closed for rehearsals of a new programme which will be given on or about June 24. The entertainment will comprise Shaw's "Annajanska," Tchehov's "Tragedian," and a series of variety items; on one evening and one afternoon each week, however, Miss Velona Pilcher's play "The Searcher" will be given. The Players' Theatre has been taken over for a summer season from to-morrow week by the Pakton Players, who will open with "The Tower," given at the Everyman a year ago.

A special matinée of "Insult" will be given at the Apollo on Wednesday week in aid of Bart's Hospital. Mr. Robert Loraine will speak on this occasion on the Reconstruction Appeal.—"Lilac Time" is playing to good houses at the Lyric, where it will remain until it goes on tour at the end of July.—"The Silent Witness" at the Comedy reached its fiftieth performance last Thursday.—Mr. Anton Dolin and his company are at the Coliseum this week. D. P.

THEATRES.
Continued from page 14.

PLAYHOUSE. EVGS. 8.30. LAST WEEK.
GLADYS COOPER presents
"DISHONOURED LADY."
by Margaret Ayer Barnes and Edward Sheldon.
FAY COMPTON.
C. V. FRANCE. HARTLEY POWER.
NIGEL BRUCE. GEORGE CURZON.
ANNETTE BENSON. HAROLD HUTH.
Mats., THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7482.
Proprietor: Tonie Bruce. Lessee: Andre Charlot.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
MAURICE BROWNE
presents
BADGER'S GREEN.
A New Play by R. C. Sherriff,
with
HORACE HODGES.
The play produced by James Whale.
MATS., TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 2.30.

QUEEN'S. LAST WEEK. Gerrard 9437.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
MAURICE BROWNE
presents
THE OLD VIC COMPANY in
HAMLET,
with MARTITA HUNT and JOHN GIELGUD.
POPULAR PRICES.
ANGNA ENTERS. Mats., June 17, 19, 20, 24, 26, 27.

ROYALTY. Gerr. 2690. 8.30. Tu., Th., 2.30.
THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM.
EDITH EVANS. GODFREY TEARLE.
Miles Malleson. Eric Portman.
Martin Walker. Mary Mayfren.
Produced by NIGEL PLAYFAIR.

"No theatre houses an entertainment more daring, more delicious, and more 1930."—Times.
ST. JAMES'S Sole Lessee, Gilbert Miller. (Gerr. 3903.)
8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30. LAST WEEK.
MICHAEL AND MARY.
By A. A. MILNE.
EDNA BEST. HERBERT MARSHALL.

ST. MARTIN'S. Evgs., 8.30. Wed., Thurs., 2.30.
PETTICOAT INFLUENCE.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR, Robert Holmes, Morton Selten, Frank Allenby, Jane Millican, DIANA WYNYARD.

SAVOY. Temple Bar 8888.
Prop., Savoy Theatre, Ltd. Lsrs., Exc. of H. B. Irving
Lessees, C. Egerton Killick and Victor Payne-Jennings.
MAURICE BROWNE
presents
OTHELLO,
with
SYBIL THORNDIKE, PEGGY ASHCROFT,
and
PAUL ROBESON.
EVGS., 8.15. Mats., MON. and THURS., at 2.30.
"A great and memorable performance."—M. Post.

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson. (Smoking.)
Evenings, 8.30. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
THE MIDDLE WATCH.
By IAN HAY and STEPHEN KING-HALL.

VAUDEVILLE. (Tem. Bar 4871.)
RUTH DRAPER.
ORIGINAL CHARACTER SKETCHES.
EVENINGS, at 8.45. MATS., Thurs. and Sat., 2.45.

VICTORIA PALACE. (Victoria 5282-4.)
8.15. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30. (Reduced Prices.)
FOLIES BERGERE REVUE.
with CHARLES AUSTIN.

WIMBLEDON (5151).—Iris Hoey, Cecil Scott, GEOFFREY HAMMOND in an entirely new comedy, "MUCH MARRIED MARY."

WINTER GARDEN. LAST WEEK.
Evgs., 8.15. LAST MAT., THURS. NEXT, 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
London's Greatest Light Entertainment. (Smoking.)
CICELY COURTNEIDGE and JACK HULBERT.
NORAH BLANEY and GWEN FARRAR.
Revolution in Prices. 7s. 6d. to 1s., plus tax. (Hol. 8881.)

WYNDHAM'S. Lessee, Leon M. Lion.
(Tem. Bar 3028.) Evgs., 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
"ON THE SPOT."
By EDGAR WALLACE.
CHARLES LAUGHTON.
GILLIAN LIND. GLADYS FRAZIN.
W. CRONIN WILSON. BEN WELDEN.
BEN SMITH. DENNIS WYNDHAM.
EMLYN WILLIAMS. ROY EMERTON.

ARTS THEATRE CLUB, W.C.2. (Tem. Bar 7541.)
Associate membership (theatre only), 10s. annum; entrance fee, 10s. TO-NIGHT to Fri. next, 8.45. YVETTE GUILBERT. Sunday next, at 8. Mat., Mon., at 2.30. J. T. Grein's Cosmopolitan Theatre presents FAUST, by Goethe, in the original German.

ROYAL AIR FORCE FLYING DISPLAY, HENDON, from noon, Sat., June 28th. WORLD'S GREATEST AIR PAGEANT. Tickets, 10s. and 5s. Reserved seats, 3s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. extra, from Agencies or at gates. 2s. at gates only. Cars 10s. and 5s.

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VARIETY HOUSES.

COLISEUM (Tem. 3161). 2.15, 5.15, 8.15.—ANTON DOLIN and CO.; JIMMY GODDEN and MABELLE GEORGE; CLARA and ELENA OYUELA; ELLA SHIELDS; TREVOR WATKINS, etc.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE, Oxford Circus. 3 and 8. LOUIS NIKOLA, JACK LEDAIR, LA FLEUR, MUSICAL ROBOT, SYD HOWARD, etc. A really jolly show of magical variety. (Lang. 1545.)

PALLADIUM. Gerr. 1004. 6.30, 9. Mats., Tu., Th., 2.30. LAYTON and JOHNSTONE, Chaney and Fox with Max Rivers, Finks and Ayres, Jack Barty, G. S. Melvin, Bobby May, Neville Clinton, 3 Australian Boys, Miss Ida's 7 Lady Gymnasts.

PICTURE THEATRES.

ALHAMBRA and REGAL. — Remarque's "ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT." The film that is the book itself. To-night, 6.0 and 8.30.

ASTORIA. Gerr. 5528. Continuous, 6-11. Commencing To-night: Harry Richman in "PUTTIN' ON THE RITZ" (All-Talking). At 6.50 and 9.15. Also Gaumont Sound News.

CAPITOL. Reg. 4455. 6-11. Comm. To-night: "NEW FOX MOVIETONE FOLLIES of 1930"; 7.10, 9.50. Also Wm. Collier, Jr., in "The Melody Man" (All-Tlkg.). Prog. Comm., 6 and 8.30.

CARLTON, Haymarket.—Last Day, 6 o'c., 8.45. Dennis King in "THE VAGABOND KING." All-Talking, Colour, Music! All Bkble. from 2s. 4d. To-morrow and daily, 2.30, 6 o'c., 8.45, MAURICE CHEVALIER, Geo. Bancroft, Nancy Carroll in "PARAMOUNT ON PARADE." a Crescendo of Surprises. All-Talking. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leic. Sq. To-night, 6-11. Week-days, 12-12. Two Big All-Talking Films, NORMA SHEARER in "THE DIVORCEE"—hailed as a dramatic sensation—and BENNY RUBIN in "CHILDREN OF PLEASURE," a Musical Romance.

KENSINGTON.—To-night, Talk, "IN OLD CALIFORNIA"; Silent, "A Single Man" (Lew Cody, Aileen Pringle) NEXT MONDAY, Talk, "WOMAN TO WOMAN." Stage Cossack Singers.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. To-night, at 6, 8.30, and throughout the week: "THE CASE OF SERGEANT GRISCHA," powerful All-Talking Film of Zweig's famous novel.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. 6-11. Charles Murray in "AROUND THE CORNER" (All-Talking); 7.15, 9.40. Also Virginia Valli in "Guilty" (Tlkg.). Prog. Comm., 6 and 8.30.

PALAIS DE LUXE, The Silent House (opp. Troc.).—TO-NIGHT, 5.30, Mon. to Wed., 1.30 to 11. CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "THE GOLD RUSH." Also THE BACHELOR GIRL.

PLAZA. Only 5 more days. CLIVE BROOK, Evelyn Brent, Paul Lukas in "SLIGHTLY SCARLET." All-Talking. Spell-binding Romantic Drama. Richard Arlen, Mary Brian in "BURNING UP!" All-Talking! Thrilling! Special Movietone News. Segrave Pictures To-night, 6 o'c., 8.30. Open 5.30. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent St. Lang. 1744. "Roaring Dusk." An Epic of Adventure. Across Africa on a Motor-Cycle. Also a Film Phantasy, "The Magic Clock." Daily, 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Not Suns.

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A SINGING, TALKING MOVIETONE ROMANCE.
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THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

THE "RECULISTS."

By ERNEST NEWMAN.

Not the least useful parts of Mr. Percy Scholes's popular history of music, now obtainable in a single volume,* are those in which he quotes the views of some of our modernist composers on the past, present and future of music. A complete collection of these solemn pronouncements ought to be made, before it is too late, for the amusement of posterity. To the detached and philosophic observer, most contemporary writing on the music of the day has a touch of the comic about it, coming from the fact that the people who are most eager to instruct the world as to the true inwardness of music, and especially as to the importance of their own pet composer for the future of the art, are blissfully unconscious that all they are saying to-day has been said in the past—the names of composers and the labels of tendencies alone being different—and that history, having turned most of the similar theorising of the past into merely "a joke and a sore shame," is hardly likely to be much kinder to the theories of the present.

When we read the attacks of the bright young people on romanticism, for example, it seems unkind to remind them that they are some seventy years at least behind the times. They will find it all in Tourgeniev's "Fathers and Sons," for example, which was published about 1860; the famous Bazarov was for our grandfathers an anti-romantic Attila too terrible for words. But at the very time when the anti-romantics of the mid-nineteenth century were thus "killing Kruger with their mouth," the great musical romantics—Wagner, Brahms and the rest of them—calmly went on writing romantic music without the slightest suspicion of what dreadfully out-of-date fellows they already were; and posterity seems to have justified them. Somehow or other it is not Wagner but Bazarov who is now a historic joke.

"PLUS CA CHANGE."

If we look a little further into the past, we find that the earliest romantics themselves, happily unconscious that the day would come when they in turn would be regarded by the bright young antis of the present as a plague-spot of civilisation, were convinced that with *their* coming upon earth all preceding values, especially classical values, had been annulled. There was one Cubières, for instance, who in 1787 declared that "Racine is something more than an old pigtail. He is a malefactor: he has slain art." It would doubtless astonish the good Cubières if he could return to earth to-day to find that Racine is still considered a great author, while the writings of Cubières and his like are remembered now only for the nonsense they talked about people like Racine; just as it is probable that 200 years hence this or that composer or critic of to-day will be remembered only for the nonsense he talked about Wagner or Beethoven or Brahms, who will still be in the repertory. There is not much sense in musical criticism, and not much fun to be got out of it; but there may be a certain amount of sense in standing modestly aside, with a warning knowledge of the past in your mind, and watching the fun of the fair as provided by the theorists who seem to be completely unaware that this old earth has seen many generations of *their* like, and will see many generations more.

No one has yet done justice, for example, to the unconscious humour of the remarks that Stravinsky has from time to time made upon his own music and that of other composers. Mr. Scholes quotes at appropriate length Stravinsky's assurance that in his ballets he did not really take a pictorial or literary subject and then set about illustrating it in music, but just wrote "pure" music that somehow or other happens to fit the scenario. There has been nothing like this, for sheer humour, since an eighteenth-century philosopher assured the world that it is a mistake to suppose that the mind is dependent upon the body or the body upon the mind; if the two appear at times to be causally connected, he said, that is pure illusion, the truth being that mind and body are like two clocks, quite independent of each other, that have been so set that they go at the same pace, and thus at any given moment tell the same time. Similarly Stravinsky conceives simultaneously a scenario and "pure" music; and if the music appears to fit the scenario as a glove fits the hand, that is merely because a far-seeing Providence has so designed the universe that two things that had really no connection of cause and effect with each other have chimed to perfection!

THE SIGN OF THE PROGRESSIVE.

Nor has any humorist yet done justice to the reculists, which name I venture to invent for the composers, such as Stravinsky, who are always *reculant*, whether *pour mieux sauter* or not is often doubtful. There is one infallible sign by which you can tell the genuine progressive: he is always going back to someone or something or other. Stravinsky, for instance, has at various times gone back to Tchaikovski, back to Pergolesi, back to Bach; and according to an interview from which Mr. Scholes quotes, he intends, before long, to go back to Palestrina. I will not pause to speculate how it was that the great classic and romantic composers managed to turn out pretty good stuff without going back to anyone. I will merely point out, as a matter of contemporary history, that none of our present progressives can hold a candle to Krszmaly in this business of reculing. One composer may go back to Bach, another back to Palestrina, another back to Scarlatti, another back to Mozart, and so on; but Krszmaly is the only modern composer who has gone back to front. How many years will it take a slowcoach like Stravinsky, for example, to get back to Hucbald? Krszmaly, however, took Hucbald and his organum in his stride years ago: only he improved upon his model, and, like the genuine Italian he is, wrote a truly modern barrelorganum. After that, Krszmaly, in his crab-like motion forward, went back to Timotheus, and from him to Orpheus; then, getting into reverse, he repeated the whole process in the opposite direction and is now precisely where he was when he started. How many years will it take Stravinsky and the others to come within miles of a record like this?

DEFICIT OR ASSET?

While I am lost in admiration of those composers who achieve the feat of gazing into the future before them with their eyes behind their back, I wish I could be sure that they are really discarding from strength, so to speak, and not from weakness. What if it should turn out that all they are doing is to capitalise their musical and intellectual deficit, transfer the sum to the other side of the balance sheet, and boldly call it an asset? For some of them who managed to write quite good music so long as they were content to be themselves are turning out some very bad music now that they are masquerading as Bach or Mozart or Palestrina redivivus. It would be a dreadful thing, for instance, if, as I have suggested elsewhere, Stravinsky were to be remembered in history as the composer who began with "Fireworks" and ended with squibs.

* "The Listener's History of Music." By Percy A. Scholes. Complete edition in one volume. (Oxford University Press. 17s. 6d.)

THE WEEK'S MUSIC.

Madame Conchita Supervia.

Mme. Conchita Supervia, whom we heard quite recently at one of the B.B.C. orchestral concerts, gave a broadcast on Sunday from one of the Savoy Hill studios. Her programme was of no great account in itself, consisting as it did entirely of Spanish music—Falla, Turina, and so on—the persistent formulæ of which have now become as tiresome to most of us as the "national" formulæ of the Russians; but it was a pleasure to hear this singularly attractive voice again. It is difficult to describe the quality of it, for it is made up of so many opposites; it has something of the contralto timbre even in its upper register, and a contralto body without the usual contralto heaviness or plumminess in the lower notes, while there is a peculiar fascination in hearing coloratura flung out so easily by a voice that has none of the thinness and bloodlessness of the typical coloratura soprano. Add to all this a genuine sense of style, and we have a singer of more than average interest. I understand that her real line is opera, so we may probably count on hearing her in London in that form a good many years hence, when she is past her best.

"Marta."

We were invited on Wednesday night to make a great fuss of Mr. Autori, who, it appears, learned at a few hours' notice the part of Sir Tristan Mickleford, and so made the performance of "Marta" possible. Mr. Tomei having been taken ill. The feat was, indeed, a remarkable one; to have done moderately under such circumstances would have been creditable, but to do as well as Mr. Autori did shows that he is as excellent a musician as he is a caricaturist, which is saying a good deal. But the true significance of the episode was perceived by no one. Since the whole production thus hinged on Mr. Autori, obviously it was only necessary to spirit him away and we should have been spared a poor performance of a poorer opera. If only some of us had known of our opportunity earlier in the day!

"Marta" is still a great favourite in the smaller German provincial theatres. I would suggest that it might be reserved in this country also for the provinces, except that that would be a little unkind to the provinces. It is completely out of place at Covent Garden in the "grand season." Only singing of the very finest quality could make it tolerable nowadays, and singing of that kind it certainly did not get on Wednesday. The most satisfactory feature of the performance was the Plunkett of Mr. Baracchi, who is an admirable baritone and an excellent actor into the bargain. Mme. Edith Mason sang the music of Enrichetta in a rather pinched tone, while in "The Last Rose of Summer" not only was her diction at fault but she turned on an accent that was more American than English. Mr. Gigli, as Lionello, was rarely at his ease or his best until he had a pretext for turning on his full power, when, it is true, he gave us some notes of fine quality. But a second hearing of him confirms me in my opinion that his voice has lost more than it has gained during the five years since I heard him last, though even now there emerges occasionally a hint of what it used to be. Unfortunately for me, I am not one of those who can find compensation in a few superb high notes for a lustreless mezza voce and a general absence of the subtler qualities of shading and phrasing.

The opera itself is of a feebleness beyond words. Flotow was never anything more than an amiable amateur with a certain aptitude for repeating the commonplaces of his epoch in a style that makes them sound even weaker than they were originally. Compared with "Marta," the "Bohemian Girl" is the work of a vigorous original talent. Why it should have been brought over here is a mystery; but let us hope that next season the musical police will be sufficiently wide-awake to prevent any more inanitylegging of this sort.

"Traviata."

On Friday night we had "Traviata," Mr. Bellezza conducting. The orchestra was very ragged at first and the chorus work a bit disjointed: but the orchestral playing improved considerably during the course of the evening, and the prelude to the fourth act was quite impressive.

We were told that Mme. Ponselle was singing Violetta for the first time on any stage; but one found it difficult to believe it. Nothing finer has been seen or heard at Covent Garden this season. Mme. Ponselle has her little peculiarities of voice production, but they are like the "finger prints" of a composer—something so organically a part of the personality that, while the subject has no chance of ever escaping from them, they are capable of infinite modification according to the tissue and the colour of his thought at the moment. We must allow Mme. Ponselle to produce her voice in her own way, and be hanged to the theorist, in consideration of the fact that she can do practically anything she likes with it. Violetta suits her in every way. The notoriously poor constitution of that suffering lady gives Mme. Ponselle the best of dramatic pretexts for turning on her softest tones and showing us what she can do in the way of modelling a mere quarter-inch of canvas. In the course of the opera she has to say "E strano" four times. On not one of these occasions was the tone much more than mouse-like; yet in no two cases was either the volume or the colouring the same, because the mental image at the back of the notes was different in every case. Mme. Ponselle proves to us once more that the finest singing,—given a good voice to begin with—comes from the constant play of a fine mind upon the inner meaning of the music: her Violetta is so exquisitely sung because it is so subtly imagined. Even coloratura, as she sings it, ceases to suggest the aviary and becomes the revelation of a human character.

Mr. Gigli's Alfredo.

She was magnificently seconded by Mr. Inghilleri as the elder Germont. Here again we have a first-rate artist whose voice is given the most varied and the most delicate inflections in obedience to the changing psychology of a part: and to hear the second act of "Traviata" sung as Mme. Ponselle and Mr. Inghilleri sang it on Friday night is to have one's faith in Italian singing restored. Evidently the tenors have not managed to ruin the art completely.

Mr. Gigli, as Alfredo, necessarily suffered by comparison with his two gifted colleagues. Subtlety, either of vocal shading or of psychological suggestion, is not his strong suit. He can thrill us easily enough with his high notes at anything between forte and fortissimo: but in his softer singing, especially in the lower register, he has either to resort to a tone that is under-breathed, as it were, or to one that achieves a certain body at the expense of colour and even of steadiness. In the last act he could not resist the temptation to deploy his most ringing fortissimo for our benefit, with the result that he came completely out of the delicate picture that Mme. Ponselle had been painting so carefully for the preceding ten or fifteen minutes. He constantly gives me the impression that he has relied so confidently on his voice to dazzle his Italian-American hearers that he has not realised the necessity of studying the art of acting. He moves stiffly, and his face remains inexpressive in the most emotional moments. When he is not actually singing he has some difficulty in keeping us conscious of his place in the drama; and when he has a significant movement or gesture to make, it rarely carries conviction to the spectator. Even the unexpected entry of his father in the second act failed to set up a visible tremor in his comfortable frame: his matter-of-fact way of turning round and greeting the newcomer suggested that it is quite the normal thing, in a tenor's experience, for fathers to come in from gardens in second acts. And I wish he would cure himself of the strange habit he has of putting a hand—sometimes both hands—in his trouser pockets while he is singing. E. N.

Recital Notes.

Both Miss Orrea Pernel (violin) and Miss Kathleen Long (piano) have often shown sterling musicianship, especially in concerted performances. No doubt they have quicker sympathies for modern than for old music, in which, at their joint sonata recital at Grotrian Hall, on Tuesday, personal idiosyncrasies—a tendency for the pianist to overload the tone, and for the violinist to phrase only—were slightly more perceptible than in the Brahms, where they fused in agreeable warmth.

Plunket Greene sang at Æolian Hall on Friday a score or so of English art songs,

Continued on next column.

THE GALLERIES.

BLACK-AND-WHITE ART.

GLORY OF "PUNCH."

By FRANK RUTTER.

To-morrow, and during the following six weeks, Mr. Punch invites his friends to his new offices in Bouverie Street to view an exhibition of original drawings by Charles Keene, John Leech, George du Maurier and Sir John Tenniel. It is an invitation which many will be glad to accept, for if there is one form of art which all English people can enjoy, appreciate and admire it is the Black-and-White art, which week by week for more than a century has graced the pages of "Punch."

To look through old volumes of "Punch" is an experience most of us have enjoyed, and as we turn over its pages we find not only much to make us smile, but a good deal to make us think. For "Punch" is far more than a comic journal; it is a pictorial record of England's history and the world's progress. Indeed, not only does "Punch" record history, but there are times when it may be said almost to have made history.

In March, 1890, when the ex-Kaiser startled the world by dismissing Bismarck and assuming the reins of government himself, Sir John Tenniel produced his famous cartoon showing the "Iron Chancellor," in pilot's garb, descending the gangway of a ship while Wilhelm II., watching him, leant over its side. No historian writing of modern Europe between 1871 and 1914 can resist the temptation of alluding to this event by the title which "Punch" gave to Tenniel's cartoon —"Dropping the Pilot." Again and again "Punch" has crystallised a situation in a pointed phrase, or summed up a crisis in a trenchant cartoon. Never has it lacked a writer or a draughtsman to give expression to the common-sense opinion of the nation.

DIGNITY AND TACT.

It is well-known that the young Queen Victoria was greatly distressed in 1841 when her first Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne, resigned, and she had to send for Sir Robert Peel. Melbourne she esteemed both as a minister and as a friend, but of Peel she then knew little. Leech depicted this situation delightfully and delicately, showing Peel presenting a letter of introduction to Her Majesty, while a bull-dog sniffed his trousers, in the way dogs do, as if to say, "What sort of a fellow are you?" Could any conception have appealed more irresistibly to a dog-loving nation?

Perhaps it takes a journalist fully to appreciate the achievements of "Punch," because the public little realises the tremendous technical and temporal difficulties which have to be overcome in order that an artist, however gifted, can give pictorial expression to the right feeling at the right moment. "Punch" always succeeds in doing so, but we are apt to take its magic too much for granted.

Imagine the problem presented to a cartoonist on the occasion of Queen Victoria's death in 1901. At very short notice he had to execute for a reputedly humorous paper a serious drawing commenting on this event, and for the sake of his own and his journal's reputation he could not do this in any easy, hackneyed manner. Mr. Bernard Partridge rose to the occasion magnificently. He showed us a graceful figure of the muse Clio standing by an altar with a scroll, "The Roll of Great Monarchs." Under his drawing four words completed his memorial: "History Adds Another Name." A conception so impressive in its simplicity could hardly be bettered.

Welcome as is this opportunity to see the original work of Keene—universally recognised now as one of the world's greatest masters of pen-drawing—of Leech, Du Maurier, and Tenniel, no exhibition is needed to keep their memory fresh. Their work, and that of other "Punch" artists, has been the delight of our childhood, and has retained the admiring respect of our more mature judgment. There never has been a journal which combined so much clean merriment with so great a dignity. It is a national asset, kindly, tolerant, yet shrewd in its comments on events at home, fearless and firm in its summary of foreign affairs. Steering a steady middle course between extremes of opinion, it has flattered no man, nor set down aught in malice; nor, when occasion required, has it hesitated to champion the right. There are many forms of so-called patriotism which I heartily despise; but any Englishman may be proud of belonging to the country which has produced "Punch."

SOCIETY OF GRAPHIC ART.

The Society of Graphic Art, now holding its tenth exhibition in the Royal Institute Galleries, would be all the better if it had the support of more "Punch" artists—e.g., Belcher, George Morrow, and Raven Hill—to enliven its annual collection. Commendably founded to insist on the importance of drawing in all forms of graphic art, the society this year is lamentably weak in figure work, though the exhibition includes aquatints, etchings, lithographs, and wood-engraving, as well as pure drawing in line and wash. Apart from Mr. G. L. Brockhurst's portrait-study "Anais" (118a), there is no really first-class figure-work in any medium; but if we go outside the human sphere, then a place among the elect must be reserved for Mr. L. D. Luard's masterly interpretation of "Ducks—Hesitation" (158), in strong outline with a few simple but expressive tones.

Landscape is very much better represented, and the society is wisely showing itself more tolerant towards work of a "modernist" tendency, best exemplified here in Mr. Iain Macnab's vigorously impressionist lithograph of "A Surrey Road" (193). The solidity of Mr. Macnab's construction and his brilliant handling of light and shade are effectively revealed in his wood-engraving, "Le Quai de l'Ile, Annecy" (205). Alfred Hutty's "English Pines" (98), J. C. Moody's "Sussex" (114), and R. A. Wilson's luminous wash-drawing of "Cobnor Creek" (223) are other interpretations of landscape which have individual distinction.

FOR THE PRINCE'S FUND.

An opportunity to help a deserving cause and at the same time acquire desirable examples of modern British art is afforded by the current exhibition at the Grafton Galleries. This exhibition is in aid of the Prince of Wales's Personal Fund for the British Legion, to which a number of living British artists have freely given their works. Since these amount to a total of 634 exhibits of all kinds, it is obviously impossible to review the collection in detail. Some idea of the exceedingly high standard maintained however, may be given by stating that the exhibition includes a cartoon by Max of "Prime Ministers in My Day" (29), Sir D. Y. Cameron's "Shuna," Sir George Clausen's "Roadside Cottages," Sir William Orpen's "Harvest Fields of Picardy," Sir Charles Holmes's "Below Eden Bridge," Charles Ginner's "Yorkshire Landscape," Cuthbert Orde's "Child Drawing," Sir John Lavery's oil painting of "Troops Embarking," three studies by A. J. Munnings, W. R. Sickert's marine in oils "Frisco," Augustus John's drawing of "Mme. Suggia" Muirhead Bone's "Seville," and portraits of the Prince of Wales by Prof. Rothenstein and of the King and Queen by Sir William Llewellyn, P.R.A. Any exhibits unsold by the close of the exhibition will be sold by auction on Thursday, June 26.

Continued from preceding column.

nearly all of the later nineteenth century and the present day, with Schumann's "Dichterliebe" cycle of sixteen songs interpolated. This was no task to be undertaken lightly by an artist so discriminating. His art could not preserve its ageless character, did not his ardour of interpretation remain unabated and continue to reflect the reactions of a particularly strong and sympathetic personality. In view and form, Samuel Liddle's piano-accompaniments were in perfect accord. H. F.

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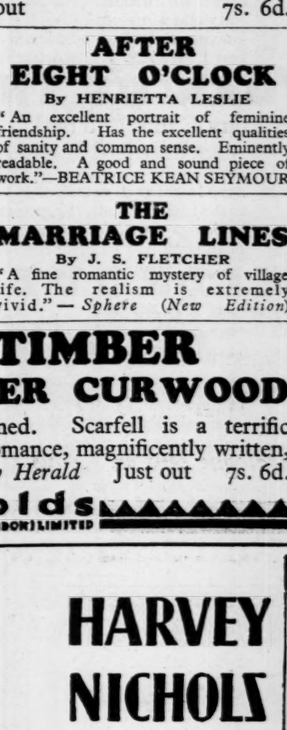

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"There is, he thinks, a want of virility and force among the younger men; they are weaklings in body and character, compared with their fathers. They look to the State for everything—for food, for medical attendance, for housing, for education, for amusement. That, say the wiseacres, was how Rome fell.

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THE WORLD OF BOOKS.

A HUMOROUS PHILOSOPHER.

"Samuel Butler's Note Books." Edited by T. Bartholomew. (Cape. 3s. 6d.)

By DESMOND MacCARTHY.

The latest addition to Messrs. Jonathan Cape's "Traveller's Library" is "The Note Books of Samuel Butler"—abridged judiciously by Mr. Bartholomew. The result is a pocket volume which is a good introduction to Butler. Mr. Bartholomew has reduced the number of the argumentative and illustrative scientific notes, of the personal whimsicalities and of the references to art and music. Butler is represented most fully as an aphorist, a critic of life, and a collector of significant and amusing anecdotes.

Having read this selection, I fell to wondering what a reader of the young generation would think of this philosopher, whom he had doubtless often heard described as a subversive and original thinker. I doubt if either Butler's daring or originality would impress him. I can imagine him exclaiming: "Why, these are the sort of things that Bernard Shaw and other writers have been saying for years!"

Extracts from the Note Books of Samuel Butler were first published in *The New Quarterly*, under my editorship. Butler died in June, 1902, and the measure of his reputation at that date was given by an article in a leading paper regretting that so talented a man had not done more; an estimate which was to seem soon afterwards beside and far below the mark. After his death Butler began quickly to emerge as one of those rare, incontestable personalities in literature who alter permanently the thought and temper of those predisposed to their influence. Already by the beginning of the twentieth century many of his ideas were "in the air"—that is to say, in other people's books; and in 1909 Bernard Shaw, in his preface to "Major Barbara," underlined his own indebtedness to Butler:—

> The late Samuel Butler, in his own department the greatest English writer of the latter half of the nineteenth century, steadily inculcated the necessity and morality of a conscientious Laodiceanism in religion and of an earnest and constant sense of the importance of money. It drives one almost to despair of English literature when one sees so extraordinary a study of English life as Butler's posthumous "Way of all Flesh" making so little impression that when, some years later, I produce plays in which Butler's extraordinarily fresh, free and future-piercing suggestions have an obvious share, I am met with nothing but vague cacklings about Ibsen and Nietzsche, and am only too thankful that they are not about Alfred de Musset and Georges Sand. Really, the English do not deserve to have great men.

Religious Forerunner.

But he rested his estimate of Butler's importance still more definitely on his being the forerunner of the religion of the future—that is to say, on grounds on which, I think, Mr. Shaw himself would rest his own claim. Certainly, if Butler's biological theories are unsound, if his criticisms of Darwin do not hold good, the Religion of the Life Force, or of an Immanent Will resident in men and all living organisms and striving towards a perfection of which "It" is as yet unaware, requires quite as definite an act of faith as any traditional religious dogma.

The most compendious description of Samuel Butler is that he was a humorous philosopher. As he said of himself, had he been a racehorse he might have been said to be out of "The Analogy" by "Hudibras." Humorous philosophers are rare; and few philosophers seem to have been aware of the oddity of their conclusions. One does not gather from the works of Leibnitz that he experienced the smallest surprise on discovering, at the end of a most laborious process of reasoning, that his nose was composed of a number of spiritual beings. Now Butler would have revelled in the subsequent incongruities of such a theory. But the interdependence of his thought and his humour was even closer than this suggests. It was often so complete that he left people in doubt whether he was a serious philosopher who happened upon explanations which justified humour, or only a born humorist who was determined to find reasoned explanations of the amusing way things struck him.

Humour as a Divining Rod.

Really both processes had a share in his work. He saw new jokes because he thought independently and incessantly, and things would also strike him first as funny which impressed him afterwards as perfectly true. And as once I said, speaking at one of those Butler dinners which his friend and biographer Festing Jones held for several consecutive years after Butler's death, the sense of humour often performed the same service for Butler as the dove did for Noah in the Ark. It flew out into the unknown, bringing back to him an indication that he would soon find solid ground beneath his feet. The humorous philosopher seldom founds a school, but his influence is pervasive. We refuse to take him seriously as a dicoverer of truths, but in the act of laughing with him, because there is consistency behind his wit, we catch his way of thinking. Thus he makes disciples who do not acknowledge him. This explains why so much volatised Butler has already evaporated into the air we breathe, and why a reader, such as I imagined picking up Mr. Bartholomew's extracts from "The Note Books," might conclude that Butler's ideas were neither new nor disturbing.

Surtout Point de Zele.

In an interesting review of the original "Note Books" which appeared in a newspaper the writer quoted a note in which Butler expresses a wish to see a Holy Family picture with the family clothes drying on the line and blown about by the wind in the background. He went on to explain that Butler's irreverence was only apparent and that it resembled, in being equally consistent with serious religious feeling, the impulse which made the mediæval sculptor decorate churches with grotesques. But here the critic—I think he was Arthur Clutton-Brock—was wrong. In Butler there was no naïveté; he was completely self-conscious, and in theory no one regretted it more than he did. "In that I write at all," he declared, "I am among the damned." In him the impulse to introduce incongruous matters of fact, where religion was concerned, or humour into any subject which is usually discussed upon "a high plane," had its origin not in a naive faith to which nothing seemed common or incongruous, but in a belief so profound that it underlay everything he wrote, that *surtout point de zèle* was the finest motto ever coined for humanity. Of all influential writers he is the one who has believed most firmly that compromise is the guide of life, and that, not only in action and morals, but in feeling and philosophy, goodness or truth lies in a combination of the conflicting reports of faith and reason.

Scattered up and down his books are aphorisms to the effect that a man whose mind is of the right temper must be certain in spite of uncertainty and uncertain in spite of certainty, which in practice comes to something very like having a sense of humour; for nothing is more characteristic of humour than its power of holding together, at the same moment, the profound and the superficial, the doubtful and the obvious aspects of things. The description Butler gives of the book that Ernest, the hero of "The Way of All Flesh," is supposed to have written, fits his own work well:—

> The book rang with the courage alike of conviction and of an entire absence of conviction; it appeared to be the work of men who had a rule-of-thumb way of steering between iconoclasm on the one hand and credulity on the other; who cut Gordian knots as a matter of course when it suited their convenience; who shrank from no conclusion in theory, nor from any want of logic in practice so long as they were illogical of malice prepense, and for what they held to be sufficient reason. The conclusions were conservative, quietistic, comforting The arguments by which they were reached were taken from the most advanced writers of the day. All that these people contended for was granted them, but the fruits of victory were for the most part handed over to those already in possession.

Butler's View of an After Life.

Butler got himself a bad literary character; he was fierce, and often with a gnome-like humour, against established reputations. Like the man of whom Johnson said, nothing but such a character could keep down such parts, he was treated during his lifetime as an outsider. And, like Ernest, Butler might have replied, "he would rather be like that than a modern writer or two whom he could name, whose parts were so poor that they could be kept up by nothing but such a character."

The reader will find many maxims in this pocket edition to the effect that compromise is written upon the face of creation; that the art of living consists in worshipping both God *and* Mammon, and that it is unpardonable folly to screw standards too high; for that only results in people telling lies to themselves, in the persecution of others and unnecessary moral wear and tear. There are many notes also, too many to my mind, which illustrate Butler's views on the life after death. He did not believe in personal survival, but he held, with an intensity that even inspired two sonnets of no mean dignity, that survival as an influence upon the minds of men *was* an after-life in the most literal sense; that the love or reprobation of posterity was an exact equivalent of Heaven and Hell. I cannot understand why he was so anxious to strain words in order to make such an identification seem plausible. His fault as a thinker was ever to argue too much from analogies, and here they blinded him completely. You will find the argument fully set out in Dr. Gurgoyle's sermon in "Erewhon Revisited," and more scrappily in "The Note Books."

The Fallacy in His Argument.

He argued thus: We live two lives, one in our own persons and that other which we live both before "our reputed death and after it in other people." The second is more important. "Those," he argued, "who make the life of a man reside within his body, are like one who should mistake the carpenter's tool-box for the carpenter." . . . "Life resides, not in body organs, but in the power to use them, and in the use that is made of them—that is to say, in the work they do." If, therefore, A has influenced B's thoughts, A has been *living* in B. The fact that A may not be conscious of this makes no difference to the truth of the statement. A is also not conscious of many of his most vital actions, the beating of his heart, his breathing, digestion, when he is healthily alive, which no one would deny to be actions of a living agent. Some of us leave our thoughts and will-power behind us after death in very efficient operation, so we may be literally said to live after our bodies are dust.

Well! It seems hardly necessary to point out the fallacy in this reasoning. The definition of a living organism as "something which acts on something else" fails to distinguish it from a machine or even a stone. Dr. Gurgoyle is certainly on somewhat firmer ground when he contends in his sermon on Sunchildism that "the assurance of fair fame after death is a truer consolation to the dying, a truer comfort to surviving friends, and a more real incentive to good conduct in this life than any of the consolations or incentives falsely fathered in the Sunchild." At any rate, it is certainly true that many have "unhesitatingly laid down their lives to escape unfelt infamy in the hell of men's contempt."

His Hankering After Orthodoxy.

I said I did not understand Butler's eagerness to quibble us into believing that his philosophy or religion held out the consolations of Christianity, but this has been made somewhat clearer to me by a recent essay which is to be found in a book, well worth reading on other grounds, "After Puritanism," by Mr. Hugh Kingsmill (Duckworth, 8s. 6d.). This book consists of five studies of writers who only half-freed themselves from the evangelical beliefs against which, in two instances, they violently reacted. Mr. Kingsmill takes us through Butler's life, showing that many of his opinions were moulded by a loathing of his father and his own religious upbringing, but that his views remained those of one vacillating between Puritanism and Paganism.

RUSSIA OF THE PAST.

"The Death of Yesterday." By Stephen Graham. (Benn. 8s. 6d.)

In the intervals between his many books Mr. Stephen Graham has now and again taken shorter flights, and the resultant literary essays make up this volume. It is easy to recognise the mint from which they are issued. They are pervaded by the distrust of civilisation, the sense of discouragement, the slow pulse, the undertone of sadness, the fatalism without resignation, which a course of vagabondage in Russia bred or fostered in Mr. Graham's attitude to life. In Russia he sought an ideal; and recent events, which have shocked him rudely, have relegated it to the past. "I hear it commonly asked," he writes, "a little triumphantly, 'Where's your Holy Russia now?' One answer might suffice—it is with Dostoievsky. And Dostoievsky lives." At the moment he finds encouragement chiefly in the impracticable ethics of Vladimir Solovyof, which are discussed in his concluding essay.

Baulked in his Slavonic approach, Mr. Graham has sought new affinities across the Atlantic. He appears to find himself more in sympathy with American writers than with our own. Those authors appeal to him, he tells us, whose work reflects life in the raw; and who will deny crudity to Vachel Lindsay and Carl Sandburg?

A NEW LIFE OF CANNING.

"George Canning." By Sir Charles Petrie. (Eyre and Spottiswoode. 12s. 6d.)

Reviewed by PHILIP MORRELL.

Canning was perhaps the most brilliant man—with the possible exception of Disraeli—who has ever become Prime Minister; but it may be doubted whether even Disraeli, in his long struggle for power, was so generally distrusted and doubted. "It is Canning's misfortune," so Croker once declared, "that nobody will believe that he can even take his tea without a stratagem." A writer in the *Quarterly* said of him that "he would always rather have obtained his end by a crooked path than a straight one," and another of his critics asserted, with surprising bitterness, that "Canning can never be a gentleman for more than three hours at a time." And this of the man who, judged by all ordinary standards, was—at least while the three hours lasted—as fine a gentleman as ever lived.

There must have been, you feel inclined to say, some strange twist in his character to account for the extraordinary hatred which he so often inspired. And yet, if we are to accept the almost unanimous verdict of history, Canning's contemporaries were mistaken. Few men have ever risen to power more entirely by the force of genius or served their country better. Perhaps the most questionable act of his career was his marriage, at the age of 30, to Miss Joan Scott, the greatest heiress of her day with a fortune of £100,000—a marriage of which Sir Charles Petrie says, with his customary caution, that it would probably be an exaggeration to describe it as a pure love match. But Canning, after all, is not the only ambitious politician who has married for money.

Unhappy Childhood.

The story of his childhood is like the plot of a bad novel. His father, the prodigal son of a wealthy but stern landowner in the North of Ireland, had escaped to London to make his fortune, which he entirely failed to do, but had succeeded in marrying a pretty but penniless Irish girl from Connaught, and as a consequence was disinherited. At last, overwhelmed with debt and disappointment, he died, as it was said, of a broken heart, leaving his poor wife with a child of extraordinary beauty, a little boy of one year old. As a means of support for herself and her child the poor lady went upon the stage, and lived for a while under the protection of an actor-manager, who died of drink; then married a man who failed in business and also took to acting, but neither the late Mrs. Canning nor her new husband, Mr. Hunn, had any success, and the circumstances of the household were so wretched that the little boy, George Canning, was said at the time—still in the manner of the bad novel—to be well on the road to the gallows.

From such a fate, however, he was saved by an Irish actor named Moody, who interested not only himself but also the child's uncle—a banker in London—and at last even the stern grandfather in the future of the orphan boy. The uncle, Stratford Canning, who was a man of some distinction, took him into his house and brought him up as his own son. The grandfather provided him with a small but sufficient allowance: the boy was sent to Eton and then to Christ Church; and from the first displayed the brilliance of his talents, convincing everyone, as he no doubt convinced himself, of the inevitability of his success.

A Brave Start.

At 24 he was already in Parliament as member for a close borough, at 26 he was in Pitt's Government as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; at 30, as I have said, he had married an heiress; never did a young man make a braver start. He was extraordinarily handsome. Contemporaries have described the play of his features "alternately expressive of deep thought and lively wit," the kind but penetrating eyes, the "rather scornful lip"; and the portrait of him as a young man which is reproduced as a frontispiece to this new biography seems to bear out all that they say. And, then, how eloquent he was, and how witty! If a little too theatrical perhaps in his oratory and often too sarcastic in his wit—some of his attacks, for instance, on Addington, Pitt's successor as Prime Minister—

> Head of wisdom, soul of candour,
> Happy Britain's guardian gander—

are thought to have been in deplorably bad taste. But on the whole he was irresistible. Sir Charles gives us in full those delightful verses on the Friend of Humanity and the Knifegrinder, which are as good as any verses of the kind ever written, and might well have included a few more of those admirable squibs which Canning wrote so easily. What could be more ingenious, for example, than those verses on Sir Robert Adair at a German university?—

> There first for thee my passion grew,
> Sweet, sweet Matilda Pottingen,
> Thou wast the daughter to my Tu-
> Tor, Law Professor at the U-
> Niversity of Gottingen.

Surely, you will say, the biography of a man who could write like that and yet lived to become one of the greatest of Foreign Secretaries and to die as Prime Minister could never be a dull book.

The Difficulties of Biography.

And yet it must be confessed that this new biography comes sometimes near to achieving that almost impossible task. It is not that Sir Charles Petrie does not know his subject. He knows it, in a sense, through and through; he is thoroughly familiar with the history of the time; he has read, one feels sure, everything that has ever been written by Canning or about him; he would find the writing of a life of him in six volumes—so he tells us in the preface—a comparatively easy task; but somehow he has not yet mastered the art of the single-volume biography. He writes around his subject, he discusses him, he explains and defends him; but he hardly ever makes him live. To those who are not already familiar with Canning's life I should recommend either the sketch by Sir John Marriott, "George Canning and His Times," published by Murray in 1903, or the rather longer life of him by Dr. Temperley, published in 1905, in preference to this book, as providing a clearer introduction to the subject than this new biography. But Sir Charles Petrie has had the advantage of consulting the two volumes of Canning's letters edited by Captain Josceline Bagot which had not been published when these earlier biographies were written and for this reason, at any rate, students of history will welcome this book as a serious and useful contribution to the study of Canning's life.

A BRIEF FOR LAMARCK.

"The Serpent's Fang." By Morley Roberts. (Nash and Grayson. 18s.)

Despite its lively title, Mr. Morley Roberts's book scarcely provides light reading. It consists, in fact, of a sequence of essays in biological criticism, in the course of which the author attempts "to rescue Lamarck from his enemies, and also, in a measure, from his very friends who do not recognise the great time factor on which he laid such stress"—and also to rescue "Darwin himself and possibly Mendel as well." Mr. Roberts in his study of evolution lays stress on the importance to biologists of pathology, which, he declares, they have utterly ignored, and develops the theory of "breakdown and repair" worked out some years ago. How did the viper get his poison fang? How did the vespiform moths, which so precisely resemble the wasp which prey on them that they can with impunity lay their eggs on the plants favoured by their enemies for nest-making, begin mimicry? These are among the questions asked by Mr. Roberts in a work which, though intended for the serious student of science, will have great attractions for the mere dabbler.

Espionage!

By H. R. BERNDORFF

VALENTINE WILLIAMS *says:*

"HERR BERNDORFF'S book enthralled me. It thrills, it mystifies, and, like Secret Service work itself, continually discloses the romantic under the humdrum."
Daily Telegraph.—"Its sale in Germany is stated to have been enormous, and the fact is not surprising . . . There is thrill and romance enough to make the fortune of any book."
Daily Sketch.—"A book that lives up to its attractive title." 10/6

ROMANCES OF THE PEERAGE
By HORACE WYNDHAM
Morning Post.—"Mr. Wyndham has found a rich vein to work in his intriguing book. . . . The novelist in search of suggestions for a plot must not overlook this collection of true stories." 21/-

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By THE RANEE of SARAWAK
Daily Telegraph.—"Many books have been written on the tragedy of colour, but 'Lost Property' throws the whole question on the screen in a manner that is simply unforgettable." 7/6

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THE HOUND DESIRE
By W. R. H. TROWBRIDGE
Aberdeen Press.—"A brilliant description of life in diplomatic circles." 7/6

THE TWINS
By DOROTHY CARPMAEL
The discerning reader will follow the lives of Virginia and Teresa Lovat with keen enjoyment in this distinctive novel. 7/6

MURDER FROM BEYOND
By R. FRANCIS FOSTER
Sunday Express.—"Icy logic and cold horrors." 7/6

LIGHTER OF CANDLES
By OLIVE CECIL
Star.—"Highly dramatic and exciting . . . keeps the reader in a state of wonderment until the last." 7/6

LUKE ANDIBRASS
By HAROLD ESSEX
The story of an erratic and tempestuous young man. 7/6

EVELEIGH NASH & GRAYSON

HARRAP

Victoria Sackville-West
in her B.B.C. talk last Monday reviewed
Coronet
by MANUEL KOMROFF. (*Not* a translation.)

"IT is a study of aristocracy in its decadence. [The author] hates aristocracy; and he includes in his hatred not only the aristocracy of birth, but also of wealth, militarism, and intelligence. This idea he develops with the help of two symbols: a jewelled coronet and a silver whip. These two objects, which start their career in Florence in 1600, crop up again and again through the story, always bringing trouble on their owners."

Recommended by Arnold Bennett in last Thursday's "Evening Standard."

Sunday Times: "A striking achievement." *Telegraph*: "It is not in the thesis as a thesis that the significance of this book lies, but in its mastery of detail, its animation, its sweep of life." *Herald*: "Brilliant descriptions of the Napoleonic Wars, including the retreat from Moscow." (8/6 net)

Victoria Sackville-West
in her B.B.C. talk last Monday also reviewed
Free
by BLAIR NILES, author *of Condemned to Devil's Island*.

"IT is really a picture of the penal colony of French Guiana. Mrs. Niles was the first woman to visit the notorious and forbidden Devil's Island—Dreyfus' place of exile. . . . The interest [of *Free*] is in the extraordinary population of ex-convicts, their conversation, and their despondencies. This tragic colony is certainly an original and unusual setting for a novel, which could not possibly have been used except by one who had studied conditions on the spot."

Telegraph: "All the characters are stamped with exceptional individuality. The author is to be congratulated not only upon a documented study of a penal colony, but upon having gone to life itself for her characters and left them living under her pen." (7/6 net)

Victor MacClure's
novel of a thrilling search for sunken Spanish treasure among Scottish lochs
Galanty Gold
By the author of *Ultimatum*, *The "Crying Pig" Murder*, etc. 7/6 net

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Just Published

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By SIR CHARLES PETRIE, BT. 12s. 6d. net.

Sir Charles Petrie's *Canning* is not "a biography in the modern style," not a literary man's experiment in political journalism, but a real contribution to political history.

First Review

"Sir Charles Petrie has certainly succeeded. The book is well written, the extracts well chosen . . . 'A study of Canning as a man and as a statesman which is at once comprehensive and not too long for an impatient generation."—THE TIMES.

Second Review

"The supreme merit of Sir Charles Petrie's volume . . . For its pertinence and compression I can only compare it to the 'Biography of Lord Lansdowne.' —A.A.B., in the SATURDAY REVIEW.

Third Review

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"Journal, 1929." By Arnold Bennett. (Cassell. 7s. 6d.)
"Impressions and Comments: Third (and Final) Series, 1920-1923." By Havelock Ellis. (Constable. 6s.)
"Casual Observations." By Arthur Ponsonby. (Allen and Unwin. 6s.)

Reviewed by J. M. BULLOCH.

Few people are so attractive as the man who thinks aloud, who, in Lord Ponsonby's phrase, does not "put a top hat on his soul." The diary in its best form is an exhibition of the same quality in a different medium. This is certainly true of Mr. Bennett's Journal, for he is interested in a great many activities, he is extraordinarily observant, and, as Mr. Tanqueray said of his wife, "there is hardly a subject you can broach on which he has not some strange out-of-the-way thought to give utterance to," as, for example, when, in speaking of the toast-master announcing at a banquet: "My Lords and gentlemen —", he adds: "Invidious phrase! why should he have been at pains to imply that peers of the realm are not gentlemen?"

Mr. Bennett's Confessions.

Most of us have strange thoughts, but few of us give expression to them for fear, perhaps, of being laughed at. But Mr. Bennett is not in the least afraid, and admires the quality in others, as when the other day he noted the very curious remarks on honeymoons in Mr. F. F. Spence's delightful autobiography. To Mr. Bennett nothing is negligible. Thus he comments on his boots, which he now buys ready made: on his white waistcoats, which he finds difficult to fit; on his food—he has eaten Caucasian bears in London; on his drink—he opens with a comment on cocktails; and so on. He discusses babies and bankers—"an English banker is inhuman and god-like"; tells you about his wanderings in London and on the Continent; and he has some very interesting things to say about how he works. The most popular of all his seventy-four or five books, "How to live on twenty-four hours a day"—he wrote it in a week or two—sells about 3,000 copies a year. When he is writing a novel or a story he finds that the finest English verse has "the capacity to lift him up out of the rut of composition and set him and his work on a higher plane."

Almost every page of this fascinating book has its points. Here are some remarks taken at random:—

> Actors and actresses must have the physique of explorers. I can see no reason why they should ever die. Some of them never do.
> I have always regretted that I did not go to a University.
> I hate first nights. The performance is rarely good, and the audience is always bad.
> Only ill-balanced, one-idea'd persons can enjoy the last act of a Wagner opera as well as the first. Every first-rate performance of the best Wagner operas is attended by a number of people nearly as mad as Louis [of Bavaria].
> I never paid more than £100 for a picture in my life, and never will.

Few men have had such an economy of purpose—it is, by the way, amazing to hear him confess to a "secret tendency towards idleness." Few are so tidy mentally; which makes us wonder that Mr. Bennett, like Dr. Havelock Ellis, has not inventoried this journey round his room with an index.

Havelock Ellis.

The veteran Dr. Havelock Ellis has interests as wide as, and perhaps far deeper than, Mr. Bennett. Thus he writes very typically: "It has long been a source of satisfaction to me that I was born in the year, not only of 'The Origin of Species,' but of 'Once a Week'." He, too, misses nothing, and as he gets older—feeling every day "more keenly the advantage of being touched, however faintly, by a feather of Death's wing"—he has become more catholic in spirit, so that he can enjoy Margate, which for half a century he avoided and despised. He takes us to all sorts of places, including Kew; he reads everything, from the late Romer Wilson to Amiel, remarking mischievously about the essay on him by "a Mrs. Humphry Ward (the name is probably unknown to the present generation)." The result is so delightful that it is not surprising that the book has had to be reprinted.

Lord Ponsonby Thinks Aloud.

Lord Ponsonby also thinks far more aloud in the terms of the essay than he would do if he were writing a categorical treatise. He need not doubt, as his preface implies, whether it is advisable to arrest ephemeral and fleeting comments; for they constitute a form of thinking aloud. The most amusing of all the thirty-six little essays is the plea for bushy whiskers, with its claim that:—

> When virility is at its height, the female seeks defence in her draperies. When virility is at a low ebb, the female exposes herself to attract the reluctant male. . . . The word "petticoat" has become an archæological term, just as the word "modesty" has dropped out of use.

Lord Ponsonby's mental make-up is different from Mr. Bennett's. For example, he envies the tidy man, though he has neither the inclination nor the capacity to imitate him. A typical comparison is in the estimate of Jowett. After discussing the Master with two university men, Mr. Bennett speaks of his "self-advertising stunts," including his rudeness. Jowett, he says, was "a great snob and loved to collect celebrities." Lord Ponsonby, on the other hand, was immensely influenced by him. "His laconic cuts did not frighten me."

> He was accused of being a snob, although the snobbishness was not for wealth or position. It was rather, perhaps, a capricious preference of his own for people he imagined were worth while. . . . A return to the tradition of the days of Jowett might be helpful.

These three samples of thinking aloud will keep you very much on the alert.

CURRENCY.

"The Story of Money." By Norman Angell. (Cassell. 21s.)

Mr. Norman Angell has produced a substantial volume, aptly entitled "The Story of Money." It begins with describing the systems of barter which prevailed till money came into being. As an interesting illustration of the practice of barter, the author quotes the following lines from Homer's "Iliad":—

> From Lemnos Isle a numerous fleet had come.
> Freighted with wine . . .
> All the other Greeks
> Hastened to purchase some with brass, and some
> With gleaming iron, some with hides, cattle, or slaves

In essence that is what happens to-day. Goods still pay for goods, as they always have done and always must do. The only difference is that in international commerce to-day the difficulties of direct barter are bridged by the use of pieces of paper known as Bills of Exchange, dependent for their value upon the credit of the persons drawing them. The use of metallic money seems to have developed much earlier in some countries than in others. Indeed, we find in some parts of the world, down to comparatively recent times, consumable goods rather than indestructible metals being used as standards of value. On this point Mr. Angell quotes some very interesting practices of the English settlements in North America. In the colony of Virginia an Act was passed in 1642 making tobacco the sole currency, and, though this Act was repealed a few years later, tobacco for a long time remained the principal medium of exchange. In the eighteenth century tobacco notes were legalised in several of the North American colonies, and Mr. Angell has reproduced a tobacco note for 6s. issued by the colony of New Jersey in 1776. On the back of the note is a drawing of a tobacco leaf, with above it the words, "To counterfeit is death."

A large part of this book is of necessity devoted to the problems of paper currency, of inflation and deflation. No very definite conclusion emerges, but a multitude of illustrative facts are quoted, especially in connection with post-war inflation in Europe. For example, on July 22, 1923, the Berlin correspondent of a London newspaper records that he had to pay 24,000 marks for a ham sandwich, whereas on the previous day in the same café the price was only 14,000 marks.

NEW FICTION.

MR. BARING AND OTHERS.

"Robert Peckham." By Maurice Baring. (Heinemann. 7s. 6d.)
"War in Heaven." By Charles Williams. (Gollancz. 7s. 6d.)
"Wind from the West." By Pamela Hinkson. (Macmillan. 7s. 6d.)
"Cain's Birthday." By Owen Rutter. (Hutchinson. 7s. 6d.)
"The Memories of Stephen Escott." By Ludwig Lewisohn. (Thornton Butterworth. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by RALPH STRAUS.

There is hardly a literary experiment which Mr. Maurice Baring has not attempted and conducted to something like a triumphant conclusion. In the guise of traveller, historian, essayist, *farceur*, playwright, novelist, or poet, he has made countless numbers of admiring friends. His books are written in a lucid style well fitted to serve as a model. Invariably they have grace and charm. There is grace and charm and, indeed, a grave beauty in "Robert Peckham," but I cannot say that this "sad history" shows Mr. Baring at his best. Its romance is a little too faltering, and too often it comes dangerously near to being a theological tract.

It is the sixteenth century in an England beginning to learn what the Reformation is to mean. Robert's father is a good enough Catholic, but he is a courtier first. He promises to serve King Henry's three children as faithfully as he has served their sire, and manages to do so; but Robert himself follows a narrower path. Nobody will quarrel with him on that score, but one may reasonably wonder a little at his quixotic behaviour with the worthless Mary Bray, whom he marries. A few words at the right moment would have saved him years of pain. But he is never a very heroic figure, and it is a little difficult to become enthusiastic over his adventures, pitched as they invariably are, in a minor key.

I do not mean to suggest that it is a dull book, but it too rarely takes you away to the heights, and the most vivid passages seem to have so little to do with Robert's own story. There are glimpses of Wolsey and Mary Queen of Scots, but they are hardly required. There are plots and intrigues, but they are never wildly exciting. Yet it would be unfair to say that Mr. Baring has not succeeded in his main purpose. "Here lies Robert Peckham," the epitaph runs, "Englishman and Catholic, who, after England's break with the Church, left England because he could not live in his country without the Faith, and, having come to Rome, died there because he could not live apart from his country." That, perhaps, is explanation enough.

THE DEVIL TAKES A HAND.

Of "War in Heaven" I am almost at a loss what to say. When a poet like Mr. Williams breaks out into fiction, anything is liable to happen. There will be people unable to see in this curious fantasy anything but some not too pleasant nonsense. Others, no doubt, will be thrilled by its novel daring, its scholarship and its admirable writing. A few will regard it as the most unconventional detective story ever written. Undeniably it has its excitements and its horrors. For myself, I was alternately irritated and genuinely thrilled.

The story begins, very normally, with a murder committed, mysteriously enough, in a publisher's office. But in this case the Devil, as well as Scotland Yard takes a hand in the subsequent investigations. Speedily, too, the reader becomes aware that the murder is only a side issue in as horrible a campaign as the mind of man ever conceived. The publisher's father, an old ogre for long a dabbler in black magic, desires to steal the Holy Grail, now, it seems, come to rest in a village church, and he fights for it with the most devilish weapons. He secures the precious vessel, it is true, but it is satisfactory to be able to record that he is not very long on the winning side. Put thus the book sounds utterly crazy. It has its mad moments, but it has its great moments as well. I cannot recommend it to all, but those in search of new sensations may well be grateful to Mr. Williams

FRANCE MEETS AMERICA.

There is good work in "Wind from the West." It is a quiet and dignified story of the old nobility of France which is still struggling against a thousand post-war innovations. Can the old rules persist? Must marriages be still "arranged"? Will not the wind which crosses the Atlantic bring with it new ideas strong enough to defy even the centuries of tradition? With such a theme in the background Miss Hinkson tells the story of Solange de Brieve and Peter Quincey, her American lover. It is a gracious and moving story, made the more dramatic by reason of the girl's parentage and her grandmother's greatness. The portraits are stately, and the writing is good. I imagine that it will find many interested readers.

MUTINY OF THE BOUNTY.

Among the strangely fascinating and slightly mysterious affairs of the past the mutiny on board the Bounty at the end of the eighteenth century must always be given a prominent place. The story was highly dramatic, and created enormous interest at the time. The chief mutineer was one Fletcher Christian, who succeeded in founding a colony (with the help of some native women) on Pitcairn Island, and was never "taken." But was he the atrocious villain that some have painted him? Mr. Rutter thinks not, and in "Cain's Birthday" retells the whole story with sundry embellishments of his own which certainly do not detract from its liveliness. Here, indeed, you have a finely virile yarn which recalls Marryat at his best, and this in spite of the fact that there come moments when it is a little difficult to believe in his Christian. The island scenes are extraordinarily well done, but, indeed, the whole book is a joy to read, being brimful of the right kind of exciting adventures.

THE MARRIAGE PROBLEM.

I found "The Memories of Stephen Escott" a little heavy, and perhaps a little too American for my taste, but it is undoubtedly a work of distinction. What in effect, asks Mr. Lewisohn, is the secret of a happy marriage? Or, rather, why are so many American marriages a failure? The answer given is not unexpected, if couched in rather blunter language than is usual. The needed balance between passionate love and sane comradeship is well shown in the Sampson household, but Escott himself is fated to be as unhappy with the prim Dorothy as he is with the primitive Beatrice. Unluckily for him, his own parents were not too happily mated, and perhaps he did not have the best chance. Mr. Lewisohn's writing is so good that one could have wished for a somewhat lighter treatment of his theme.

PIDGIN ENGLISH.

"A Nomad in Morocco." By Ben Assher. (Witherby. 12s. 6d.)

This book possesses certain virtues to which ungrudging praise is due, certainly none the less because it has certain extremely irritating defects. It is the work of a man with an inquiring mind, a keen eye, and an obvious desire to communicate the knowledge and the pleasure he has gleaned in travelling amid strange surroundings. The main defect of the book is the amazing jargon in which it is written. Here, for instance, is a passage from one of its earlier pages, which may be taken as a fair specimen of the style of the entire volume:—

> Poised on haunches, swathed in rags, a man is seen to pour out oil for an attendant customer through measure primitive yet doubtless sound, and close beside, unbridled tongues indulge the harsh garrulity of women gossipers. Attempts at conversation with the vending crowd meet with a swift response, but soon are turned by force of circumstance into rebutments of the salesman's art.

Three hundred pages of that kind of thing are—like poetry, according to Mr. Silas Wegg—rather weakening to the intellect.

WAR ON WAR AGAIN.

"Mars: or the Truth About War." By Alain. Translated from the French by Doris Mudie and Elizabeth Hill. (Cape. 7s. 6d.)
"Little Brother Goes Soldiering." By R. H. Kiernan. (Constable. 4s. 6d.)

Reviewed by A. D. GRISTWOOD.

It has been suggested in many quarters that the subject has long since been worn threadbare, but of the two war-books here considered it may at least be urged in their favour that essentially they are complementary, that to pass from the one to the other is to check argument by experience. But though the most blasé reader will find ample food for thought in the volume of Essays now for the first time translated into English under the style of "Mars: or the Truth About the War," he should be warned that the title is misleading. Competing not at all with the literature of mud and blood, this book sets itself the far harder task of revealing the hidden springs of human nature, of unravelling the tangled skeins of passions and motives that make the great catastrophe possible.

The author, however, is no dry-as-dust doctrinaire, and the works of "Alain" (the pen-name adopted by M. Chartier, Professor of Philosophy in the Lycée Henri IV. in Paris) have of late years attracted an enthusiastic audience in his native country. By temperament and conviction an ardent pacifist, Alain yet enlisted voluntarily as a private soldier and served for four years in the artillery, and it is significant of his attitude that he subsequently refused all such rewards and promotions as might have prejudiced his independence—"bandages of honour which, too like cerements, impose upon their wearer the silence of a corpse."

The Intractable Passions.

For Alain is anything but silent. Neither Socialist nor Bolshevik, this typical "Radical of the Left" finds all political power so evil that it can only be endured if tempered by the severest criticism; and the core of his argument is concerned with the deeper spiritual maladies that underlie those "material effects of war that have never troubled me fundamentally." Economic interests "can always be arranged," but human passions are less tractable. Courage itself is a cause of war, courage, and shame, and the glamour of glory, and "the Fatalism that at last comes to desire what it predicts."

Thus the book resolves itself into a closely reasoned analysis of those passions that use "reasons" and "interests" as pretexts and expedients. Alain cares nothing for appearances, and in his scorn of merely graceful writing exacts much of his readers; it was probably during his long apprenticeship as paragraph-writer to the *Dépêche de Rouen*—a newspaper to which he for many years contributed highly miscellaneous *obiter dicta*—that he formed that "habit of thinking in short chapters," which is the foundation of his method. The resulting lack of continuity presents considerable initial difficulties, but the mental discipline that the book demands is well worth while. You may not always agree with the philosopher, but he will cleanse your mind of cobwebs.

A Personal Narrative.

"Little Brother Goes Soldiering" (a foolish title), on the other hand, provides easy travelling through some hundred pages of unaffected personal narrative that for the most part prefers to state the facts and leave the reader to draw his own conclusions. In his Introduction Mr. Stephen Gwynn denies that the story is "the reproduction of an actual diary," but Mr. Kiernan has arranged his material so well that one would be prepared to accept it as the genuine record of day-by-day jottings.

This freedom from literary self-consciousness does not mean that the book is merely objective, however. The author is not afraid to analyse his own feelings, and, while painting the dark side of the picture faithfully enough to satisfy the most rabid disillusionist, does not fail to reveal those finer emotions of generosity and hero-worship natural to the volunteer of 17 who was too eager to wait for conscription. A fault in the book is its extreme brevity—the more noticeable by contrast with Alain's abundance. But this may be taken as a voucher for its candour; the author was too honest to manufacture memories.

THE POETRY OF MISS SITWELL.

"The Collected Poems of Edith Sitwell." (Duckworth. 8s. 6d.)

Reviewed by DILYS POWELL.

Miss Sitwell has collected in this volume, she tells us, all the poems that she cares to preserve. They were practically all written between 1920 and 1930; one or two have been given additional verses; and there are two new poems, "The Ghost Whose Lips Were Warm" and "The Lament of Edward Blastock." The book thus gives a better opportunity than has up to now been available of judging Miss Sitwell's aim and her achievement, since everything it contains has passed the test of a matured judgment.

In the faintly sentimental biography of Pope recently published Miss Sitwell devoted one section to a discussion of texture in verse. It was a subject on which she was well qualified to speak; for the more one reads of her poetry the more conscious one becomes of her own feeling for texture. I do not mean merely that she is constantly experimenting with vowel sounds and consonants, making "studies in the effect that texture has on rhythm, and the effect that varying and elaborate patterns of rhymes and of assonances and dissonances have upon rhythm." I mean, too, that her sense of touch is abnormally developed, and that she succeeds in a way few poets have succeeded in bringing the *feeling* of texture into her verse. She touches a leaf and finds it now "swanskin," now "dog-furred"; now "rhinoceros-hided," now "green baize"; woods are "bear-furred," fruits "wind-smooth"; the marrow has "dogskin flowers." This habit of reducing objects to their tactile value accounts for the eccentricity of many of Miss Sitwell's images; insufficiently controlled, it sometimes becomes a blemish, since it produces poetry in which other values do not receive their proper emphasis. But Miss Sitwell is too deeply concerned with sensuousness in poetry to let this happen very often, and in her best work eye and ear find their enchantment too.

Miss Sitwell's Jokes.

Miss Sitwell's experiments in rhythm and sound have, indeed, puzzled many readers.

> The wind's bastinado
> Whipt on the calico
> Skin of the Macaroon
> And the black Picaroon
> Beneath the galloon
> Of the midnight sky.

We must not look for cosmic significance in this kind of thing. It is not always easy to see just where Miss Sitwell's jokes end; but any careful reader will appreciate the seriousness of her general point of view. With many other poets of her generation she looks out on a world

> Where Psyche has become a kitchen-maid;

with Mr. Eliot she is obsessed by

> The eternal anguish of the skeleton

and the darkness of the grave. Yet the new ending to "Gold Coasts Customs" anticipates a day when the civilisation in which Miss Sitwell finds so much squalor shall be cleansed:

> When the rich man's gold and the rich man's wheat
> Will grow in the street that the starved may eat,
> And the sea of the rich will give up its dead,
> And the last blood and fire from my side will be shed,
> For the fires of God go marching on.

Miss Sitwell is at heart a romantic, but a romantic who does not find too easy a way of escape from an unromantic world. Her "Collected Poems" show her as a poet in whom there is more of sweetness than of strength, but who never shirks the difficulties of the poet's task and who has, moreover, done much to rescue English verse from the rustic vacuum into which it was in danger of falling.

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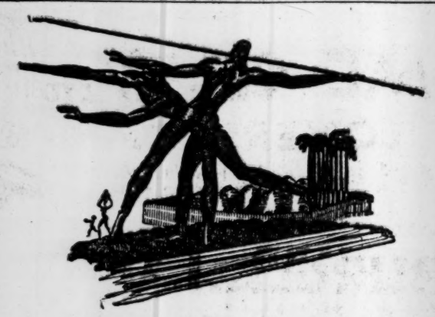

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"La Vie Humiliée de Henri Heine." By Camille Mauclair. (Paris, Plon. 16 fr.)

Reviewed by LAURIE MAGNUS.

This book is welcome for several reasons. First, it is extremely well written, even for the series in which it occurs ("The Romance of Great Lives"); secondly, it is a thoroughly French book, giving the French view of Heine as a world-poet by a critic of wide knowledge and real competence; and, thirdly, it is a modern book which employs the experience of the present century in aid of the interpretation of the past. Thus, writing of the sense of disillusion in Young Germany a hundred and twenty years ago, M. Mauclair suggests that Heine's *malaise* should be measured by the French memory of hope deferred during 1919-29: and he confides to us on page 41 an amusing recollection of his own from Berlin, shortly before 1914, in order to illustrate Heine's revolt against "cette heureuse discipline des moutons de Panurge."

Heine and Rabelais.

May I expand this chance reference to Rabelais in another direction? Those who remember the envenomed attack which Treitschke, the historian of Prussianism, made on Heine, the cosmopolitan lyric poet, must be irresistibly reminded of the similar attacks made on Rabelais by the more proper Frenchmen of his own day. There was, indeed, allowing for the differences between 1525 and 1825, a certain likeness between Rabelais and Heine. The life of each was a flight from persecution, and so each took recourse to subterfuge. Each could be serious about things ludicrous, and derisive about serious things, and the occasional cruelty of his jests might conceal a bleeding heart, such as Byron would have worn on his sleeve But each, though driven to shifts which alienate the sympathy of righteous men, had an infinite capacity for suffering and genuine tenderness and patience.

These escaping hedonists who never evade their pursuers, which may be principles as well as persons, have a harsh time in real life, and it is for posterity to restore the balance. Heine's ways of escape did not commend him to any of the causes, parties, or countries to which he lent his imperfect allegiance, and Matthew Arnold's one-sided praise could not correct the estimate which Carlyle and his school had impressed on the nineteenth century. Hence, partly, the value of M. Mauclair's attempt at a revised judgment. He scatters lilies on the desecrated tomb. He admits with characteristic French realism, all the faults, follies, and sins of character. But he does not regard consistency of opinion as the essential quality of a lyric poet, and Heine, in his view, is the greatest lyric poet whom the country *qui le renia* has produced in the last hundred years.

The Poet Without a Country.

We shall not quarrel with this judgment, which is gradually and fortunately replacing the older, conventional view, based on Heine's life rather than on his poetry. The life closed in unspeakable suffering, borne with extraordinary courage, as long ago as 1856; but Heine's widow survived till 1883, within call of the centenary of her husband's birth (1797 or 1799; the date was adjusted to avoid military service), so that the agony and controversy of the "mattress-grave" were prolonged far beyond the poet's lifetime, and it is full time in the present century to effect for Heine what Wordsworth sought for Burns—a poetic life built over his human life. M. Mauclair is fully competent to do this and page after page is unfolded of sane exposition and sage comment, constructing the new view on the old foundations. But his book is still not the final book. For since Heine the man, fastened his own hopes, and his hopes for mankind, now on Germany, now on France, in the changing epoch of Napoleon and his aftermath, so, perhaps, neither a German nor a Frenchman so shortly after their last war, can be quite fair to each other in writing of him. Of Heine's judges in his own country M. Mauclair writes:—

> They hate him because they hate us, because he exalted Napoleon, and because he came straight to us in order to escape suffocation in Prussia. But he has his songs! All Germany sings them. There is no literary quibbling which can separate those songs from the poetic glory of Germany. Frenchmen do not read them enough, and they may plead in excuse that they are ignorant of the language in which the one-time splendour of Heine is to be compared with Racine and Baudelaire, and, like theirs, is untranslatable. Yet Germany knows. She would give a good deal to induce oblivion of Heine's name, and to attribute all this joy to impenetrable anonymity.

Perhaps the final proof of peace on the Rhine will be a Franco-German memorial to Heine in Dusseldorf.

The Humiliation.

One more word. It is the mark of the series in which this volume appears to attach an epithet, or label, to each subject. "Humiliée" is Heine's epithet, but I should be sorry if it stuck to him. Perhaps M. Mauclair took it, even if subconsciously, from a sentence in the conclusion to Professor H. G. Atkins's monograph on "Heine," which was published last year. There he wrote, comparing Goethe and Heine:

> Both of them had their full share of pride and consciousness of their own worth, but while Goethe's found its satisfaction, Heine's met only with humiliation.

That is true, but it is not therefore true that his was a *vie humiliée*, as M. Mauclair's title-page presumes. For the *vie* which he has narrated is the whole life—the life from 1856 to 1930 as well as the life from 1797 to 1856. And *that* life is revealed as a triumph over all men's attempts to humiliate him.

THE LAYMAN LAWYER.

"My Own Lawyer." (Waverley Cyclopædias.) (Waverley Book Co.)

"Every Man's Own Lawyer." Sixtieth Edition, 1930. (Crosby, Lockwood and Son. 15s.)

Reviewed by ALFRED FELLOWS.

"My Own Lawyer" is a compilation of law for the million, the contributors, as stated in the introduction, undertaking to describe the various laws in the simplest possible terms, so that there shall be no passage in the book which any ordinary reader cannot easily or readily understand. Various tests of the book indicate that this undertaking has been very fairly carried out, and there are no references to cases, which are liable to mislead the amateur, who cannot, like a professional, estimate the value of a particular authority. And there is no suggestion that, armed with the book, he is a better man than his own solicitor.

The buyer of this compilation also has particulars of Scots law where it differs from English, and there are some fine plates of legal worthies and legal buildings. Perhaps a member of Lincoln's Inn may express a wish that the Old Hall, as now reconstructed, should have been reproduced opposite p. 304 rather than the Early Victorian new one, and that the interior of the new Hall (p. 480) should have been photographed in a strong enough light to show up Watts's fresco.

Epitome of the Laws.

Thirty-eight "Points of the Law" appear on a special pink page. The task of "potting" the law in this way has been attempted with considerable success, but it is an extremely difficult one, and a trained lawyer can almost always pick a few holes. Thus, point No. 2, as to a domestic servant's month's notice, is qualified by the important custom of notice in the first fortnight for the end of the first month, and point No. 37, as to no obligation to answer questions by police, does not apply to the Officials Secrets Act.

The book of 740 pp. certainly contains all legal knowledge likely to be of use to the ordinary citizen, and accurate information as to legal constructions of words (*e.f.*, "issue," "place").

The second book under review, is, of course, a classic in its way. In the preface to the original edition, set forth in this last, the author expresses the modest belief that "many an individual may be saved from heavy expenses, and, in some instances, from ruin and misery, by a careful consultation at home with the pages of this little Treatise." The little Treatise now extends to over 800 pages, in addition to a dictionary of legal terms and index. The paper cover to the present edition claims that it is "a complete epitome of the Laws of England," and states that the object of the work is "to enable those who consult it to help themselves to the law, and thereby to dispense, so far as possible, with professional assistance and advice."

"Dead Wood."

Whether the amateur, equipped with a volume of this kind, can meet the professional on equal terms is a contentious issue on which it is not necessary to express an opinion. The litigant in person has on occasion prevailed in the Courts, even against law officers of the Crown, and might conceivably do so again with or without the aid of this book. The criticism may be made, however, that it would be considerably more valuable if a certain amount of "dead wood" in obsolete law was cleared away and newer information substituted for it. For example, the effect of the Intestates Estates Act, 1890, is set forth on p. 433. Knowledge of this Act is now of practical use only to those who peruse abstracts of title for the purpose of making requisitions—a task for which learning the whole book by heart would scarcely suffice.

As a minor criticism, dates might be usefully given in the references to cases. The book, of course, contains an enormous amount of miscellaneous legal information of, on the whole, a high degree of accuracy. The fifty-nine previous editions, however, have not abolished the professional lawyer, and the prophecy may be made with some confidence that the present one is hardly likely to do so.

THE CRIPPLE'S PLACE.

"Civilisation and the Cripple." By Frederick Watson. (Bale, Sons and Danielsson. 10s. 6d.)

Although the cripple has been known from all time, his position as a social problem did not force itself upon public notice until the nineteenth century. An excellent summary of what is being done for the sufferer is presented with vivid enthusiasm by Mr Frederick Watson, the son of "Ian Maclaren" and the son-in-law of Sir Robert James, the orthopædic surgeon, to whom the volume is dedicated. The war had an immense effect on work for the cripple, especially in establishing an intimate relationship between treatment and curative training.

Mr. Watson goes into the development of the subject, which he knows thoroughly, in both this country and America. He pays a great tribute to the people, men and women alike, who have done and are doing good work either to prevent crippling diseases such as rickets or to help those who are already crippled to a place in the social system Much remains to be done, but the progress which has been made and the new social atmosphere of the whole subject are inspiring.

BOOKS & WRITERS.

A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY

JOURNAL, 1929.
By Arnold Bennett. (Cassell. 7s. 6d.)

ORIENTAL MEMORIES OF A GERMAN DIPLOMATIST.
By Friedrich Rosen. (Methuen. 15s.)

MISS AMERICA.
By W. J. Turner. (Mandrake Press. 6s.)

ROBERT PECKHAM.
By Maurice Baring. (Heinemann. 7s. 6d.)

In view of the forthcoming Scott centenary, it is very appropriate that we should get "A Bibliography of the Waverley Novels" in Constable's Bibliographia series. The work has been done by Mr. Greville Worthington, who is exceptionally well placed to examine untouched copies of the Waverley Novels. Mr. Guy Chapman has collaborated with Mr. John Hodgkin on the bibliography of Beckford for the same series.

* * * *

Whatever we may think of Russian politics, there is an extraordinary interest in Russian fiction, both old and new, and a keen competition among publishers abroad for translations. Putnam is lucky in having secured a version of Scholokov's monumental post-revolutionary novel, "The Silent Don." It will not, however, be ready until next year, owing to the delay in the issue of the third and concluding volume in the original Russian. The volume will be published simultaneously in America by Knopf.

* * * *

Fascism has found another critic in Dr. Edward Reut-Nicolussi, who was the leader of the People's Party in South Tyrol until persecution compelled him to flee. He has indicted the system under the title of "Tyrol Under the Axe of Italian Fascism," which George Allen and Unwin will publish on Tuesday.

* * * *

The "History of Mrs. Grundy," which Mr. Leo Markun has written for Appleton, is a timely book, for there are those who believe that the present generation of go-ahead young women may develop into strict Mrs. Grundys. Mrs. Grundy, with all she stands for, comes and goes in cycles, and Mr. Markun's book is really an illustrated survey of the moral history of Great Britain from the days of Henry VII. and of America from the early English settlement.

* * * *

A book in some ways of a kindred type is "Advice to a Son," now known to have been written by the ninth Earl of Northumberland, brother-in-law of Elizabeth's Essex, which Sir Ernest Benn will issue in the summer. Dated 1595 and 1609, it has been edited by Dr. G. B. Harrison, who gave us the excellent Bodley Head quartos.

* * * *

It must be very difficult to find a good title for an autobiography. Mr. Henry S. Salt has got an excellent one in "Company I Have Met," which includes animals, flowers and mountains as well as human beings. It will be issued this week by George Allen and Unwin. Mr. George Baker, however, has gone a step further than that, for he describes his career as a conscientious objector under the title of "The Soul of a Skunk," which will be published by Eric Partridge in September.

* * * *

Among the many Scots books appearing at the present time, apparently a part and parcel of the recent Scots movement, may be counted Mr. Hamish Miles's "Fair Perthshire," which John Lane is to publish, with illustrations in colour and in black-and-white by Mr. John McGhie.

* * * *

Mr. A. P. Herbert, who is still advocating his water-bus, shows his interest in the subject generally by his new novel, "The Water Gipsies," a study of a bargee family, which has been chosen by the Book Society as the book of the month of June, and will be published by Methuen this week.

* * * *

Long titles have gone out of fashion, so Mr. Maurice Baring calls his new novel, which Heinemann publishes to-morrow, "Robert Peckham." But inside he gives the full title as follows:—

The Sad History of Robert Peckham, of Denham Place, Buckinghamshire, sometime member of Parliament, Knight and Privy Councillor, of Queen Mary, as set forth by himself, together with sundry sonnets, letters and papers, and an account of his death at Rome in 1564, written by his friend, Monsr. Claude Mangot, Jurisconsult.

* * * *

All the poets nowadays turn novelist. The latest is Mr. Wallace B. Nichols, who has written for Ward Lock "A Wonder for Wise Men," which pictures the clash between militarism and pacifism laid in the first years of the reign of Henry VII.

* * * *

I hear that Mr. W. B. Maxwell calls his new novel "To What Green Altar," and that it may be postponed from July to the early autumn. Mr. Gilbert Frankau has named his new book "Martin Make-Believe." It contains 175,000 words, and will appear in September. Both novels are being published by Hutchinson, who will also give us a new volume of studies by Eden Phillpotts under the title of "Cherry Gambol and Other Stories."

J. M. B.

Other Book Reviews will be found on page 5, column 3.

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While the political side of Fascism occupies more attention in England than the material achievements of the present Italian Government, in Italy it is the other way round, for the average Italian concentrates a great deal of interest and enthusiasm on the material changes of the last eight years, and the effect which they are going to have on the future of the Italian nation.

One of Mussolini's most remarkable achievements is the reclamation of waste land and its conversion into fertile soil, whereby the cultivation of crops can be increased to the maximum and the imports of grain reduced to the minimum. At Maccarese, in the Roman Campagna, extensive marshes, which four years ago were a hot-bed of malaria, have been drained by means of canalisation, and now carry crops which compare favourably with those in any other part of the world. Malaria has been completely stamped out; this large area of land has been placed under the control of a limited liability company subsidised by the Italian Government; and the economic results of the enterprise are proving to be more than satisfactory.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

When I visited Maccarese a few weeks ago, rich green crops stretched as far as the eye could see, the most up-to-date farming was being carried on, vineyards had been planted, cattle-breeding was meeting with considerable success, horse-breeding was progressing in the hands of experts, and poultry-farming was on a very high plane. The whole area is divided up in such a way that the manager of each sub-area is responsible for the work in his own section, and there is a good healthy competition as to which section will be the most successful in the course of the year. Mussolini takes a special interest in Maccarese and often visits the farms at unexpected times. But this is only one of many large areas throughout Italy where waste land has been in recent years converted into a valuable asset to the nation.

Even in the south, in the direction of Brindisi, malarial districts, where the population has long suffered from the ravages of this disease, have been treated in the same way, and are now almost unrecognisable; while in the great plain of the Pontine Marshes, through which runs the Appian Way between Rome and Naples, a similar policy is being carried out with good prospects of success.

ELECTRICAL POWER.

Another matter on which Mussolini has been concentrating his attention is the development of electrical power as a substitute for coal, which does not exist in Italy, and has to be imported. All along the southern slopes of the Alps hydro-electric power stations have been constructed to provide power for the factories of the industrial centres of northern Italy, and to drive the railways insofar as they have been electrified.

In the north of Italy the electrification of the railways is progressing fast, and will soon be extended as far south as Rome; but, so far as the south is concerned, it is considered inadvisable to proceed with this work until the country districts have been more opened up, and their road systems more highly developed. At present many of the villages of Southern Italy are situated many miles from any kind of road, and much has to be done before the expenditure of money on improved railway facilities will be justified. But perhaps the most remarkable case of exploiting the resources of nature is to be found at Mestre, within a few miles of Venice, where thermal energy is being obtained from underground sources and being used as a means for providing electrical power. It is in the natural resources of Italy that Mussolini hopes to find a means of solving the problem of "internal colonisation," which should go some considerable way towards providing for the needs of Italy's increasing population.

MOTOR ROADS.

As the Fascist Government is fully alive to the importance of communications by sea and land, a vast work has recently been undertaken at Genoa, where a full-sized hill has been bodily removed from the centre of the city to improve the communications of the newly extended port; and concrete motor roads, for motor traffic only, are being constructed along the northern coast of the Mediterranean, between the cities of Northern Italy, and between Genoa and Rome, while the system will be extended to Naples in due course. In order to appreciate the value of these motor roads, it is only necessary to drive from Rome to Ostia (a distance of 25 kilometres), where an attractive seaside resort is nearing completion. The motor track, which runs along the side of the highway for carts and foot passengers, has a magnificent surface, is absolutely straight, and is illuminated at night by electric light.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ROME.

In the capital itself the improvements of recent years are no less impressive, and a city which not many years ago was rather a western edition of Jerusalem is rapidly becoming an up-to-date modern capital; while the ancient monuments are being preserved and their surroundings improved, and excavation is always bringing to light something new in this direction. The old, ramshackle buildings which used to surround the Capitol and the Forum Romanum are gradually disappearing, and narrow dirty streets are being replaced by well-paved and serviceable thoroughfares. At the same time, all the new buildings in Rome blend well with those that have been there for centuries, and are well-built edifices constructed with the best material. Although at present the city suffers from the débris of building and excavations, the new Rome will be a magnificent modern capital as well as an ancient monument of the east. Moreover since the introduction of the Fascist régime the extent of the city has increased in a remarkable way, and new suburbs have sprung up round hills and villages which were formerly situated quite in the country.

In view of the financial position of Italy, it is remarkable how these works have been carried out in so short a time, and it seems much sounder policy at present to concentrate on "internal colonisation" than to pour money into attempts to colonise the sandy deserts of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica.

"GENERALS DIE IN BED."

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

Sir,—We are told that generals die in bed. Here are the names of some who were denied that privilege (if it is one) between 1914 and 1918: Kitchener, Cradock, Maude, Hood, Capper, Arbuthnot, and Hubert Hamilton. My list is not complete; I am writing from memory. I wonder if deaths in war are really higher in one rank than another in proportion to the whole number?

Chatham. NEWO.

Sir,—The defence, by the publisher, of the title of Charles Yale Harrison's book strikes me as naïve and unconvincing. The correct implication of the title seems to him to be—

merely that the common soldier has to endure the results of the commands of the Generals

—an observation which may be described as a nebulous platitude.

However, in giving the author's own explanation of how the title came to his mind, the publisher throws a clearer light on the matter. It appears that the title was conceived in a moment of emotion and adopted without the subsequent effort of a little thought. The particular emotion was bitterness. Admittedly we are all prone to moments of bitterness, possibly excusable. But when this emotion is commercialised in the form of a meretricious title to a book for sale, it must be that such value as the book itself may have becomes largely discounted.

Chelsea, S.W. F. T. V. D.

IRISH FREE STATE

LIMERICK OUTRAGE.

REMEMBERING CROMWELL.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DUBLIN, Saturday.

Limerick, popularly known as the "city of the violated Treaty," has enjoyed much prosperity of late years by the expenditure of three or more millions in its vicinity on the Shannon works. Yet it still seems to harbour the traditional but stupid playboy. Last Monday morning its inhabitants were rudely aroused by an explosion which wrecked the Fitzgibbon statue on Sarsfield, once known as Wellesley, Bridge. Changes of name are harmless and intelligible; this destruction of historical, and often artistic monuments is wanton vandalism.

Viscount Fitzgibbon, the last of his line, was grandson of the Lord Chancellor, John Fitzgibbon, first Lord Clare of the fourth creation, the great rival of Grattan, a strong advocate of the Union, and a non-compromising opponent of Catholics' rights. The knowledge of political ancestry in Ireland is almost uncanny. Families of Cromwellian descent are all known and so regarded after the lapse of nearly 300 years. In the same way many owe their protection in the bad times to their descent from those who are known by tradition to have stood for popular causes. This probably explains, but does not excuse, the recent outrage, nor indeed the burning of the Mount Shannon mansion which was once the Fitzgibbon family seat. In the present case the malevolence is rather misplaced, for the monument is inscribed as erected to commemorate "the bravery of Viscount Fitzgibbon and his gallant companions in arms, natives of the city and county of Limerick, who gloriously fell in the Crimean War." Fitzgibbon himself was killed in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava.

This and other exhibitions of popular spleen, for example the headless statue of one of the Clancarty family at Ballinasloe, may serve to stimulate the historical sense of our English and American visitors. It is, moreover, significant that these acts of mutilation are not confined to public statues. In a certain book of reference in the National Library a biographical notice of Lord Chancellor Fitzgibbon is scored with patriotic comment and exclamation, and his ill-starred grandson is marginally set down as "the best of a bad lot."

SARSFIELD BRIDGE.

Apart from what now remains of the monument, Sarsfield Bridge itself is an object of interest. It was erected when Spring Rice, the only Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer—and of a Limerick family—held office, and the project was no doubt assisted by the connection. It was designed by Alexander Nimmo, a Scotsman, who engineered many public works in Ireland during the famine years. It embodied what were at the time features of technical skill and interest, and it is modelled on the lines of the Pont de Neuilly, near Paris. With prophetic vision an opening was left in the bridge for lock gates leading to the upper basin, but these gates were never erected. It was fondly hoped they would be adapted in connection with the proposal—part of the original Shannon scheme—to give barges access from the canal to the deep water docks. This item in the programme has apparently been abandoned without any convincing explanation.

COUNTY CLARE RATES.

As representatives of County Clare, Deputies de Valera and Hogan have been busy in the Dail trying to secure a contribution from the Shannon works to the rates of the county. The opportunity arose over an amendment to clarify the position as to the liability of the Electricity Supply Board for rates. The intention of Parliament was not made clear in the 1927 Act, and the Board, acting on legal advice, refused to pay rates on any property whether purchased or newly constructed. As a matter of fact, doubts were raised on the interpretation of the clause during the passage of the original Act. The position under the amending Act will be to exempt new works only. Under this arrangement County Clare still has a grievance inasmuch as it has lost an income of £400 to £600 a year by reason of land actually taken over by the scheme. On the principle of "live horse and you will get grass," the Council may be recouped in a year or two when the scheme is self-supporting.

In point of fact the present complainants are themselves to blame for offering little or no opposition to the original proposal in the 1927 Act. The exemption was never justified inasmuch as the project purported to be framed on business lines. Even Government property, though legally exempt, pays an *ex gratia* contribution to the rates.

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT.

The valuable report on the agricultural output of the Free State prepared recently, issued by the Department of Statistics, has been the subject of an interesting article with comments thereon in the June number of "Studies." "Studies" is a quarterly review published by the Jesuits in Leeson Street, and draws inspiration and contributors from the National University. It stands high as an organ of Catholic opinion. It also gives space to discussion of Ireland's economic problems. Dr. George O'Brien, Professor of Economics, contributes an article on agriculture and employment which is based on this report. In passing it is interesting to note that recently in the Dail on the University estimates Fianna Fail raised objection to this Chair being occupied by a person of well-known Free Trade views. The Minister replied that it was not the policy or the intention of the Government to control professorial beliefs. If it were otherwise, strange changes might, in the light of certain views—for example, the metaphysics of an oath—be necessary in the Chair of Moral Philosophy.

In any case, the article in question is one to which no reasonable person, not even a party politician, can object. The Report discloses the fact that the value of average output per worker in the Free State is £96 compared with £169 in England, £184 in Scotland, and £196 in Denmark. It is also disclosed that even in the case of Limerick, our least tilled county, where only 4.5 per cent. of the land is ploughed, there are only one-third fewer land workers than in Denmark, where 61 per cent. of the total agricultural land is under the plough. The irresistible conclusion is that we have, by means of better organisation and higher efficiency, scope for increase in output.

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATIONS.

The commentators, two Professors of the sister College in Cork, and Deputy Mr. Ryan, believed to be the Minister for Agriculture in the "shadow" Cabinet, all, in varying degree, advocate a policy of regulation based on the theory of a better balance between rural and urban populations. Dr. Ryan, who is now able to claim the support of Mr. Baldwin and the Conservatives, still presses for a wheat subsidy, a proposal that was discarded by the majority report of the Economic Committee. One other commentator, the Chairman of the Farmers' Union, blames high rates and freights for most of the trouble and, I gather, would prefer farmers to be left alone if these burdens were once lightened. Looking ahead, it does appear that the advocates of regulation and synthesis may prevail. As emigration diminishes both from restriction abroad and from opposition within, and as, by set policy, the population continues to increase, there will be gravitation towards the towns and a disposition to foster industry at any cost. At the moment the charm of space, the absence of large towns, the safety of a population mainly rural, are unconvincing arguments. The demand is for so-called progress through State aid. We seem to be politically unconscious of the dangers that large industrial populations involve, and of the anxious problems they must inevitably create.

OUR PARIS LETTER

CHAMELEONS OF POLITICS.

IMITATION NIGHT LIFE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS Saturday.

Socialists the world over seem to be gradually making the discovery that when Socialism, instead of being simply a doctrine, becomes a matter of practical politics, it has its disadvantages. The Socialists of France have never pretended to be really "red," but they have in their speeches and manifestos been what a Communist would describe as "pink." They have emerged from their congress at Bordeaux with a political colour which can only be described as yellow. Perhaps we should say that some of them have emerged in this state, for a certain number have swerved to the extreme wing in such a fashion that they seem on the verge of becoming authentic "reds." What we may describe as the very pale pink or almost yellow section of the party has decided that, despite old Socialist doctrines, they must admit the principle of respect for property as thoroughly as the most crusted Conservatives do.

Of course there is a reason. The Socialists have always advocated that the small agricultural worker should be encouraged to acquire and hold his own piece of land. But when once he holds it he becomes a capitalist. He thinks less then of sharing out this world's goods than of holding on to his sacred rights of property. So Socialism in France has had to trim its sails, for had it not done so it would have driven many thousands of its adherents further to the Right. And suppose that a Socialist Government came into power. What would the leaders of the party do with regard to such matters as the departments of War and Marine? They know well enough that the nation would never let these departments starve or be inefficiently staffed. The doctrinaires, before tasting power, are already at grips with at least these two practical problems.

"PLACE AUX JEUNES."

Those of an older generation smiled indulgently upon the follies of youth on the ground that the young people would grow out of them. The younger generation has adopted the attitude of the younger Pitt, and has said so recently with a good deal of noisy clamour. This noise must have made a certain impression, for even the staid Sorbonne has now taken notice of it. In the examination which the students of philosophy are shortly to pass they are to be asked, among other questions, the following: "Should we passively accept the moral standards adopted by our fellow-citizens, or should we make a choice of them and correct, innovate, or even destroy?" Here would appear to be a direct invitation to young iconoclasts to air their theories, to thrust aside the wisdom of centuries, and to substitute their own. One certain thing is that the question has not been put blindly. It is a direct and deliberate test of the thought of modern educated youth. No one is better qualified to judge the tendencies of this youth than the professors of the University. Whatever faults modern youth may have, it cannot be charged with timidity in the expression of its views, and therefore we may look forward with confidence to some interesting papers when the budding philosophers of the Sorbonne make their next great effort.

A LOST ART.

Frenchmen are justly proud of the great letter writers they have had, but many of them are now bemoaning the fact that letter writing has become a lost art. Modern letters, so the critics say, are becoming more and more like little sheets of tabloid news. The personal touch has left them. We no longer have fine descriptive passages or delicately painted pictures of little domestic events and the stir they made. Yet only fifty years ago letters were often works of art. It was not sufficient then to say that everyone was well and the weather perfect. The writer tried to bring his or her correspondent into the closest possible contact by means of little touches of description, little expressions of personal feeling and philosophy.

Critics who have studied this epistolary change have decided that it is to be attributed to the general speeding up of communications. In the days when fine letters were written the correspondents could not on account of distance see each other often or easily. A letter was then an event to the recipient. Now two people who wish to remain in touch with each other can usually travel so quickly and so often that they do not lose personal contact. Then there is the telephone. Now few people talking to a friend on the telephone indulge in beautiful descriptive passages or well-balanced accounts of current events. The simple statement that something or other has happened is sufficient. People used to hold long and elaborate conversations by means of the post. They do it now either by telephone or in person.

"FAKE" BOHEMIA.

Many foreigners who have recently visited Paris and have made what is known as the "tournée des grands-ducs," or in other words "Paris by night," will have a shock and a disappointment when they learn of a lawsuit which is shortly to engage the courts here. At one of the places which they visited, accompanied, of course, by a guide from a tourist agency, they were amazed to find a wild-eyed, wild-haired woman, barefooted and dressed in picturesque rags, who, looking up at them from her table, addressed them in terms which were savagely insulting. They immediately thought that at last they were in the presence of a real apache girl, and their curiosity caused them to bear her insults patiently. The insults did not usually last for long. The fury of the girl, disturbed in her favourite haunt, was appeased by the appearance of an old gentlemen who begged her to be more amiable, since he had come to the place to celebrate his eighty-second birthday, and sought not strife, but the gaiety of other days. The girl, mollified, consented to sing some of the old Montmartre songs. The old gentleman joined in the chorus; and everyone was happy, the tourists especially being thrilled.

Some of the edge is taken off the thrills by the news that the "apache girl," who is a former artiste of the Scala in Milan, is suing the tourist agency for two hundred francs damages on account of a quarrel as to the terms of her engagement. It transpires also that the old gentleman, who celebrated his eighty-second birthday every evening, is an artiste of the Paris Opera. So this is Montmartre!

A HINT TO TOURISTS.

We have heard much in Paris about the arrogance of American tourists, who flaunt their money and expect it to serve as a passkey to respect. It must be said for the Americans that they are quite prepared to admit any faults they may have in this respect. They recently digested with perfect good humour the criticism levelled against them by General Dawes, their own Ambassador in London. And now it is another American, Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the powerful *New York Times*, who, speaking in Paris, has dropped a few very frank hints to his countrymen concerning their conduct in foreign countries. Mr. Ochs said he fully realised that an American making a holiday visit to Europe with his pockets full of money felt rather pleased with himself and liked to be taken at his own valuation. He was disappointed and irritated if this valuation were not generally accepted. Hence there arose a certain amount of irritation and ill-feeling which was by no means justified. In short, Mr. Ochs hinted to his countrymen that when they were visiting Europe they should remember that they were simply visitors, and that they had not bought it.

The naval reductions now proposed go beyond the limit of security.—*Earl Jellicoe.*

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A WANDERER'S NOTEBOOK.

PAINTER, BANKER AND KING.

By E. V. LUCAS.

Having long been an admirer of the painter Théodule Ribot, I was delighted when last in Normandy to take the little town of Breteuil-sur-Iton on my way, because that is where he was born, and a bust of him has been erected at the beginning of the long and broad grass alley bordered by trees leading to the chateau. The typical head of a clever Frenchman, with an overlapping velvet cap, as of a Montparnasse artist on the stage, falling on one side. I was glad to find Ribot thus honoured, because of all the great painters of his period—he flourished for the thirty-five years preceding his death in 1891—he is, I should say, the least known, or so my own inquiries would indicate. Few of the people normally interested in art of whom I have asked the question, "Don't you think Ribot a fine artist?" have had any knowledge of his work at all. He did not paint much, nor did he seek popularity. His favourite subjects are old peasant or bourgeoise women bearing on their wrinkled countenances the traces of the hard lessons that life can teach. They are not vindictive, not sordid: merely experienced, and, though perhaps disillusioned, philosophic about it all. "C'est la vie." These heads, which represent his most characteristic bent, remind one now of Rembrandt, now of Ribera, but are in no sense imitations of these masters: essential Ribot. The prevailing tone is a rich brown. Ribot took his subjects also from those who are at the other and gayer end of life, boys and girls, and he was fond of introducing domestic utensils and articles of food, all done in the grand rather than the Dutch manner; but it is his old women that I see when I close my eyes. Yet how seldom one finds these pictures! There are six at the Luxembourg, chiefly representing his scriptural work, and there are some of his old people in Edinburgh. The Wallace Collection knows him not, nor does the National Gallery, but at the Tate there are two or three examples on loan from the Burrell Collection.

* * * *

Ribot is not the only eminent man that Breteuil-sur-Iton honours in sculpture. In the middle of its *place*, in a central enclosure, is the bust of a very different type: Jacques Laffitte, the banker, who is here by virtue of tenancy of the chateau and not local birth. He was, as a matter of fact, born at Bayonne, one of the ten children of a carpenter. That was in 1767. Thirty-three years later he became a partner in the banking firm of Perregaux, which he had entered as a clerk (although not, so far as I know, performing the other customary feat and marrying his employer's daughter), and four years later he succeeded Perregaux as the head of the concern, and thereafter, until his blending of politics with finance brought about a result almost inevitable in France in those days of intrigue and faction, he was one of the greatest powers in the country. As governor of the Bank of France he financed Louis XVIII. in 1814, while it was in Laffitte's bank that Napoleon, on the eve of sailing for St. Helena, deposited five million francs in gold. Perhaps the best deed of Laffitte's career was to supply from his own pocket two million francs for the arrears of pay of the Imperial troops after Waterloo.

* * * *

He became a deputy in 1816. In 1830 he was active in the Revolution to remove Charles X., the Bourbon, and it was he who, as President of the Chamber of Deputies, offered the crown to Louis Philippe, the Orleanist. A year later, however, after every kind of disaffection in the country, Louis Philippe made Laffitte's degradation a sop to the mob, and the banker retired into private life a ruined man, begging pardon of God for having assisted an ungrateful master to the throne. I wish I could associate his name also with almost the best claret that the Medoc produces, but the Lafite of Chateau Lafite has but one f and one t, and can be traced back to the thirteenth century. No one, however, knows its origin.

* * * *

It would round off your reflections on the rise and fall of the financier and wire-puller if after leaving Breteuil-sur-Iton you passed on to Dreux, for at Dreux, high on a hill, rises the stately mausoleum of the Orleans family—the Chapelle Royale St. Louis which the Dowager Duchess of Orleans began in 1816 and her son Louis-Philippe completed, and in which he and his queen Amelia are, I suppose, the most notable figures. Compared with the elaborate, dazzling, full-length, realistic statue of the dapper, fobbed and whiskered King beside his Queen, in the upper crypt, with the life of the Orleanist St. Louis in coloured glass all around, the weather-stained bust of Laffitte in the open air at Breteuil is mediocre indeed; but had M. Laffitte lived he would have seen Time's revenges at work, for in 1848 another Revolution turned Louis Philippe from the throne, forcing him to escape with his Queen to England, travelling as Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and to spend the embittered evening of life in exile at Claremont, near Esher, where he died in 1850. His Queen survived till 1866, dying at Weybridge, but both were buried in this chapel at Dreux; not, however, in the same tomb, for the King, a Catholic, lies within the main structure, while his consort, being a Protestant, although beside him, is outside the pale.

* * * *

The austerity of the architecture, hardly softened by the coloured glass, much of which reproduces designs from the supreme but frigid hand of Ingres; the whiteness of the marble effigies, most of them recumbent; the tragedy of the Orleanist cause: these contribute to make this splendid temple of death a more than usually gloomy place. But I think the most depressing influence of all emanates from the tomb of the Duchesse d'Alençon, who was burned to death at a Paris bazaar and who is represented here in her death agony. Sculptors should not be allowed to do things like that. As a contrast we have the stately dignity of the Duc d'Aumale, with his rapier in his hand: that generous and enlightened nobleman who made Chantilly into a treasure-house and left it to the Academicians of France as a national possession, together with a row of houses in the park for any of the Forty Immortals who feel more mortal than usual to rest in.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Channel Tunnel.

Sir,—In last Sunday's obituary notice of the Channel Tunnel, you remark:

> Those who want to, will say that the Tunnel has been turned down by the soldiers.

Quite so—but why are "the soldiers" always considered all-powerful in the matter? Have we no Navy and Air Force? Presumably they, too, have given the Committee of Imperial Defence the benefit of their advice on the subject. A GENERAL OFFICER.

Naval and Military Club, W.

The Oldest Soldier.

Sir,—The charge in which Troop Sergeant-Major John Stratford participated was Ramnagar (November 22, 1848), and not Ramnagpur, as given by one of your correspondents. Nor were Chilianwallah and Gujerat fought in "1848-9," as he states; the actual dates are January 13, 1849, and February 21, 1849, respectively.

General Sir Charles John Stanley Gough, V.C., who died in 1912 in his 81st year, was also present at these three battles as a cornet in the 8th Bengal Light Cavalry, and must have been one of the last officer survivors of the Second Sikh War.

Bourn, Cambs. H. BULLOCK, Capt.

Dentists and Knighthood.

Sir,—In the notes of "Atticus" reference is made to the well-deserved honour conferred on Mr. Norman Bennett, the president of the British Dental Association. It is suggested that this is the first occasion when dentistry has been so honoured. This is an error. Many years ago John Tomes, F.R.S., who was the father of scientific dentistry, received the accolade. His son, Charles Sissmore Tomes, F.R.S., equally eminent, was similarly honoured. There are two living dentists who are knights, Sir Harry Baldwin and Sir Frank Colyer.

DUDLEY N. BUXTON, M.D.

Boxmoor, Herts.

Barristers in Fiction.

Sir,—I think there can be no doubt that, while attorneys and solicitors are often represented in fiction as villains, barristers are nearly always portrayed as clever and honourable men. Can any of your readers give me instances to the contrary? Dickens is not too polite to two barristers in "A Tale of Two Cities," but that is the only example I can think of. I should be grateful for any instances of barristers held up to odium or ridicule in fiction.

Epsom. C. M.

Hampstead Wells.

Sir,—Mr. Hanslip Fletcher's delightful drawing of Pond Street, Hampstead, will add yet another to my collection, but to say that the Medicinal Wells of Hampstead were situated there is surely opposed to historical fact.

Was it not in the vicinity of Well Walk that the two periods of the Wells flourished and declined; the site of the first Pump Room and Long Room being indicated by a stone tablet on the modern house "Well Side," and the second period Long Room and Assembly Room by the present re-faced "Weatherall House"?

A map showing the lay-out of the immediate neighbourhood of the Wells is given in Mrs. Anna Maxwell's very interesting volume "Hampstead."

Grove Terrace, N.W. JOHN WINBOLT.

Captain James Lawrence.

Sir,—With reference to the letter re the birthplace of Captain James Lawrence of the Chesapeake in your last issue, the statement that he was born at Bristol was afterwards denied. Captain H. C. Cocke, U.S.N., superintendent of the office of naval records, Washington, states that Captain Lawrence was born at Burlington, N.J., on October 1, 1781, and kindly forwards a copy of extract from register of St. Mary's parish church, which states:—

> 1781, baptized by the Rev. Mr. Frazer, Nov. 14, James, of John and Martha Lawrence.

Captain Lawrence was descended from Sir Robert Lawrence, of Ashton Hall, Lancaster, and his biography has been written by Rear-Admiral Albert Gleaves, U.S.N. There is no ground whatever for the assertion that he was in the Royal Navy, or that he was ever in England in his youth.

J. W. DAMER POWELL.

Weston-super-Mare.

Chinese Generals and Aviation.

Sir,—The statement by the Peking correspondent of the British United Press that no Chinese general has gone up in an aeroplane needs qualification. Your readers may be interested to know that one Chinese general, at least, is frequently aloft in an aeroplane. He is Chang Wei Jung, chief of aviation at Canton, and I believe also that he is a competent pilot. During the propaganda flight of the "Spirit of Canton" machine, fourteen months ago, he is said to have piloted it from Canton to Pakhoi, and I have an autographed letter to that effect.

For about eight years from 1920 imported aeroplanes were flown by Russians, Americans, and Englishmen, but since then Americans have been training native pilots, and find that they become competent within about three months. Although secondhand British machines were the first to be seen in the country, we seem to have lost this market to America. In spite of the disturbed state of the country—possibly because of it—there is plenty of scope for aviation development.

Sutton Coldfield. FRANCIS J. FIELD.

Ten per Cent. for Service.

Sir,—In the cars running between Calais and Paris I noticed last month prominently displayed printed cards explaining that 10 per cent. is now added to bills for service, in lieu of the usual tip. It is true that, unlike many of the Nord Company's notices, these were printed in French only, and, for the convenience of those unacquainted with the language, English, German and Spanish translations might be added. Your correspondent would be on surer ground if he criticised the catering and charges.

Priory Road, N.W. A. F. A. HOWE.

Australia and British Trade.

Sir,—Mr. Harold Cox, writing in your issue of June 1 under the heading of "Empire Trade," says:—

> The ideal of Imperial economic unity is not, of course, a new one. We find it certainly as far back as the eighteenth century, but, up to the present, the various units of the Empire have not done much towards the promotion of this common ideal. . . . The Australian Government, for many years past, has been imposing heavy duties upon many British, as well as imported, goods, with the hope of developing internal manufacturing industries.

I am sorry that Mr. Cox, a noted writer on these matters, has given expression to such thoughts, the effect of which cannot but be injurious to Empire settlement and development, as the statement gives altogether a wrong impression of the facts. Australia's tariff is directed against practically every article of foreign origin entering Australia, but until the present emergency, involving temporary increases, the Commonwealth has admitted duty free nearly one-half the goods from Britain entering Australia, and on the balance has charged duties which in only odd instances are heavy, and which are always substantially lower than those imposed in respect of foreign items.

There is, I am afraid, too great a tendency in these times of international difficulty to berate Australia and forget her wonderful support of British business. She is one of the two or three countries in the world which give Great Britain a credit balance of trade. She is a country which has not hesitated to pay more for her goods in order to give business to British industries, yet in these days when, because of a universal slump in commodity values, the Commonwealth finds her means of buying reduced, critics arise and by their words make things harder for all than otherwise they would be.

A. E. HYLAND.

Director Australian Trade Publicity.

Australia House, W.C.

The Coal Bill.

Sir,—You justly refer to the moderation and good sense with which this Bill has been treated in the House of Lords. On May 15 Lord Gainford mentioned that the profits of the industry are divisible between men and owners in the proportion of 85 to 15, and that if the men's share of 85 per cent. is insufficient to pay guaranteed minimum wages the debit has to be made up at the time by the owners.

The owners' share may thus be reduced, or even completely absorbed, leaving nothing either to pay dividends or to provide for the development of an industry whose financial soundness depends particularly, owing to its nature, on its being able to provide new plant out of revenue.

The Samuel Commission's Report, page 134, referring to the division of proceeds between owners and men, says:—

> The mine owners, who were mainly responsible for suggesting the form of the agreement (1921), deserve every credit for their readiness to make this new departure, and to open their books for impartial examination. The agreement was hailed, not only in this country, but by expert observers overseas, as a landmark to better relations between employers and employed.

Now, for one penny the public can obtain the quarterly returns of the Mines Department, based on examination of the owners' books by accountants appointed by the owners and the men, in which returns, costs, proceeds, profit and loss are laid bare as in no other industry. But the public remains in ignorance of this important aspect of the case, and of the fact that the coal industry is on a profit-sharing basis.

During the 1926 strike and subsequently, public sympathy with the men was shown by large subscriptions for their maintenance; but to-day the same public cries out against any attempt to ensure a remunerative price at the pit-head, though, under the profit-sharing arrangement, after minimum wages have been paid, the men would receive about 10½d. out of every shilling advance, the owners about 1½d.

Out of their share the owners have to provide funds for the mechanical developments which most of them know to be essential to lower costs of production.

And it must be remembered that for every £1,000 devoted to such a purpose they must make a profit of £1,290 odd, out of which £290 goes in taxation, the effect of which on the development of industry has lately been pointed out in your columns—a paradoxical state of affairs which, like much else to-day, would be comic if it were not tragic.

Bath. J. G. H. WARREN, M.I.Mech.E.

Mr. Belloc and Macaulay.

Sir,—In your issue of June 1 I catalogued a few of the grosser errors of Macaulay, the historian, in connection with one of the chief episodes of his history, the Battle of the Boyne. To this two replies appear in your last issue from correspondents who meet my detailed facts with the following:—

(1) That I am the author of and used (I am not, and never did) the absurd term "steam roller," applied by a daily newspaper to the Russian armies in 1914.

(2) That Lord Acton and Dr. Jowett had a very high opinion of Macaulay as an historian.

(3) That the historian's father, Zachary, was a noble emancipator of slaves.

(4) That connected with him by blood are a present Cabinet Minister and a Regius Professor of History.

I confess I cannot see the relevancy of these four points. In what conceivable way can any of them touch upon the plain conclusion, for which I have given detailed proof, that Macaulay neither knew the essential factors of the action nor understood the bearing of what he did know?

Horsham. H. BELLOC.

Sir,—With regard to Mr. Hilaire Belloc and false history, I would like to suggest that it is not a man who makes an insignificant or technical error who is a false historian, but rather he who, to suit his own purposes, throws false light upon whole episodes, who disguises the true spirit of the times and of the men of whom he writes, who suppresses the facts he would wish ignored and gives a false balance to those of which he approves. Such is a false historian. Such was not Macaulay.

Mr. Belloc's outburst of vindictiveness reminds one of Macaulay's own words:—

> Our estimate of a character always depends much on the manner in which that character affects our own interests and passions.

Mr. Belloc himself acknowledges that he has a motive on the score of politics and religion for wishing to destroy Lord Macaulay's great reputation, which still flourishes now after a hundred years.

Exeter. G. BLESSETT.

Giddiness in Flying.

Sir,—In reply to "C. M. (Guildford)" in your issue of the 8th inst., who inquires whether people customarily giddy on heights lose this giddiness in flying, I may state that from my experience this certainly is the case.

I have always been, and am still, very giddy whenever I look down from a height, be it over the edge of a cliff or from a high window. However, much to my surprise and delight, on my first flight, which was from London to Marseilles, this feeling was entirely absent. I attribute this to the fact that when flying there is no connection whatever with the ground, and also to the great sense of security that one feels in one's seat.

No thought of falling can possibly be entertained because of this, and it is the thought of falling through space that, in my opinion, brings on giddiness.

Liverpool. GEORGE E. PURGOLD.

Sir,—That people who are customarily giddy on heights lose this giddiness in flying I can vouch for from my own experience.

I cannot look down precipices, over parapets, or walk on steep slopes with any comfort, and greatly dislike plank bridges over dykes, but never from the first moment I left the earth in an aeroplane have I ever experienced the slightest giddiness in the air. My experience extends over some hundreds of flying hours.

I advise anyone who suffers from giddiness on heights to fly in an *open* machine the first time, and to be strapped in if it affords them any additional feeling of security; they will not need it a second time.

Belgrave Square, S.W. D. C.

[A letter also received from G. H. Crosher (Oakley Square, N.W.).]

British Authors Buried Abroad.

Sir,—Owing to absence abroad, I do not know if Charles Lever has been mentioned by your correspondents. If not, he is buried in the Protestant cemetery at Trieste.

When I last saw his grave, two years ago, it was in a shockingly neglected condition.

Seymour Street, W. F. E. BOLTON.

The "Ice Saints."

Sir,—It is St. Servatius who is commemorated on May 13. St. Gervais is commemorated on June 19.

WILFRED T. STUBBS.

Bracknell, Berks.

Sir,—When in Devonshire on May 16-20, the term "Francam Days" was mentioned to me. It refers to a cold spell occurring between May 18 and 21 approximately. The gardeners and agricultural labourers there never consider their peas and early plants safe from frost until these days are over.

Belgrave Road, S.W. R. MAY.

Sir,—It will interest your correspondent to know that the French say:

> Saint Mamert, Saint Pancrace, et Saint Servais
> Sans froid ces saints de glace ne vont jamais.

A German proverb says:

> Pancraz, Servaz, und Bonifaz sind drei Eismänner.

The Bohemians have made a special saint of their own, whom they call Pan Serboni (a name compounded of the first syllables of Pancratius, Servatius, and Boniface), and of whom they say that "Pan Serboni withers the trees"—with frost.

In Belgium the proverb runs:

> Saint Pancratius said to St. Servatius, "After my festival there will be no more night frosts."

Ryde, I.O.W. I. E. BROGDEN.

"Congestion in Birdland."

Sir,—Mr. Peter Brooks's experience is new to me, but Miss O. G. Smith's is, alas! very common. The sparrows are brutal and thieving rogues, who always turn the martins and swifts out of their nests—if they are able. I watched a fine pair of pied wagtails build in the ivy on our house-front, only to be turned out by sparrows! My gardener now kills all he can with an airgun, some days bagging a dozen; hence the other birds may hope for some peace in their building and family cares.

I think the cutting down of the hedges all over the country has driven many song birds into gardens, and is the cause of some of the "congestion in birdland." It would be interesting to know how Mr. Brooks's birds have arranged their sitting.

Longstanton, Cambs. EMILY LIVEING.

Sir,—Mrs. Olga Gordon Smith will find that the sparrows will soon oust the swallows altogether. That is what invariably happens when sparrows take to nesting in places formerly occupied by swallows, which is a pity, for the purely insectivorous swallow, that is said to destroy 2,000 gnats, mosquitoes and other flies in a day, is a good friend to mankind. And as a result of this wholesale robbing of suitable nesting sites, swallows are disappearing from places where they were once abundant.

Sparrows are early nesters and quick breeders. They are aggressive, and combine against other small birds. Hence our parks and other open urban spaces, that should be sanctuaries for finches, tits, linnets, robins, wrens, etc., contain little small-bird life other than sparrows.

But sparrows are parasitical on man. They depend largely on his products for food and almost entirely on his buildings for nesting. They are rarely to be seen a mile away from houses, and in the open country the more interesting and song-full birds reign, apparently without any congestion.

But the swallow, the house-martin, the redstart, and a few others are unfortunate in requiring buildings for nesting-places.

Barnes, S.W. JENKIN T. H. JENKINS.

"The Brave Old Duke of York."

Sir,—The "noble Duke of York" who, as mentioned in the lines quoted by Mr. W. Bolton Tomson, "marched his men to the top of a hill and marched them down again" was Frederick, Duke of York and Albany, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in the Netherlands campaigns, 1793-8, which were marked by a succession of unfortunate disasters to the British arms. In the action referred to a French position had been carried, but before it could be established the French troops rallied, counter-attacked, and the Duke's forces were compelled to retreat to their lines with heavy losses. Though personally a brave man and popular in the Army, his military tactics were subjected to a good deal of criticism, and he was ridiculed in some of Gillray's caricatures. He, nevertheless, introduced many excellent reforms in the Service, and was a prominent public figure of his time. The Albany in Piccadilly was named after him, and he shares with Nelson the honour of having erected to him a memorial column in London.

Enfield. J. ARTHUR MOSS.

Richard Wilson.

Sir,—I have the highest regard for Mr. Rutter's judgment on art, and I hope and believe he has some for mine. But I must protest against his reiterated verdict that Richard Wilson is a greater painter of England than of Italy. Backed by his authority, this fallacy is even appearing in critical catalogues of exhibitions, etc., to the misguidance of youth and the annoyance of age, including in the latter old Wilson himself, who, were he with us to-day, would assuredly explode, in his traditional fashion, at his sideshow being transmogrified into his masterpiece, and vice versa.

It is time, then, to repeat what Wilson took for granted, that he was the greatest translator of Italy who has ever lived in art; whereas his purely English works—I could name a score—were merely the topographical things of his day and market, beautifully done, because Wilson did them, but only supremely done when he did them in the Italian manner and atmosphere, as in the "Snowdon" or the "Kew," which George III. rejected because it looked so Italian! In his English paintings Wilson was frequently rivalled by contemporaries; in his Italian by none, then or since, not even by Turner.

Kensington, W. M. H. GRANT.

"God Be in My Head."

Sir,—The beautiful little prayer beginning with the above words, which a reader who listened-in to the broadcast service at the Temple Church inquires about, is taken from a Sarum Primer dated 1558.

It is sung by choir and congregation kneeling, as a prayer before worship, at Evensong here, in the large and crowded parish church of Croydon, to a simpler air than that composed by R. O. Morris, to be found with the words in "Songs of Praise."

At the Temple service, I think, it was rendered to the music we love so much at the close of Evensong.

Croydon. K. M. TILLARD.

Sir,—The lines are from an old Sarum Primer dated 1558. They are set to music by Sir H. Walford Davies.

Norwich. E. K. BARDSWELL.

[Replies have also been received from A. B. Abbott (Birmingham), Muriel Hamilton-Scott (Portsdown Road, W.), M. Y. S. (Rugby), Res Ker (Walthamstow), and E. M. Evors (Raveley Street, N.W.).]

"Selling the Pass."

Sir,—This is an old Irish phrase applied to informers who for their own advantage turn King's evidence against their friends, or betray them for money. Tradition says that Trathal, the first King of Ireland, secured this title by a victory, when King of Cael, over Crotha, lord of Atha. The defenders of a pass in the possession of the latter betrayed their trust and sold the pass for gold, thus ensuring the victory of Trathal. This betrayal and its stigma are perpetuated by the phrase.

Glasgow. R. T. HALLIDAY.

[Replies have also been received from Osmond Beeby (Ryde), Leonard B. Martin (Wandsworth Common, S.W.), Louis E. Stevenson (Temple Sowerby), H. Askew (Spennymoor), James Strong (Trowbridge), and A Lover of Quotations (Hyde Park, W.).]

Readers' Queries.

[The number of readers' queries that reach us is now so great that a small proportion only can be published, and we endeavour, therefore, to make a selection of those of most general interest.]

Can any reader inform me how it comes about that a few apparently unknown people are buried in St. Paul's Churchyard? Is the explanation to be found in the fact that they were parishioners of the parishes of St. Faith or St. Augustine, Watling Street, and were entitled to this honour? If so, can the claim still be made?—W. KENT (London, S.W.).

In a letter dated August 7, 1807, the following phrase occurs:—

> . . . to lay before you, whose abilities and anxiety for the glory and welfare of Empire I am certain . . .

I would like to know when the term "Empire" was first used in connection with what is now, I understand, called the British Commonwealth.—M. D. (United Service Club, S.W.).

Can any of your readers tell me of a work of fiction using the Sargossa Sea as a background?—H. TRUSCOTT SMITH (Welwyn G. Garden City).

Where was Sir Christopher Mings, the great Admiral of the Restoration, buried? Pepys says it was in "a fair large church and a great chapel," and that there was "no person of quality" at the funeral except Sir W. Coventry, the reason for this being that Sir Christopher's father was a shoemaker and his mother a hoyman's daughter.—ANNE ALPORT (Devonshire Terrace, W.).

Where do the following lines occur?—

> Brightness falls from the skies,
> Dust closes Helen's eyes,
> Queens have died young and fair.

—MARGARET DREW (London, S.W.).

Will A. J. W. send his full name and address, as we have a letter for him?

THIRTY FIVE YEARS AGO

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Ch.314

CHURCH PATRONAGE.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

PARISHIONERS' CLAIM.

By THE BISHOP OF NORWICH, K.C.V.O.

This article is not intended to be constructive, nor, on the other hand, merely critical. An attempt will be made to explain what may be called the background of the protracted discussion which has gathered round the proposed patronage Measures of the Church Assembly. It is important that if any Measure ever reaches the Houses of Parliament public opinion should already be acquainted with some of the points involved.

Under the existing law the patron of a benefice presents on a vacancy the man of his own choice. Notice is given to the Bishop and to the parishioners, and if a clergyman of definitely bad character is nominated the Bishop can refuse to accept him. There are certain other specified disqualifications. But it must be carefully noted that, except in the few places where they are themselves the patrons, the wishes of the parishioners need not be consulted.

Now when the Enabling Act, which erected the Church Assembly in 1919, was under consideration, the "Life and Liberty" movement which promoted it secured much support from the expectation that if the Bill was passed the law of patronage would be changed. The laity of a parish, it was thought, would be put into a responsible or controlling position in the matter of selecting a new incumbent. Any such pledges have not proved easy of fulfilment.

THREE INTERESTS.

There are three parties to be considered—the parishioners, the clergyman, and the patron.

(1) Parishioners reasonably claim an effective say in the selection of a new incumbent, seeing that the choice to be made is of supreme concern to them. *Many patrons to-day do as a matter of fact consult them.* But the patron is not bound to do this. And it must be confessed that the parishioners are not always the best judges of the right man for their parish, and the most prominent leaders in the parish may not accurately represent the true wishes of the majority. All over the world policies of self-government are exposed to these two dangers. The very man whom the parishioners would have rejected may in the end prove to be the most successful, as God counts success.

THE CLERGYMAN.

(2) But, granting that it is desirable that the parishioners should have a voice, when and how is it to be heard? Here we reach the second party, namely, the clergyman. The law, which excludes a man of bad character, offers no protection against the appointment of a worthy man who is utterly unsuited for the requirements of a particular parish. Such a man may do real harm in it. The "square man in the round hole" has, with the exception of the wicked patron, been the most familiar figure on the platform of the Church Assembly. Yet if the patron were bound to accept the suggestions or the veto of the parishioners, any man whom the patron was considering would be the victim of criticism behind his back and of gossip about himself, and perhaps about his wife, in a way that would at least be undignified. How is he to defend himself and make sure that the truth is known? Again, the parishioners would very likely not be united, and, even if a man successfully passed his scrutiny at the hands of the parish authorities, he might find two sections in his flock—the one pleased to welcome him, the other disappointed.

However tentatively and considerately a nominee was treated, it would tell against his professional career if he were "turned down" as unsuitable. It cannot be urged that no subsequent discredit will attach to a man if, while his name is merely *under consideration*, he is not accepted on grounds of unsuitability and for no other reason. People, if unjustly and perversely, would still declare that one who is considered unsuitable for one parish would be unsuitable for another. Any such rejection would be remembered against the man in subsequent applications. A clerk in Holy Orders is in a peculiar position; he cannot leave his calling for some other. Once a priest always a priest; and among the priests there will always be a large number of mediocre men, not attractively suitable for any parish at all.

THE PATRON.

(3) Thirdly, we have to consider the patron. An advowson—the name given to the right of presentation—has been described as a property with a trust attached to it. From the financial point of view the value of such property has been recently much diminished. A Measure, accepted by Parliament, has made advowsons unsaleable after the next two vacancies. At present "the wicked patron" *can*, so far as the letter of the law goes, appoint carelessly or disgracefully (though the law prevents him from taking money, etc., from a clergyman who seeks the appointment); or he may try to impose his own church views on a parish which does not think as he does. Any Measure of the Church Assembly would try to make such actions impossible.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF PATRONAGE.

It is unfortunate that more has not been said about the many good patrons who regard their duty with a sincere sense of responsibility. The fact that Parliament has accepted this limitation upon the sale of advowsons is by itself an evidence that a low view of the rights of patronage does not generally prevail. It would be a misfortune for the Church if the wings of patrons were clipped so severely that they felt some resentment, and ceased to take an interest in the welfare of the parishes with which they are concerned. The removal of all private patronage would scarcely be advantageous to the Church. Diocesan Patronage Boards, including, as is suggested, a due representation in every case of the patron and of the parishioners, would provide a check on appointments. But, even if wirepulling could be eliminated, such Boards would sometimes function with a loss of freshness and vigour, and of sympathy with the wider outlook of the Church, on which men of varying gifts, whether serving at home or abroad, have their claims.

Everyone would like to see this riddle of patronage solved in some Measure, prudent, farsighted, not too complicated to work well, which would make for the spiritual good of the Church of England. But if such a Measure cannot just now be discovered, we may take hope that the growing sense of responsibility in regard to public duties may lead us more and more confidently to rely upon the good will and the good sense of the patrons.

MEN, WOMEN, AND MEMORIES.

THE SIMON REPORT—MAJOR ATTLEE, M.P.—SIR HERBERT WARREN—JOSEPH PENNELL—SIR OLIVER LODGE.

By ATTICUS.

The Book of the Week is unquestionably the Report of the Indian Statutory Commission, volume I. The second volume, which is to appear on June 24, will be more important, for it will contain the Commission's specific suggestions and recommendations; but it can hardly be more interesting. For this preliminary section is what it professes to be, a real "survey" of Indian political, social, and educational conditions, based on the most authentic and ordered knowledge, and compiled with admirable judgment and lucidity. Anybody who wants to see India, as a whole, with all its strange amalgam of races, creeds, classes, and contradictions, should study these pages, which he will find a fascinating, as well as an informing, task.

No member of the Commission, I believe, has thrown himself with more energy into its work than Major Attlee, who, with Mr. Hartshorn, represented the Socialist Party on the board. Both, I suppose, may be expected to have a large share in shaping the Government's policy in regard to Indian affairs. Major Attlee is a Fabian, and belongs to the intellectual and academic wing of Mr. MacDonald's supporters. He has been called to the Bar, and was at Haileybury and Oxford, where he took honours in modern history. For a time he was lecturer in Social Science at the London School of Economics, before he served with the Tank Corps in the War, and afterwards became Mayor of Stepney and M.P. (Soc.) for Limehouse. He has published some social and economic studies, and I daresay has had a good deal to do with the literary presentation of the Simonian "survey."

AN ACADEMIC RECORD.

To become President of Magdalen College, Oxford, is apparently to obtain a certificate of longevity, or at any rate of length of tenure. The late Sir Herbert Warren had held the post for forty-three years when he resigned it in 1928; he had been preceded by Dr. Bulley, who had been in office for thirty years, and had followed the famous and venerable Dr. Routh, who had been elected in 1791! Thus Magdalen has only had three "Heads" in 137 years, which must surely be a record for any collegiate establishment in England or elsewhere.

Under its two elderly chiefs Magdalen had rather gone to sleep in mid-Victorian times, and its numbers were incommensurate with its wealth, beauty, and dignity. Under Herbert Warren, who came to preside over its destinies at 32, it underwent a rapid nascence. Warren, who was one of Jowett's favourite pupils at Balliol, had a brilliant undergraduate career, and had swept the board of prizes and first-classes. He gained other distinctions. He was in his college Rugby fifteen, and sometimes played for the University. He also won the prize for fives, an excellent pastime, much in favour with the undergraduates of those days. An athlete as well as a scholar, Warren liked his young men to achieve success both in sport and in the examinations. Under him Magdalen became a great rowing college, and its boat was usually among the first three on the river; and it did well on the football field and the cricket ground.

Warren aimed at giving the college social as well as academic and athletic prestige. He wanted it to challenge the aristocratic tradition of Christ Church, and he largely succeeded in this aim. Magdalen partly superseded "the House" as the seminary for youthful peers and members of great territorial families. The consummation of these efforts was reached in 1912, when Magdalen had the honour of receiving the Prince of Wales as an undergraduate. But if the President had a weakness for high birth and illustrious lineage, he was quite courteous and kindly to students less favoured by fortune, and was on the whole a very popular Head.

To Oxford men of the last thirty years or so he had become a sort of institution, and was known, at least by sight, to everybody; nor could any ceremonial function seem complete without his dignified presence, and many people who knew nothing of Sir Herbert Warren, K.C.V.O., the Oxford Don, public orator, and professor of poetry, will remember him as the commentator on Tennyson and the author of charming verses in the best Tennysonian spirit. An accomplished and versatile man, who had touched life at many angles with happiness and success!

ETCHER AND HUMORIST.

I have not yet found time to examine Mrs. Pennell's biography of her husband; but it ought to make good reading. Elizabeth Robins Pennell knows how to write with humanity and humour; and "Joe" Pennell is a first-rate subject for a skilful portrait-painter. He was a really great artist, whose etchings and engravings are eagerly bought by judicious collectors. But he was likewise a character whose society, if you took him rightly, was a perpetual delight. He had a tongue as sharp as his own needles, an absolute contempt for received opinions, and a fundamental kindness concealed by a carefully cultivated cynicism. I used to visit him in his great studio on the top of a high building in Adelphi Terrace, with a view over half London, and listen gleefully to his biting commentary on men and events.

He had no exaggerated respect for England and the English, and a profound contempt for his American compatriots. The war was a great blow to him, for he thought it meant the end of the old Europe which on the whole he loved. So he went back to America and found it worse than ever. He thought it rife with ignorance, hypocrisy, and sensation; and being a man who liked his glass of sound liquor he particularly resented prohibition. I never could make out why he stayed in a country he disliked so much.

NOT TOO OLD AT SEVENTY.

"Too old at forty" was a popular catchword some time ago. It is distinctly out of date now. Sir Oliver Lodge, who has just passed his 79th birthday, says that the Psalmist's three-score and ten need no longer be regarded as the normal span of life. It might have been so in the old insanitary days, but with modern improvements a careful person should be comparatively young at seventy. Some people certainly retain their physical, as well as intellectual, vigour beyond that age. There is Sir Martin Conway, that great art critic and mountaineer, who finds parliamentary life too fatiguing at 74, but has just set out to take a little walk round the long circuit of Lake Garda, which will be followed by a stroll on to Venice. And there is Mr. Nathaniel Micklem, K.C., who vanquished Sir John Simon in the first round of the Bar golfing tournament last week. Mr. Micklem is 77, and he was pulling a good oar in his college eight at Oxford a year or two after Sir John Simon was born. He is (like Sir John) a Congregationalist, and has a son who is a distinguished professor of theology and biblical criticism at a Canadian University.

H. D. ROOME.

Mr. H. D. Roome, the Treasury Counsel, who was killed the other day in a motor accident, was, I suppose, the tallest man practising at the Bar. He would have looked well on the High Court bench, to which in due course he would, no doubt, have been elevated; for Roome was the kind of lawyer who is marked out to become a judge. He was sound rather than brilliant, judicial by temperament, and extremely painstaking, with a wide understanding of criminal procedure; and as Crown Counsel he could prosecute an obvious murderer like the late interesting M. Vaquier with the air of impartial detachment which is in the proper tradition of English justice. He had some interests outside his profession and had tried unsuccessfully to enter Parliament as a Liberal. He had written a book on that singularly uninteresting personage, James Edward, the old Pretender; and he cultivated the now somewhat neglected game of chess, having played more than once for Oxford in the inter-University match.

"THE TOWN": MEN AND INTIMACIES

By "AUTOLYCUS."

Lord Stamfordham, to whom the coming week brings the 81st anniversary of his birth, has bestrode the Georgian era as did Sir Henry Ponsonby the latter-Victorian age, and the late Viscount Knollys the Edwardian. As Sir Arthur Bigge, Lord Stamfordham succeeded Sir Henry Ponsonby as Queen Victoria's private secretary. At her death his services passed to His present Majesty (then Prince of Wales); and then during the period of beginnings of the present reign, when the Constitutional crisis was rather a worry, he had Lord Knollys as a temporary colleague. No man has a more complete knowledge of what goes on "behind the scenes" than his lordship, but he is a well of discretion and is trusted by everybody.

***

Lord FitzMaurice reaches the great age of 84 on Thursday next. His brother, the late Marquess of Lansdowne, had also reached his ninth decade before he passed on. Both attained Cabinet rank, and both were intimately concerned with foreign affairs; but comparatively early in their political lives they parted company over the question of Home Rule for Ireland, the Marquess seceding, and Lord FitzMaurice following Gladstone in 1886. His lordship entered public life so long ago as 1869 as Liberal member for Calne, a constituency which disappeared under the redistribution of 1884. It is now twenty years since he held office as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and he has devoted the evening of his days to the compilation of most readable biographies.

***

The new volume of Queen Victoria's letters is, I hear, well forward, and will certainly be ready this autumn, probably about the time that the Court returns from Balmoral. Perhaps Mr. George Earle Buckle finds the heaviest part of his task in walking up and down the steep stairs of the particular tower at Windsor in which Queen Victoria's papers are stored. He was always a big man, and, like the rest of us, he is not so young as he once was, though still most vigorous. His new "Queen Victoria" begins the third and final series of extracts from her long and impressive correspondence. It begins in the year 1886 and comes up to 1890, leaving the last decade of the Queen's life for two further volumes.

***

Readers of the SUNDAY TIMES will take a friendly interest in the exhibition of London drawings by Mr. Hanslip Fletcher at Messrs. Foyle's gallery, for this sensitive artist's contributions to the paper have put all lovers of old London deeply in his debt. Of his present exhibition the *Manchester Guardian* says:—

> "I serve" might be the motto of Mr. Hanslip Fletcher, a true London topographer artist of our time. . . . Mr. Fletcher keeps an extraordinarily sharp eye on the good things of London. He cannot save them, of course, but by his faithful, lively pictures of the fine things in old London architecture he has done much to evoke the desire in all sensitive people to save them. . . . Few artists have done more to awaken, through the Press, appreciation of the Londoner's heritage of beauty and character in his city.

All honour to him!

***

St. John Adcock, whose death, following closely on that of his daughter, Marion St. John Webb, brings a sense of personal loss to lovers of literature all over the country, spent so much time and energy in helping other writers that not everybody appreciated the claims of his own poetry. Yet, in the course of a life full of friendships and the manifold activities of an editor, he found time to produce a very considerable amount of verse. It was verse remarkable for the sweetness and purity of its tone and for the steady courage with which, at a time when the literary world was constantly being startled by some new firework, it pursued the path of tradition and moderation. It was, in fact, entirely characteristic of its author.

***

Busy though he was, St. John Adcock always had time to enjoy the little things, the trivial incidents, the small pleasures which after all give life so much of its savour. The trait is reflected in his poetry with its feeling for the loveliness of nature and its intense humanity. Sometimes, indeed, the verse has a kind of simple gaiety; but a deeper note is more often present, and the reader perceives that this is a man who understands the sorrows of the human heart. To some people Adcock's verse seemed to flow too easily; those with more insight knew that he felt profoundly whatever he wrote. By his death English poetry has lost a very gentle, lovable spirit.

***

One of the unlikeliest places in which to look for particulars of Ascot would seem to be the pages of the *London Gazette*, yet it was in that austere journal that details of the initial race were published. On July 12 1711, the *Gazette* announced: "Her Majesty, Queen Anne's Plate of 100 Guineas will be run for round the new heath on Ascot Common near Windsor on Thursday, the 7th of August next, by any horse, mare, or gelding, being no more than six years old the grass before, as must be certified under the hand of the breeder, carrying twelve stone, to be entered the last day of July, to Mr. Hancocks, near the starting point." This official advertisement was inspired, no doubt, by Queen Anne herself, whose grand passion seems to have been horse-racing.

***

Articles and photographs innumerable have been appearing daily forecasting feminine fashions that will transform the lawns of Ascot into a living flower garden, but no one seems to consider the mere male, who, even though he can only aspire to be a foil for so much finery, can yet be well turned out. To plunge into the practical: the smart young man's morning coat should be made of fine black hopsack or thin cloth, with longer tails than formerly, wide lapels, and an outside breast pocket. To wear a braided morning coat stamps it as at least five years old. Waistcoats should be double-breasted, either of pearl-grey or biscuit colour, and should show above and below the one-button fastening of the coat. Silver-grey with a fine black stripe is a good choice for trousers, since, if they are too "sponge-baggy" in pattern, they do not go well with a light waistcoat. One pair of trousers that will be seen in the Royal Enclosure this week is actually made of grey flannel, but in a very discreet pattern, interwoven with black. Smarter than a double collar is a stand-up one with wide wings, in front of which is arranged a light grey stock, or ordinary tie, transfixed with a pearl pin. Shirt, socks, and handkerchief should be grey with a thin black stripe, but white spats and "slips" inside the waistcoat are no longer worn. Young men who look older than 25 can don a grey top hat if the weather promises well, while white chamois gloves and a white or dark red carnation buttonhole complete the ensemble.

WIDENING ROADS.

MONEY AND LAND WASTED.

NATURAL BEAUTIES DESTROYED.

By HAROLD COX.

There have been many protests lately against the present policy of the Ministry of Transport of widening roads without any regard to the rural beauties that are thereby destroyed. These protests come from all parts of Great Britain, and they come not only from local residents, whose amenities are imperilled by the present policy, but also from those numerous motorists who wish to use their cars, not to make speed records, but to enjoy the beauties of the countryside. Recently, a special protest was organised in Wiltshire against the proposal of the local authority, prompted by the Ministry of Transport, to widen the Bath Road which leads through Savernake Forest. The Town Council of Marlborough approached the Minister and urged that there was obsolutely no necessity for this widening of an existing beautiful road.

Whether the Transport Ministry will give way is doubtful, for the delusion still exists in many political and official minds that the problem of unemployment can be solved by spending unlimited millions on making arterial roads. Mr. Thomas has more than once repudiated this doctrine, but he has now been moved to another department, and apparently Mr. MacDonald himself is going to take over the direct responsibility for solving—if it can be solved—the problem of unemployment throughout Great Britain. He is to meet a deputation of local authorities on Tuesday, and it has been suggested that he will try to induce these authorities to spend more money on road-making by giving them an increased grant out of the national exchequer.

THE EMPLOYMENT PRETENCE.

The unfortunate taxpayers and ratepayers may well ask where this policy is to end. If road-making can reduce unemployment, how is it that after spending in the past ten years over £500,000,000 on roads, unemployment is worse than ever it was? Making a road that is not needed or widening a road that is already wide enough is a sheer waste of public money. Looked at from the point of view of providing work for the unemployed it would be far better to spend the money in setting men to dig holes in the ground and then to fill them up again. This, indeed, is an ideal job if relief works are to be used with the idea of reducing unemployment, for it is a job that can go on indefinitely and costs practically nothing for administrative expenses, whereas if the money is spent on making new roads the time will come when even the Ministry of Transport will agree that the needs of the country have been more than satisfied. As a matter of fact, the whole idea that unemployment can be reduced by spending money on unwanted works is a profound delusion, yet it crops up again and again in our history.

There was, for example, a wave of unemployment in 1905, which was quickly followed by vast schemes for road-making. An interesting report on the actual results of this policy was issued by the Distress Committee of the City of Manchester a year or two later. Among other facts brought out is that on one of the schemes no less than £15,000 was spent in wages, but if the work done had been paid for under normal conditions the wages paid would only have been £4,500, so that the ratepayers of Manchester had to bear a loss of £10,500. Countless illustrations of the same kind could be given whenever this mania for starting works to relieve unemployment takes possession of the minds of our rulers.

UNSUITABLE WORK.

There is a further point stressed in this Manchester report which is also repeatedly cropping up, namely, that the work of road-making is altogether unsuitable to a large majority of the people who are seeking employment. A skilled operative in a textile mill is not the kind of man to set to work on roadmaking, but at the present time it is largely skilled operatives in our manufacturing industries who are in need of work because the overseas demand for their products has declined. They hate the road-making jobs offered to them, and where the roads are not really wanted there is a net loss to the whole nation.

It is therefore to be hoped that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will give effect to the opinions expressed by Mr. J. H. Thomas that the creation of artificial roadmaking jobs brings us no nearer to the solution of the unemployment problem. On the contrary, it aggravates the problem of unemployment. Money spent that does not create any new wealth—and an unwanted road is not new wealth—is money wasted, and money wasted diminishes the spending capacity of the nation, and so diminishes the opportunities of employment. To take a very simple illustration: if a well-to-do taxpayer has his taxes put up to pay for unwanted roads, he will find it necessary to cut down his expenditure, and may begin to do so by dismissing a gardener. Indeed, it may happen that the increased taxation presses so severely upon him that he has even to get rid of his chauffeur and use his motor less, so that the widening of the roads may conceivably lead in some cases to less use of them. There is also the important question of women's expenditure. If they or their husbands are overtaxed they will spend less on their clothes, and consequently employment in the textile trades will be reduced.

PROGRESS OF AIR TRAVEL.

We shall, in fact, get back to a healthy state of employment much more quickly by leaving the taxpayer free to spend money on his own wants than by permitting the State to take that money from him and spend it on things that are not really wanted. There is the further consideration in connection with this road question that we cannot yet fully foresee what the future may require. In America, big projects are now on foot for developing transport on entirely new lines. The President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in an interview, quoted in the May number of the *Girard Letter*, sketches a scheme for combining rail traffic, road traffic, and air traffic. Special railway cars are to be built on which motors can be carried, so that the private motorist may travel by day along the road, put his car on to a train at night and go to bed in a comfortable sleeping compartment. Alternatively, he may travel by day in a passenger airplane, and at night get into the train. The same railway authority also suggests that in several cases railroads that are no longer seriously needed for rail traffic should be converted into highroads for motor traffic.

It is possible that this latter suggestion could be applied to some of the local lines in England. At any rate, this is certain, that air traffic is now so rapidly developing that in a few years' time people who wish to travel rapidly will have recourse to the airplane, so that we may find in the future that we need more landing-stations and fewer arterial roads.

The democracy of this country is not what members of Parliament make it, but what it is made by the newspapers.—*Walter Runciman, M.P.*

Of all the monarchs of this country no one has shown a more unswerving desire to serve the interests of his people or a more solicitous care to improve the conditions under which they live than the present King.—*The Prime Minister.*

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Theatres continued on page 6.

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SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1930.

NOW OR NEVER.

A WEEK ago we published on this page an article by Sir REGINALD MITCHELL BANKS on the malaise that has attacked Parliament and the apathy that is spreading across the country. It put the political situation in a nutshell. An air of indecision and unreality has hung over recent proceedings at Westminster; the failure of the Government and the hesitancies of the Opposition have lent an atmosphere of futility to debate; despite recurrent stock speeches on unemployment the numbers of the workless mount momentously, and trade sinks still deeper in the mire. Nothing is done; no one appears to have a remedy; and as a result of it all the nation grows more and more sceptical of Parliament and more and more cynical concerning politicians.

It is a position of considerable danger. Britain cannot be left indefinitely to await a constantly retreating dawn. Sooner or later, if indecision and ineffectiveness continue, Parliamentary Government will have fallen to so low an ebb of prestige that strong men may take drastic measures to supersede it. If that were to happen, what would be the attitude of the electorate? People will not fight for a negation. They must feel an interest in an institution if they are to defend it: Democracy will not draw its sword to defend a corpse. For this reason the prevailing public apathy towards Parliament is a matter of serious concern, and the cause of it must be examined.

If people must feel an interest in a thing to defend it, it follows that the thing to be defended must stimulate interest if it is to survive. That Parliament is not doing to-day. A year ago a minority of the electorate voted the Socialists into office to wrestle with the giant of Unemployment and lay its shoulders in the dust. Promises freely showered on the heads of the crowds from a thousand platforms had raised hopes to the pitch of expectancy. To change the metaphor, here was a new broom, and it would sweep clean; the dark corners of industry would be cleared of accumulated cobwebs. A year, and what has happened? Socialist promises are exposed as cruel shams, and hope is replaced by something not unlike despair. Men are saying to one another that Britain is going down into the pit with its breaking burden of doles and taxes and social bribery, and in their disillusion they are turning their eyes away from the politicians who have given them stones when they asked for bread.

The Government having failed so hopelessly, it might pardonably be thought that the nation was looking to the Opposition. Unfortunately, at the present it is not. There are no signs as yet that the enthusiasm which a year ago fired a section of the electorate for Mr. MACDONALD and now fires it no longer has been transferred to the Conservatives. Instead, it has been dissipated, lost. At this crucial moment of political disillusion the Conservative Party has a magnificent opportunity: What is it going to do to take it? Will it come forward with a policy to strike the imagination of a weary and disappointed people and rekindle their hopes; or will it be content to continue in indecision and take its just share of blame for failure?

At present it strikes an uncertain note. It has had a year in which to reform its ranks and recover from the demoralisation of defeat. It has had a year to re-equip itself with weapons from the armouries of political thought and research; a year to restore *morale* and recover discipline. But still it has not made up its mind; still it lacks decision and leadership. It speaks with two voices on tariffs; it is half-hearted in opposition to ruinous schemes of expenditure on social bribes and luxuries; in a land longing for salvation from the killing weight of taxation it has no message of retrenchment. People are sick of half-measures and no measures: they are waiting impatiently for strong and vigorous action. What the nation lacks to-day, and lacks desperately, is leadership; it is growing dispirited waiting for a leader who will lead without fear and without ambiguity; when he comes forth the response will be surprising. The Conservative Party has a unique opportunity to-day to sweep the country forward to better things. The choice is between that and the failure of Parliamentary Government, and if that were to happen, who knows?

"PIONEERS, O PIONEERS!"

FRIDAY'S tragic accident to Miss England II. on Lake Windermere deprived Britain of her greatest exponent of speed on land and water. There will be widespread mourning for Sir HENRY SEGRAVE and his mechanic, who lost their lives in the very act and fulfilment of achieving a new "record" for speed on water. But water was not Sir HENRY'S only, or his chief, conquest. He had a long record of victories on land, both on the road and the racing track, culminating in his world-famous success at Daytona Beach last year, when he beat the existing land speed "record," then held by an American, by fourteen miles an hour, attained the astounding speed of 231 miles an hour, and returned to England to be knighted by the KING.

To all his efforts Sir HENRY SEGRAVE brought the full force of his mental and physical abilities. If genius be an infinite capacity for taking pains, this man of nerve and skill possessed it. He combined the qualities of scientist and athlete, preparing himself and his machines for his attempts with patience, close attention to detail, and strict physical training. There are those who doubt whether his achievements were worth the appalling risks involved. It may be that the mechanical knowledge gained as a result of high-speed trials is not commensurate with the dangers; but to judge Sir HENRY SEGRAVE and his achievements by this test alone is to misunderstand the man and underestimate his qualities. Popular fancy idolised him as a king of speed, and overlooked the deeper significance of his achievements. He was a king of speed, but he was more. As surely as COLUMBUS, or SCOTT or LINDBERGH, he was one of the world's pioneers.

Speed to him was not an end in itself. What mattered to him most was mastery of nature and of the mechanisms man has perfected for his uses. COLUMBUS pitted human will and tissue against the forces of wind and water; SCOTT against the extreme of cold and hardship; LINDBERGH against the air and in control over man's latest servant, the machine that rides the skies. SEGRAVE was in the grand tradition. He set his will to put mechanism to its utmost stretch and master it, to prove once more that man's courage and skill can in time conquer wheresoever they dare. Whether or not in years to come, as a result of Sir HENRY'S endeavours and of those of others like him, men and women will normally travel at speeds that now seem fantastic is not essential to a true valuation of the man and his ideal. What matters most is that these are men who are not content to let the world stand still, who must always be striving to prove mankind's growing mastery of nature, and to lift the human race to ever higher levels of achievement.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

THE sympathy of Great Britain for small nations is traditional, and the sincere wish of the people of this country is that Rumania may emerge from her present difficulties unscathed. It is no use going back on the mistakes of the past unless the knowledge to be gained from them is to prove a means of preventing similar mistakes in the future. CAROL, who for domestic reasons was an exile for some years, returned under dramatic conditions, but the fanfare of trumpets and the glare of bonfires are of little importance unless the hearts of the Rumanian people are with the new King. Any regime, whether it be monarchical or republican, can only be fruitful if it is broadbased on the will of the people.

As far as an outsider can gather, the return of CAROL meets with the cordial approval of those over whom he is to rule. This in itself is the best augury for the peace and future development of Rumania. But having regard to the past history of that country it is too much to hope that the intrigues of the past will all disappear as they ought with King CAROL'S ascension to the throne. For a long time the real power behind the throne was a powerful political family that led the Liberal Party. In recent years it had become more of an oligarchy than a party, as we understand parties.

If the former opponents of King CAROL are patriotic enough to put the interests of the country first, then all should be well, but if vanity or a feeling of injury should prevail one can only look on the future of Rumania with grave uneasiness. The Regency was not a success: indeed, Rumania is not the only country where a Regency has made for disunion. Rumania is at the parting of the ways, and if the people are wise they will give the new King and the new Government a chance.

MALTA AND THE VATICAN.

LORD STRICKLAND is reported to be on his way to London to confer with the Colonial Office on the deplorable situation that has developed in Malta. The British Blue Book recently issued has made an obscure situation clear, and the result is that, without any doubt, the attitude taken up by the hierarchy of the Vatican is shown to be utterly indefensible. Whatever failure of tact there may have been on either side at the outset, the position now allows of no equivocation. No Government can permit itself to be interfered with and dictated to by an ecclesiastical authority as the Roman Catholic Church has attempted to interfere and dictate in Malta.

The Vatican is said to be formulating a reply to recent criticism, which will be available in about a week's time. Its terms will be awaited with considerable interest; reports from the Vatican City indicate that it may take the form of an elaborate *tu quoque*. Lord STRICKLAND has asserted, what appears from the facts to be only too true, that the Church has been unable to adjust itself to the transfer of power from autocracy to democracy which was brought about when Malta was given self-government in 1921. Opinion in the Vatican City seems inclined to reply to this: It is not the Church, but Lord STRICKLAND, that continues to play the autocrat. Lord STRICKLAND is himself a Catholic, and therefore, presumably, not prejudiced against the POPE and the priesthood. The fact that, despite this, he has found it necessary to oppose them is itself a fact of some significance. So long as the Roman Church in Malta seeks to play an unwarranted part in politics, the Prime Minister of the island, whoever he be, must resolutely resist interference with the Government's authority.

MOTORISTS AND THE LAW.

AT a first glance the statistics regarding convictions for motoring offences appear rather alarming, but on analysis they are found to be not really so bad as they look. No doubt those who consider motor-cars merely as instruments of destruction will derive great moral support from the fact that there were 188,803 convictions recorded against motorists last year, and they will go on with their propaganda. But of the huge total of offences many are of a mere technical character. No great injury is done to the community if a man allows his motor-car to stand on some spot for ten minutes when the police regulations only allow five, nor does it appear that many of the licensing breaches are due to any widespread desire to cheat the authorities. There were 44,000 convictions for lighting offences, but only a small percentage of these involved any risk to the public.

The most serious part of the statistics is that dealing with dangerous driving. There were 18,000 convictions last year. It is possible to tighten up the law or to impose heavier punishment on offenders, but the real solution of the difficulty must be found by the motorists themselves. When they consider dangerous driving as an immoral thing then the safety of the roads will be increased. Motorists and pedestrians alike must give more serious consideration to the new traffic difficulties that have arisen. By regard to the rights of others and by the exercise of care there should be no trouble in reducing the number of accidents on the roads.

A FAMOUS WEEK.

THE week that starts to-day is particularly notable for its number of interesting anniversaries. It begins with what is, for Englishmen, traditionally held to be the greatest of all. To-day, in 1215, KING JOHN, at Runnymede, set his signature to Magna Carta: it was the beginning of our liberties. To-morrow we celebrate three battles—Dettingen in 1743, the last in which a King of England led his troops in person; Quatre Bras, a famous prelude; and Hooge, an epic still fresh in the memory. Another battle, fraught with vast consequences, follows on Tuesday—the famous Bunker Hill, and on the next day the greatest fight in all British military history and one of the greatest in the world will be celebrated in the 115th anniversary of Waterloo.

On this same day, to remind us of the countryside to defend which Englishmen through the centuries have fought and died, we have the centenary of the death of WILLIAM COBBETT, reformer and author of "Rural Rides." Thereafter the martial note recurs. On Thursday, in 1861, EARL HAIG was born, to what high destiny none who that day watched at his cradle-side can have dreamed. Next day, on a June morning in 1837, the young VICTORIA learned that she was a Queen, and on the anniversary of her accession nineteen years later her subjects in Calcutta suffered the tortures of the damned in the Black Hole. This last commemoration has a grim significance for us to-day, with India again in unrest. But on Saturday the week closes on a happier note, and also on a chapter, for on that day in 1919 the German Fleet surrendered to the British, and a long and disastrous tale of naval rivalry was brought to a close.

CHILDREN OF LIBERTY.

LIKE the old woman who lived in a shoe, the statue of Liberty looks about her and finds she has so many naughty children she doesn't know what to do. At Willacoochee, Georgia, however, the municipal authorities have solved the problem; new by-laws provide for almost every mischievous contingency. Particularly the Mayor congratulates himself on the ruling that no married man is "to be caught riding or driving with any single girl or girls," on pain of being interrogated by the marshal as to his intentions.

He could in every action show
Some sin, and nobody could doubt him.

It is not stated whether he ends his day by kissing the citizens good-night. But at least the main principle is in the right spirit. After all, the final resort of the old woman in the shoe was to whip all her children soundly and send them to bed.

SIMON COMMISSION'S REPORT

A SEARCHLIGHT ON INDIA.

IMMENSITY OF THE PROBLEM.

THE WORKING OF DYARCHY.

By "Scrutator."

The Simon Commission's Report on India, the first volume of which appeared six days ago, is for the many, and not for the few only; not for one country only, but for all civilisation. The more closely it is read, the greater the admiration will be for its clarity, alike in thought and expression. A later volume will contain the conclusions which the Commission has reached; this gives the facts on which those conclusions will be based. The second volume will set the tune to all our public and political discussions on India for the next few years, but the volume that has appeared will provide solid foundation for a mass of independent opinion that is no less valuable. Only a choice economy of words which goes with clear thinking has enabled the writers to compress so enormous a mass of information within the space little wider than an ordinary novel and with an attractiveness much greater.

It is the best short geography book ever written on India, if in geography we include not only the mere physical lay of the land, but the lay of the thoughts and institutions of the men who live in it. For those who know nothing about India the reading of this book will be like a voyage of discovery; those who know much will admire the art with which it steers through the tortuous details of its vast subject.

The dominant impression left on the mind by the Commission's survey is one of an immensity and variety that rebukes every attempt at generalisation. Everyone knows that the area of India is equal to that of all Europe without Russia, and that it contains within its borders one-fifth of the population of the globe. But the immensity is of a kind which mere statistics cannot express. India is not one country, but many, and the only unity is that of British rule. Almost every stage of civilisation is represented within its borders; no single proposition is true of all parts of India, and in no single language, unless it be English, can a man make himself understood in all parts of the country.

A Congestion of Nations.

India is a congestion alike of nations and of the centuries. Its great cities are few, and they are not the most characteristic of the country. The real India is in its 500,000 small villages, untouched for the most part by metalled roads, railways, or any modernity, without market for their produce except their own requirements. But not only is India divided into many different countries without real cohesion, except that of British rule; there is also the vertical division of the castes, which number 2,300, a petrified trade and professional unionism from which there is no escape for anyone who is born into it. India, it is true, is changing, and there are high-minded Indians who have taken a noble part in trying to liberalise the social institutions of the country.

But we must not think of the unrest in India as an indigenous or democratic movement, trying to throw off the yoke of alien ideas. On the contrary, the impulse and direction of change are borrowed entirely from us; it is our own not Indian ideas that are in ferment. We have made the ideal of India as a nation which at present corresponds to no reality; our railways and trams and the industrialism of the towns by weakening caste are germinating an idea of democracy which is certainly not indigenous. The problem in India is one of adapting political ideas which are our own, and not Indian, to the actual conditions of the country. The trouble is made by an attempt on the part of Indians to foreshorten history and an impatience which will not wait as we had to wait on gradual evolution.

Demand for Social Equality.

The Commission notes and respects the sensitive pride of Indians. "The political sentiment, which is most widespread among all educated Indians, is the expression of a demand for equality with Europeans and a resentment against any suspicion of differential treatment." It is curious that this pride should express itself in impatience to adopt the ideas of others. That the Montague reforms should attempt to transfer to India a political system that has taken centuries to develop in our country might well, one would have thought, have been resented by politically-minded Indians as an interference with their own natural idiom. For the representative system is not by any means the only expression of the principle of democratic liberty. The old Roman democracy never thought of representation, but asserted itself by direct election of executive officers, and modern Italy, among modern western States, has, perhaps, naturally been the first to discard the representative or Parliamentary principle.

It may well be that the natural expression of liberty in India is in other ways than by mere imitation of Western Parliamentary institutions or the development of the colonies into Dominions. The Commission, however, felt itself bound to look in the direction to which Mr. Montagu has pledged progress, and though it is clearly not without misgivings, those that are expressed are rather of its pace than of its direction.

The Native States.

One principle, however, is laid down in this Report which may prove later to be of supreme importance. One-third of India in area and between one-fourth and one-fifth in population is not British India, but is ruled with more or less assistance from us by Native Princes, and these Native States are by no means as a rule the least progressive parts of India. The Commission looks forward to the federation of all India and to the development, as part of that scheme, of the Chamber of Princes, which was set up in 1921. Such a federation will introduce a new element into Indian politics. It will steady progress and associate with the work of reform Indian ideas which are not purely imitative of our own political system. It may be that this suggestion will be the key to the recommendations made in the next volume of the Report.

Montagu Reforms.

The Report subjects the working of the constitutional reforms in Indian Government to an exhaustive analysis. In the political as in all other spheres of Indian life, no generalisation seems possible. The reforms have neither been a complete failure nor a complete success. The working of the dyarchy in provincial government, about which there was so much controversy when the Montagu reforms were before Parliament, seems to have justified the critics, not because the joint responsibility of official and unofficial Ministers for the transferred departments has led to conflict between the two classes, but because the unofficial Ministers have usually failed to maintain a Parliamentary majority. The reason appears to be that there are no definite parties in India, and that in its absence the theory of responsibility to the electorate is not understood. Where there has been a specific political issue, as in the coalition against the Brahmins in the Madras Presidency, the new institutions have not worked amiss. In the absence of a simple issue of that sort there has been promise rather than successful achievement.

Other obstacles to success besides the wrecking tactics of the extremists have been the enormous size of the constituencies, which has defeated representation in any real sense, and the habit of the elector to regard his government as something that happens like the weather, and not as something that he can make or break by his own action and thought. But it is clear that the vast masses of the Indian electorate, restricted as it is, are not politically minded at all.

One of the most interesting sections of the Report is that dealing with the question of defence, because this bears so closely on the demand for immediate responsible government, on which the hopes of moderate reformers are being wrecked. The Indians who clamour for Dominion status never faced the question of whether they are prepared to see the British Army in India altogether withdrawn. But such withdrawal would follow inevitably from the grant of Dominion status. "It surely cannot be supposed," the Report observes, "that large bodies of British soldiers would remain available for the purposes of maintaining and restoring order when the Army in India is under a Minister responsible to an Indian Legislature." The question is not simply one of training Indian officers capable of training an army capable of defending the country.

National Defence.

A more serious difficulty is that of maintaining internal order. The British Army in India is preferentially employed for this purpose, because it is more impartial between the contending religious and other factions. But what would happen if there were only a native Indian Army? Nearly a half of the present Indian Army is recruited in the Punjab, and the first effect of Dominion status in India would be the Punjabi troops would become the military masters of the country. It is one example of many of the mischief that a vague general promise like that of responsible government and Dominions status may do to the cause of true progress. "It is only," and these are the concluding words of the Report, "when the difficulties of constructive policy are really faced that the inadequacy of general phrases begins to be realised."

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S TATTOO.

A DOUBLE TRIUMPH.

By H. C. MINCHIN.

Surely that is how the 1930 Tattoo will be remembered, since who that saw it could forget the moment at which—but I must not anticipate, for there is much to be said first.

Whatever be the precise aims of those who devise this annual entertainment, they have this year triumphed doubly, in that they have succeeded in creating during one and the same evening now an atmosphere of fairyland, now a strong impression of reality. From the moment when the invading searchlight scatters the dusk, converting every winged insect it reveals into a hurrying fire-fly, we seem transported into some other realm of being. The figures of men and horses, diminished by distance, but with their colour and sheen manifoldly intensified, appear, according to individual fancy, to be visitants from some alien sphere, the perfect imitation of creatures human and equine, pictures come to life, or even toy figures of marvellous but perfect mechanism.

* * *

But, presently, period costume conveys its message. Three episodes of bygone England challenge the historic sense. They are the transference of the allegiance of Monck's troops from Commonwealth to King, the battle of Dettingen, and Queen Elizabeth's famous visit to Tilbury. Stateliness is the note of the first, grim earnestness of the second, splendour, in combination with jollity, of the third. All are excellent, but the claim to superlative merit may be deemed to lie between Dettingen and Tilbury. Yet on Thursday night a special cheer was earned, and seemingly appreciated, by the pair of greys that drew the coach bringing the commissioners empowered to deal with Monck and his soldiers. For these are "Peter" and "Punch," who in the war saw active service in France, witness the long scar on "Peter's" neck, and now live at ease.

The terrain of Dettingen was gradually obscured by reek of gunpowder. Imagination had to supply the gaunt shape of Ensign Wolfe, who, we have read, went into action alongside Cumberland; and if George II. dismounted to lead his troops into battle, it escaped me. But two incidents were vividly convincing. In one, Trooper Brown was seen recovering a lost standard, and, his right wrist wounded, bearing it back triumphantly in his left hand; in the other we saw our men, as the smoke lifted, rallying round their colours. The French commander's trap had failed to enclose its prey.

* * *

At Tilbury all is joyous, for, as we know, the volunteers assembled were not called upon to sacrifice their lives. This was a magnificent scene. The troops were handsomely arrayed, the civilian crowd in high spirits, and spontaneously funny. The entry of Queen Elizabeth obviously enchanted the lieges of two centuries. Clad in white samite on which diamonds glistened, a ruff huge beyond precedent and belief, and long skirt of royal purple, she rode a milk-white steed, whose prancings were with difficulty controlled by a brace of pages. One was at the horse's head, the other had grasped the hem of the purple garment. But "great Eliza," impatient, as ever, of control, wrenched the skirt away from him and gathered it about her person. This was the signal for renewed delight on the part of all. Then came the inspection and the Queen's great speech.

THE "MOUNTIES."

CANADA'S FAMOUS POLICE.

TRUE EPICS.

By MARY MACLEOD MOORE.

Like Mr. Kipling's "Bobs," the Royal Canadian Mounted Police—formerly the Royal North-West Mounted Police—do not advertise.

In fact, one can imagine the scorn and disgust of the stalwart "Mounties," to whom long journeys alone in the ice and snow of the wide-flung outposts of Canada are a commonplace, as they see themselves depicted on a screen or read some romantic story of their adventures and their prowess.

Nevertheless, the "Mounties" who are appearing this week at the Horse Show are among the outstanding figures in the defence of the British Empire, and their history contains magnificent true stories of endurance and courage as remarkable as any written or filmed. One is of the policeman who set out to find his man—a murderer—in the still frozen wastes of Northern Canada, found him, and in bringing him back to the nearest post fell ill, was nursed by the prisoner, who stayed by his captor, and eventually handed the man over to justice. Another of a policeman who died alone, but left a careful report of all that he had done on his journey until he was too weak to write.

The official reports of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are in fact full of epics in the form of simple statements by the men which inspire numerous stories and poems, and thrill the reader.

THE GREAT LONELY LANDS.

In the old days, meaning from 1874, when they were founded, they drove out the whisky sellers who were corrupting the Indians and encouraging them to be unfriendly to the Government, and did much to establish good relations between the Government and the Indians. The Royal North-West Mounted Police, as their name implied, then patrolled the great lonely lands where the buffalo still roamed and the Indians were independent in spirit. Then came the time when the buffalo began to disappear and the Indians to wax less prosperous. The Mounted Police proved their friends as well as their guardians, and the shades of some old members of the force and of the Indians of long ago must sometimes meet to mourn over the changes time has wrought. Where once the prairie rolled as far as the eye could see a railway stretches, towns have arisen, and settlers pour in year after year to take up land and bring civilisation and modern ways into the old hunting grounds.

"WE ARE THE ESCORT."

Many are the tales told of those days. A favourite is that regarding the bold, wild Indian who had been giving much trouble across the border. His deportation was arranged, and the American authorities agreed to bring him to the frontier and hand him over to the Mounted Police. Escorted by a strong detachment of troops he arrived at a lonely spot. On the Canadian side, against the sky line, stood but two mounted figures, a corporal and one trooper. "Where," asked the American officer in surprise, "is your escort?" "We are the escort," said the corporal, "he won't give us any trouble," and rode away with his prisoner to hand him over to justice.

A little story of modern times links the "Mounties" with the outbreak of the war. Away up in Dawson City people were waiting anxiously for news. To pass the time the Commissioner and many others had gone to the local cinema. A wire was brought to the Commissioner, who stood up and read out the news that England had declared war. In the body of the theatre sat two "Mounties." As one man they sprang to their feet and started "God save the King," and there, almost in the Arctic Circle, those soldiers of the King, who were soon to fight thousands of miles from their post, led the people in that familiar prayer.

Though the Mounted Police have become a federal body operating in various parts of Canada, they still keep special watch over the Yukon and the extreme North. In the old mad days of the rush to the Yukon, Canada swelled with pride to hear of the method and the stability of the Mounted Police who managed the trail beyond the mountain pass. A missing man or a lost boat was traced patiently and doggedly until found, and no criminal had a chance when the Mounted Police were once on his trail.

SANTA CLAUS'S H.Q.

In England, and in an English June, it is hard to realise what the Far North is like in winter when the dogs draw the sleds for thousands of miles in a deathly stillness broken by the creaking of the sled and the crackling of the frozen snow underfoot. A post like Churchill, H.B., for example, is unimaginably far out of the world most of us know, and the same is true of Coronation Gulf or Ellesmere Island, the names of which few people have heard. The latter place, I have been told, is the real H.Q. Father Christmas, or "Santa Claus." Children of every generation have been faithful to the idea of asking the patron saint of Christmas direct for what they want, so the letters to "Santa Claus, North Pole," go to distant Ellesmere Island, and are answered by the kind authorities lest a trustful child be disappointed.

The Eskimos, as well as the Indians, find the Mounted Police their friends. But they can be stern officials, too, as is well known, for when, unhappily, the Eskimo has committed a murder, either that of a white man or of one of his people, he is arrested, tried, and punished through the agency of the R.C.M.P. Other duties have a pathetic side, for there are a few old unsuccessful prospectors living in out-of-the-way places in the Far North, and occasionally a member of the force includes a visit to such a man on his "beat."

A TYPICAL MOUNTY.

London has already met some of the Mounted Police. At the time of the Wembley Exhibition a detachment of the "Mounties" visited England and guarded the Canadian Pavilion Out of this little group six out of Canada's nine provinces were represented, but many of the men are of English birth, or come from other parts of the Empire One of the Wembley men, Inspector Hill, was born in Australia, educated in England, and joined as a constable in Regina many years ago, fought in the Great War, and rejoined the "Mounties" when he was demobilised. He was a splendid figure, 6 ft 3 in. in his socks.

LONDON CONFERENCE ON INDIA.

UNFETTERED DISCUSSION OF ALL THE PROBLEMS.

SUPPRESSING INTIMIDATION.

MORE DRASTIC MEASURES TO DEAL WITH GANDHI CAMPAIGN.

Conferences at Bombay and Simla have led to important points emerging regarding the Round-Table Conference in London on India, which is not to be restricted in its discussion by anything contained in the Simon Report or elsewhere.

Sterner measures are being taken to deal with the situation in Bombay and its suburbs and in other parts of the country. The prevention of Intimidation Ordinance, which makes picketing of shops a penal offence, has been put into force, and in Bombay itself the strength of the troops has been greatly increased.

MOSCOW'S PART.

FOSTERING SEDITION CAMPAIGN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance, which makes the picketing of shops by the civil resisters a penal offence, was brought into force to-day in Bombay and its suburbs, as well as in the Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, and Surat districts. A *Gazette* extraordinary was issued promulgating the Ordinance.

European and other shops, both cloth and liquor, had been (up to to-day) picketed. The Government's action probably follows the visit to Bombay of the Government of India Home Member this week, and to-day the Governor of Bombay, Sir Frederick Sykes, arrived here, and with the Home Member had a conference with Major-General Weir, the officer commanding in Bombay, and Mr. Sharp, Deputy Commissioner of Police, on measures to deal with the avowed Congress defiance of the Order.

Despite the large number of troops in the city, 500 men of the Mahratta Light Infantry were also brought from Poona to Bombay to-day, and, while the order to move the Manchester Regiment from Secunderabad to Bombay has been cancelled, the regiment has been told to stand by in readiness. It is evident that trouble is feared in the enforcement of the Anti-Picketing Ordinance, a number of those engaged outside the cloth shops being Indian women. These pickets have had orders merely to ask customers not to purchase foreign goods or to desist from buying liquor, but numerous cases are reported where men pickets have prostrated themselves in front of the shops in order to block the entrance, while a number of customers, resenting this interference with their personal liberty, have entered into an argument which quickly drew a crowd, creating a dangerous situation.

Moscow and Hidden Arms.

Attention has been drawn to-day to the spread of Communism in India by the *Times of India*, which sees special significance in the Soviet Press anticipation of the discovery in India of hidden arms, and Russia's declaring that such arms, if found, will be evidence of nothing but a campaign of calumny against the Soviet. The paper warns the Congress that, though they may not wish to expose the country to the danger of Communistic bodies, which are avowedly contemptuous of Gandhi and his methods, yet the soil here is being prepared. It is evident that the violent element in India is becoming more difficult to restrain and, though organised, the Congress Volunteers at places like Bombay remain entirely non-violent, even helping in the suppression of acts of rowdyism, there is an entirely different school who are taking every advantage of fishing in waters artificially disturbed.

Each day brings further reports of the manner in which law and order are being brought into contempt, such as the incident reported this morning from Tindivanam, near Madras, where the mob chased police officials into a building, seriously injuring them, and setting fire to a Government building; or such as the throwing of a very dangerous bomb, which failed to explode, at the Lyallpur Club, where many ladies were sitting. Attacks on the police somewhere or other are becoming daily affairs, and while the police remain loyal and patient in the face of the bitterest virus of hate disseminated in the minds of the masses, it is becoming clear in Bombay that attempts are being made to undermine loyalty through seditious circulars.

Ordinance Extended to Rajputana.

A Reuter Simla message states that the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance has been applied to the province of Ajmer-Merwara, in Rajputana.

LAW DEFIED.

MORE PICKETS AT LIQUOR SHOPS.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The picketing of liquor shops by supporters of Mr. Gandhi's campaign was intensified this evening. Thirty-five volunteers picketed 160 foreign and native liquor shops at Byculla, Sewri, and other places in the northern part of the city.

Forty other "National Militiamen" moved in batches of ten from place to place, exhorting the population to give up drink. There were no police on the scene, and the shops were deserted.—*Reuter.*

SHOPS LOOTED.

AGRA, Saturday.

On the occasion of the arrival of a body of congress volunteers, a disturbance broke out in a village in the vicinity of Agra, and a number of shops were looted. Police have hastened to the scene.—*Reuter.*

A CLEAN SLATE.

FORECAST OF ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE.

SIMLA, Saturday.

Mr. Haig, the Home Member, returned to Simla from Bombay to-day, while Mr. Jinnah, leader of the Independent Party, left for Bombay after a two and a-quarter hour interview with the Viceroy.

These conferences in Bombay and Simla bring out certain points regarding the Round-Table Conference and General Election in India. The two are interdependent, and, as September is likely to be fixed for the General Election to the Councils, and as the Imperial Conference meets in September, any idea of ante-dating the Round-Table Conference is definitely ruled out as not practicable. As regards the personnel of the Conference, while the provisional list has been ready for some time, it is liable to changes, and certainly there is no prospect of an early announcement on the subject, owing to the fact that political opinion must settle down before the final selection is made.

Conference not Restricted.

The publication of the Simon Report has not effected the plans for the Conference, and emphasis is laid on the fact that while the Simon Commission is restricted in its inquiry and proposals to terms of reference, the Round-Table Conference would not be so restricted, therefore the Simon propoosals would be open to amendment or rejection as the Conference thinks fit, the intention being that the Conference should write on a clean slate, helped, of course, by various documents, including the Simon Report and the Nehru Report.

As regards the terms of reference of the London Conference, it is argued that the very thought of a conference means that both sides should go without prexious commitments to discuss matters from the widest range, and that, from the point of view of the Progressives, any previous limitations regarding terms of reference may be a handicap rather than a help to the plans of the Conference.

There is also the suggestion that, as the Conference will be between delegates from two nations sitting at a round table, it should not be fettered in its deliberations by any premature definitions which have become unnecessary in the light of the Viceroy's announcement that the natural goal of British policy is Dominion status for India. With that statement as a background, and no commitments either in respect of the Simon Report or any other report, the Conference is to proceed to draw its conclusions.

The Personnel.

As regards the personnel of the Conference, while its membership—about 40 to 50—will, in one sense, be unwieldy, in others, if the Conference succeeds in evolving a common formula, the very diversity of the Conference personnel will be the best asset for the wide acceptance of those proposals by the varied interests that will be represented at the Conference.

As regards an amnesty for political prisoners, Mr. Benn's statement stands that the Government will be prepared to withdraw the emergency measures and adopt a policy of conciliation provided the civil disobedience movement is called off, for, unless such a truce is observed and a proper atmosphere for the Conference created, it is feared that the released political prisoners would only seek fresh imprisonment in pursuance of their old policy. It is thus expected that the personnel of the Conference will be representative of all non-Congress trends of political thought in India, besides various special interests.—*Reuter.*

BOMB TRIAL.

SALUTARY SENTENCE ON PLOT LEADERS.

CALCUTTA, Saturday.

Sentence was pronounced this morning, by a special tribunal, on the twenty-seven Bengalis charged with a "conspiracy to manufacture or possess explosive substances for destroying persons and property," whose trial opened at Alipore on February 14.

Niran Jan and Sen Gupta, two of the leaders, were sentenced to transportation for ten years. Satish Pakrashi and four others were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each. Eleven of the prisoners were sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from three to five years. Eight were acquitted.

One of the prisoners, when arrested, was found to be carrying a suit case containing a bomb cast.—*Reuter.*

LORANG'S EXTRADITION.

PARIS, Saturday.

The extradition of Mr. Lorang, the financier, is to take place on Friday, the French authorities having approved this date, which was proposed by the British authorities.

Mr. Lorang will be taken by the French police from the Sante Prison to the Gare du Nord and from there to Boulogne, where he will be handed over to an officer of the London City Police.—*Reuter.*

HOTEL CECIL RUMOUR DENIED.

Departing for Canada yesterday on the new ocean liner Empress of Japan, now making her maiden voyage to Quebec, Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific, contradicted the rumour that the site for the coming Canadian Pacific Hotel in London will be that of the former hotel Cecil.

PLEASED NOT TO BE KING.

MICHAEL'S GREETING TO HIS FATHER.

"THANK GOODNESS YOU'RE BACK."

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BUCHAREST, Saturday.

In all the columns which have been written about the drama of the Rumanian Crown, nothing has been said about the views of one of the two principal protagonists—the King who lost the throne, little Michael, who is left with the consolation prize of the title of Grand Voivode of Alba Julia.

From a reliable source I have learned the views of his ex-Majesty on the change in his position. He is happy not to be King of Rumania any more. When his father returned almost the first words of King Michael were, "Thank goodness you're back and will be King."

"I have been terribly tired," said Michael, "of wearing long trousers and a stiff hat and going to places where I did not want to go at all." On Wednesday, when Michael was told by Mr. Hill, his English teacher, to begin school work, he answered with a laugh, "I am not King any more; can't I go out to play with the other boys?"

MARRIAGE STILL VALID.

The Holy Synod of the Orthodox Church to-day announced that after consideration of the circumstances they have reached the conclusion that King Carol's divorce was invalid. His marriage to Queen Helen is held still to be valid.

A reconciliation banquet at Cotroceni Palace, arranged by the Queen Mother for last night, has been postponed. Queen Helen's continued indisposition is given as the reason for this postponement.

A Bucharest newspaper announces that King Carol intends to make a fine gesture of conciliation. The King is going to appear at to-night's sitting of the Academy of Science and to deliver an oration on his life-long enemy who procured and maintained his banishment the late Jonel Bratianu—praising his statesmanlike qualities. To-morrow or on Monday the King will, it is reported, go to the Bratianu estate at Florica to lay a wreath on the tomb of his dead foe. To-night the King is to address his subjects by wireless.

Orders have been issued for severing the private telephone connection of the King's second great enemy—Prince Barbu Stirbey—with Queen Marie's apartments in the Royal Palace. Orders have been issued that Prince Stirbey's private cipher telegrams are no longer to be accepted.

Great interest has been aroused by King Carol's personal alterations in Dr. Maniu's list of new Ministers, the King having changed the allotment of two portfolios. The King has appointed Generals Presan and Averescu to be Marshals.

NO TRACE OF MADAME LUPESCU.

VIENNA, Saturday.

The police authorities state that no trace can be found at Baden, near here, of Madame Lupescu, who was reported to have arrived there on her way to Bucharest.—*Reuter.*

CHARING CROSS BANK ECHO.

WINDFALL FOR 18,000 VICTIMS.

The 18,000 creditors of the Charing Cross Bank, which failed twenty years ago with a loss of over £1,500,000, are to receive a final dividend of just over 2s. 6d. in the £.

It is understood that the dividend results from the sale of interests in the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway—the bank's last remaining asset.

Sir William Peat, one of the trustees, stated yesterday that notice of the dividend would be sent to the creditors in due course.

THE KING'S YACHT.

NOT TO RACE IN IRELAND OR SCOTLAND.

The King's racing yacht, Britannia, which captured one first and one second prize in the recent Solent regattas for the trials of Sir Thomas Lipton's new America Cup challenger, Shamrock V., has not gone to Ireland for the regattas at Kingstown and Belfast, which open to-morrow, and are followed by the Clyde Fortnight.

She remains at Cowes and will resume racing at Falmouth on July 18, followed by the Plymouth regattas, and the Solent Fortnight commencing at Ryde on July 26.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING

PROPOSED HONOUR BY FRENCH ACADEMY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

It is announced that Mr. Rudyard Kipling is to be elected a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science.

Though the chair given to the late Lord Balfour will be filled by M. Politis, the Greek Minister in Paris, it was thought that the Academy should not be deprived of British representation, and since the chair of the former Associate created by the Decree, dated November 17, 1923, is still vacant, the suggestion that it should be offered, not to an English statesman, but to Mr. Kipling, is likely to be accepted.

In this case the election of Mr. Kipling will take place at the same time as that of M. Politis.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, who have been spending a holiday in Canada, arrived in the Clyde yesterday on board the Duchess of Belford. They did not disembark, but proceeded in the liner to Liverpool.

BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

MR. CHURCHILL'S VIVID NARRATIVE.

Mr. Winston Churchill in the *Daily Telegraph* to-morrow resumes his narrative of the Battle of the Marne at a dramatic point. The retirement of the French and British armies had stopped, and a million bayonets and a thousand guns were turned upon the German foe.

How von Kluck's army in its wide sweep turned inwards, passing within sight of the Eiffel Tower in Paris, how the gap between him and von Below's guard grew wider, and the French army under Maunoury posted north-east of Paris launched its attack on the extended German line, are matters described by Mr. Churchill in a manner which makes this very confused battle over an immense area clear to English readers.

The significance of the battle of the Marne Mr. Churchill emphasises in some vivid passages. German generalship failed at the very time when the French, after a train of disasters, first disclosed their military genius.

ENGLAND'S TEST LEAD.

SENSATIONS AT TRENT BRIDGE.

DEADLY BOWLING.

BATSMEN BEATEN BY TATE AND ROBINS.

England 270
Australia (for 8) 140

These were the scores when stumps were drawn at Trent Bridge last evening. The second day's play in the first Test Match had provided as many sensations as the first.

England's score was taken to 270, after which the Australians went in to bat. Sensations began quickly. Australia's star batsmen, Woodfull, Ponsford, and Bradman, were out for only 16 runs. Tate took these wickets—two of them clean bowled—for 6 runs.

Five wickets were down for 61. The Australians could do little against Tate and Robins; only three of them, Kippax, 60 not out, Richardson, 37, and Fairfax, 14, reached double figures. Tate took three wickets, and Robins four.

Robins, having previously been the "not out" of the English side, with 50 runs, was the hero of the day, and he and Tate were loudly cheered by the great crowd of over 20,000 spectators.

For the resumption of play to-morrow, Australia are 130 runs behind with only two wickets in hand.

Full scores and bowling analyses and a special description of the day's play by C. Stewart Caine appear on page 24.

LISTENING IN.

AUSTRALIA FOLLOWS THE MATCH.

SYDNEY, Sunday.

The announcement at 11.40 p.m., Sydney time last night, that play was resumed was greeted with applause in dance halls and cinemas here, where it had been arranged to broadcast a description. Thousands of people who were beginning to get ready for bed resumed their places at the fireside, deciding to keep there and follow the ball-by-ball description of the game until the close of play.

The speed of the service may be realised when it is stated that the description of the play up to the fall of the ninth English wicket was received here at midnight.

The broadcast description of Robins's breezy innings was much appreciated, as was also the fact that Ponsford had survived Larwood's first over. Hopes, however, were dashed with Tate's success in securing the valuable wickets of Ponsford, Woodfull and Bradman. The next thing that came through was the collapse of Fairfax and McCabe, which came as a severe blow. The Kippax-Richardson partnership, however, kept up the interest of the listeners until the close.—*Reuter.*

THE KING TO DINE OUT.

FIRST OCCASION SINCE ILLNESS.

The SUNDAY TIMES understands that the King and Queen will honour the Spanish Ambassador and the Marquise de Merry del Val with their presence at dinner at the Spanish Embassy on June 24. This will be the first time that the King has dined out since his illness.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WINDSOR, Saturday.

The King and Queen, who arrived at Windsor Castle to-day for Ascot week, made the journey from Buckingham Palace by a different route from that originally planned. Their Majesties pass through Staines and Old Windsor, but a wish having been expressed by the people of Wraysbury that they would like to see Their Majesties pass through the village it was conveyed to the King, who at once gave orders for the change of route.

Written notices were posted up in Wraysbury that the Royal motor-car would slow down as it passed the schools. A large crowd of villagers assembled at that point, and flags were flown along the route. A large Union Jack being hung up outside the schools. When Their Majesties arrived they were greeted with loud cheers. The King raised his hat and smiled, and the Queen bowed her acknowledgements.

Their Majesties had the novel experience of seeing the occupants of a gipsy encampment between Wraysbury and Datchet turn out in a body to cheer them. All along the route from Wraysbury to Datchet were cheering people, and at Datchet itself Their Majesties had a particularly warm welcome.

A report of Their Majesties' engagements during Ascot week appears on page 19.

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POLITICAL NOTES

THE GOVERNMENT AND AGRICULTURE.

ANOTHER SUBSIDY?

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. Baldwin's declaration on agricultural policy has made Ministerialists to think. So far the Socialist successes have stopped short at the rural districts, where the glib arguments of the soap-box orators fall on deaf ears, and until there is a change in that respect Labour can never get the clear majority which it so much desires. Ministerialists, therefore, feel that they must have a counter-attraction to Mr. Baldwin's proposals, which will convince the agriculturists that the Socialist Codlin, and not the Conservative Short, is their real friend, and the Prime Minister's Lossiemouth interview indicates that the Government is with them. Mr. MacDonald is prepared, I hear, to consider measures to cope with the dumping of cereals, the formation of marketing schemes covering agricultural products, some form of guaranteed price, and possibly also a quota of British wheat to be used by millers, or of British flour for bread.

The last three do not raise commercial treaty problems. They may involve subsidy of some kind; and if Mr. Snowden is as determined in this matter as in others that is the rock on which the proposal may split. Before he left office Mr. Noel Buxton is understood to have made considerable progress in the preparation of a marketing Bill, but most of the Socialist members consider it would be futile unless it compulsorily brought in minorities. Urgent as that was in coal they think it is even more urgent in agriculture, especially as applied to that part of the price fall which is due to senseless competition. As the late Government discovered, however, the quota is very difficult to work, and the position of the millers would present innumerable problems.

What the guaranteed price is to be, and how far the State will be prepared to go in attendant subsidy, no one knows. But Mr. Baldwin is now committed on that point, which has also been urged by many of the Socialists; and they feel that their Government should take and keep the initiative.

German Export Bounties.

The question of bounty-fed cereals is much more troublesome. It is an old story as regards Germany, dating from 1894. Since the World War it has referred to the German Government's export bounty to the growers in East Prussia, now cut off from the rest of Germany by the Polish corridor. Oddly enough, the actual supplies reaching Great Britain within recent years have fallen; those of wheat, for example, are almost infinitesimal compared with the huge importations from the Argentine. Oats present a great difficulty, particularly in Scotland. Mr. Baldwin proposes either prohibition or a countervailing duty. Although it was not specified in his speech, he recognises that there are three obstacles: the Anglo-German Commercial Treaty of 1924, which was completed by his own Government at the end of that year; the convention dealing with imports and exports prohibitions; and lately the Tariff Truce Convention at Geneva, which is opposed to Protectionist duties of any character.

Of the three the Anglo-German Treaty is undeniably the most important. It confers on Great Britain undeniable advantages on a wide range of manufactured goods. Were it denounced, the repercussions on British coal and shipping, among other enterprises, would be considerable.

The Unemployment Problem.

Tuesday's conference with the local authorities may not yield more than a general discussion. They will probably press for better financial terms from the Exchequer in the schemes they have in hand but not begun. I hear that the Chancellor of the Exchequer considers he has gone to the limits of generosity, and that it would be fatal to progress if there was the slightest suggestion that State contributions could be reviewed. Several members of the Government are much more inclined to regard Tuesday's meeting as the last chance for the local authorities on voluntary lines. If they fail to respond the Government will indicate that the rapid rise of the unemployment figures is in fact a national emergency; and they may then seek over-riding powers, probably in a short Bill of an emergency character. That would make the Government for the time being the dictator of the local authorities.

Of course there is a fervent hope that this position will not arise, and that on Tuesday the authorities will give such undertakings as will render legislation unnecessary. But can the Government wait? for it is unlikely that the delegates will come armed with sufficient authority to make binding promises at all. The resignation of Mr. Thomas has removed part of the personal dispute; but the committee of Ministers over which the Prime Minister is to preside will require to work terribly hard on the unemployment problem between Tuesday's resumption and the beginning of August if the Government is to avoid further serious slump in its stock.

Trades Disputes Bill.

One of the measures that the Government would willingly postpone to a more convenient season is the Bill amending the Trades Disputes Act of 1927. The trade unions are just as keen about it as the miners were about the Coal Bill, and they are very dissatisfied with the failure of the Government to get on with it. They would like it carried through the Commons this session, so that in case the Lords turned it down it would—if the Government should last so long—become law despite them two years hence by virtue of the Parliamentary Law. The Government's difficulty in compliance is twofold—the congestion of business which makes it vain to attempt to carry another highly controversial Bill this session, and, secondly, the obstinacy of the trade unions in asking too much, viz., practically the complete reversal of the Act of 1927. Such a Bill, Ministers frankly admit, would not be killed by the Lords; it would be wrecked in the Commons, where even the Liberals would jib at abolishing the provisions against political and anti-community strikes.

Relations With Russia.

The question of our relations with Russia is again to be raised this week in the Commons. The Cabinet Committee on the subject has sat in secret during the Whitsuntide, but there is reason to think that it has been given furiously to think, and that the Government may be compelled to make public announcement of its disappointment with the results of the recognition accorded to the Moscow Government.

STOP-PRESS NEWS ON PAGE 16, COLUMN 2.

DRAMATIC MOVE IN AUSTRIA.

ARREST OF PABST.

DICTATORSHIP COUP FORESTALLED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

VIENNA, Saturday.

A sensational arrest was made this afternoon of Major Waldemar Pabst, Chief of Staff to the Austrian Heimwehr, on a charge of illegal political activity.

The police state that Pabst will probably not be sentenced in Austria but dealt with under a special procedure as an undesirable alien and expelled from the country.

Pabst, a German "White Terrorist," was mentioned in connection with the murder, in 1919, of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, and he organised the Kapp "putsch," after the collapse of which he fled to Austria to escape a German warrant for high treason. Here he has been protected against arrest by Heimwehr influences in the Government.

His "putsch" to establish a Fascist Dictatorship in Austria last November was foiled by the alertness of the Chancellor, Herr Schober, and the plot was hushed up by the authorities.

An Exchange message says that Pabst has already been permanently expelled by the Austrian police, owing to "activity in Austria unbecoming a foreigner."

DISTURBANCES AT MALTA.

DRASTIC POLICE ORDER

MALTA, Saturday.

A new Police Order to prevent public disturbances in the present crisis in Malta has just been issued in the Government Gazette. All demonstrations and all gatherings of persons in any street or in any other place to which the public has access are prohibited until further notice. Transgressors are made liable to be arrested.

Attendance at gatherings of three or more persons, assembled together for any purpose under circumstances of violence, threats, tumults, display of arms, or otherwise as is calculated to create terror and alarm amongst the King's subjects, is made punishable by imprisonment for from four to twelve months. Other specified unlawful assemblies are made punishable by from nine months to three years' imprisonment.—*Reuter.*

LORD STRICKLAND.

MALTA, Saturday.

Lord Strickland's departure for London caused a good deal of surprise here, where it was not known that anything had taken place to hasten his departure for London, which had been fixed for Tuesday.—*Exchange.*

A HUNGARIAN LOAN.

LONDON MISSION OF COUNT BETHLEN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BUDAPEST, Saturday.

The Prime Minister, Count Bethlen, left Budapest at seven o'clock this morning for London. He informed journalists before leaving that his visit was without political significance, and was merely to express Hungary's thanks for Britain's support at The Hague and Paris.

It is understood, however, that the visit, which was arranged following the recent successful visit of the Austrian Chancellor, Doctor Schober, to London, is connected with Hungary's loan aspirations.

Count Bethlen, with Countess Bethlen, arrives in London this afternoon. He will stay at Claridge's Hotel, and to-morrow will be received by Mr. Henderson at the Foreign Office. During his visit a luncheon and dinner in his honour will be given by the Foreign Secretary and the Prime Minister, and on Wednesday Count Bethlen will attend the Ascot race meeting. Before that he will, it is understood, be received by the King at Windsor Castle.

ROYAL TRIBUTES TO SEGRAVE.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY TO HIS WIDOW.

OFFICIAL THEORY OF THE DISASTER.

PROBABLY STRUCK A FLOATING BRANCH.

The King yesterday sent the following message to Lady Segrave:—

"It is with much regret that the King and Queen have learned of the tragic death of Sir Henry Segrave, and I am commanded to convey to you an expression of Their Majesties' heartfelt sympathy in your irreparable loss.

"The King recalls with pleasure the occasion at Bognor Regis when he conferred a knighthood upon Sir Henry, and His Majesty mourns the death of one whose intrepid adventures on land and water were the admiration of the whole world.—(Signed) Stamfordham."

The Prince of Wales also sent a message saying "Please accept my deepest sympathy in your and this country's great loss."

The body of Sir Henry Segrave will be brought to Kingston, his home, to-day.

From OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WINDERMERE, Saturday.

The inquest on Sir Henry Segrave was opened this evening at the village of Wray, on the opposite side of the lake from Windermere, where he was taken ashore.

Mr. Charles W. Segrave, Sir Henry's father, the Earl of Brecknock, Mr. F. Cooper (designer of Miss England II.), and Mr. J. B. Ellor of the Rolls-Royce company, were present.

The coroner, Mr. F. W. Poole, said that before commencing the inquiry he would like to take a rather unusual course. In this case, not only the relatives were bereaved, but the whole country shared their grief at the death of this gallant gentleman.

"Some people, of course, may think that this is a life that has been recklessly thrown away," said Mr. Poole, "but we have to remember that this gentleman and his engineer, who unfortunately has also lost his life, were not out for personal gain and aggrandisement, but for the prestige of Britain."

He might be excused if he went out of the ordinary course in this case and asked everyone present to stand, as a mark of respect for Sir Henry and his engineer, and as an act of condolence with the wives and relatives.

All present stood silent for a few moments in accordance with the coroner's request.

Mr. Handley, on behalf of Mr. Segrave, thanked the coroner for his remarks, and also expressed the sympathy of Mr. Cooper at Sir Henry's death.

Mr. A. Nutt, on behalf of the Rolls-Royce company, and the directors and employees, joined in the expression of sympathy, as did Mr. H. S. Chamberlain, on behalf of Lord Wakefield.

The coroner said it would not be possible to conclude the inquiry to-night. "I do not know at the moment," he added, "what will be done to ascertain the cause of the accident—whether it is intended to raise the boat to make an inspection of it—but there probably will be certain scientific evidence which will have to be given, and therefore I propose to take only evidence of identification and evidence of death, and then adjourn to a date which I cannot name at present.

Mr. Handley: It might be opportune at this stage to state that we are now in possession of evidence that we can produce at any time that will indicate the approximate

(Continued on page 16, column 5.)

PULL!

FOR PULL—USE

SUMMER SHELL

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"Summer Shell" is the only petrol that is specially blended to give the best results under summer conditions — hence its wonderful "pull" and anti-knock properties.

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POLICY FOR THE FARMS.

CONFERENCE OF ALL PARTIES.

MR. BALDWIN AND NEGOTIATIONS.

DISCUSSIONS WITH THE PRIME MINISTER.

Mr. Baldwin announced yesterday that he was in negotiation with Mr. MacDonald regarding the holding of a three-party conference on agriculture.

Mr. Baldwin was addressing an open-air meeting, held at Seaton, Aberdeen. He knew, he said, that in Scotland there was a strong feeling throughout the agricultural community, among members of all parties, that the most desirable step to be taken was the holding of an all-party conference.

"I saw a deputation, in London, from Scotland," Mr. Baldwin went on, "and because I did not commit myself, some of those gentlemen said I was opposed to coming into such a conference. That was not true.

"Under our constitution the whole responsibility of government rests on the Government of the day elected by the people. The moment the Government call the other parties in they are shifting their own responsibility.

"In agriculture it is perfectly obvious, in spite of what they said at the last election, the Socialists have no policy at all. They did some time ago what I thought a very sensible thing. They called together a non-party conference of agricultural experts, but since March 19 when the committee stopped sitting nothing has been heard of it.

That is not a very good omen for a three-party conference. I am, however, at present negotiating with the Prime Minister, and it would be indecent to make any further observation.

"I do not want to sacrifice the towns to the country, but all I want is fair play, and fair play we are going to try to get.

"I do wish our friends in the towns would remember that agriculture is an industry which, if it were possible, is capable of absorbing a great deal of labour."

CRYING FOR THE MOON.

Mr. Baldwin declared that in view of the present disposition of the electorate, to ask for protection for agriculture was "crying for the moon."

"I do not say," he remarked, "that it always will be so, but I say it is at present. The amount of protection agriculture would require to make it remunerative is very high. That in itself would prevent it from a chance of being accepted by the great industrial regions of England. We have got to look elsewhere to see what can be done.

"The question is what can we do as a start—a good start, active, practical and positive? We propose in regard to wheat to give a guaranteed price to make wheat-growing remunerative. In regard to malting barley, I think we may safely experiment with a duty on that.

"Then there is beet sugar—I have consulted some of the experts, and they are agreed we ought to grow in this country up to more than double our present acreage. I hope to see that done. I am not going to say that will be done with a subsidy, but I will say that it is perfectly obvious we shall have to examine the situation with the greatest care to see whether the industry can survive without a bounty, and if one is essential to what extent it is so.

"Dumped or bounty-fed oats must be stopped, and they shall be stopped, either by prohibition or by countervailing duties. It is only right to warn you it may be that such a prohibition would interfere with some convention or treaty already in existence. But I should have no hesitation in denouncing any treaty or agreement which tied our hands in the slightest degree in doing what I want, and intend to do, to stop dumped oats.

"There is no difficulty in denouncing a treaty when you have the weapon of safeguarding in your hand when it comes to making a new one."

In regard to the herring industry, Mr. Baldwin said that he would consider the results of any inquiry which the present Government might set up, or if necessary he would set up a committee of his own to inquire into the matter.

FIGHTING THE FOREIGNER.

Regarding unemployment, Mr. Baldwin observed, "We may freely admit that while there is a good deal wrong with the world at large, there is a great deal more wrong at home. The present conditions are very largely due in my opinion to the direct action of the Government itself.

"I believe it is impossible for industry to revive so long as legislation such as we have been accustomed to in these last two months continues. There should be an absolute cessation of it, the most rigid economy should be practised at once, and there should be no further expenditure until the industries of the country have revived.

"In this situation there is only one thing to be done. We have got to fight the foreigner with the same weapon he uses to fight us. You cannot fight the lower standards of life or the Continent entirely by international agreements of any kind. They are much too slow even if they are effective.

"You want to strike and strike at once, and the only way to do it is by giving the Government in power a free hand with safeguarding. The moment the foreigners learn we can defend ourselves I do not despair of the voice of reason being heard again in Europe."

INDIA AIR CRASH.

PILOT AND MECHANIC KILLED NEAR FRONTIER.

The Air Ministry announce a Service fatality in India which resulted in two deaths. The official statement is:—

"As a result of an accident at Kohat, India, to a Wapiti machine of No. 60 Bombing Squadron, Kohat, on June 13, 363654 Sergt. Edward Albert Hindeland, the pilot of the aircraft, was killed, and No. 335828 Leading Aircraftman William Henry Landsdell sustained injuries from which he died.

Sergt. Hindeland was a London man and Landsdell's home was in Kent.

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Portuguese Minister of Colonies has accepted the tender sent in by the German firm of Grüner and Biblinger for the building of a quay, 1,150 metres long, in the bay of Lobito, Portuguese West Africa.

Assisted by his wife, three sons, and a daughter, a bricklayer of Gladbach-Rheydt had minted and put into circulation an enormous number of spurious five-mark pieces, and all the family have been arrested.

Southern Chile was ravaged on Thursday night by a storm which cost at least eight lives at Vichuquen, where a score of houses were demolished. At Puerto Constitucion, the steamer Lagunas sank with all hands, and several small vessels sank off Valparaiso.

Ten soldiers of a pioneer battalion were injured when a military motor-lorry crashed into the wall of a bridge on the road from Hemelberg to Vercken, Germany, and was rammed by several other lorries behind, two falling into the river with the troops damaged.

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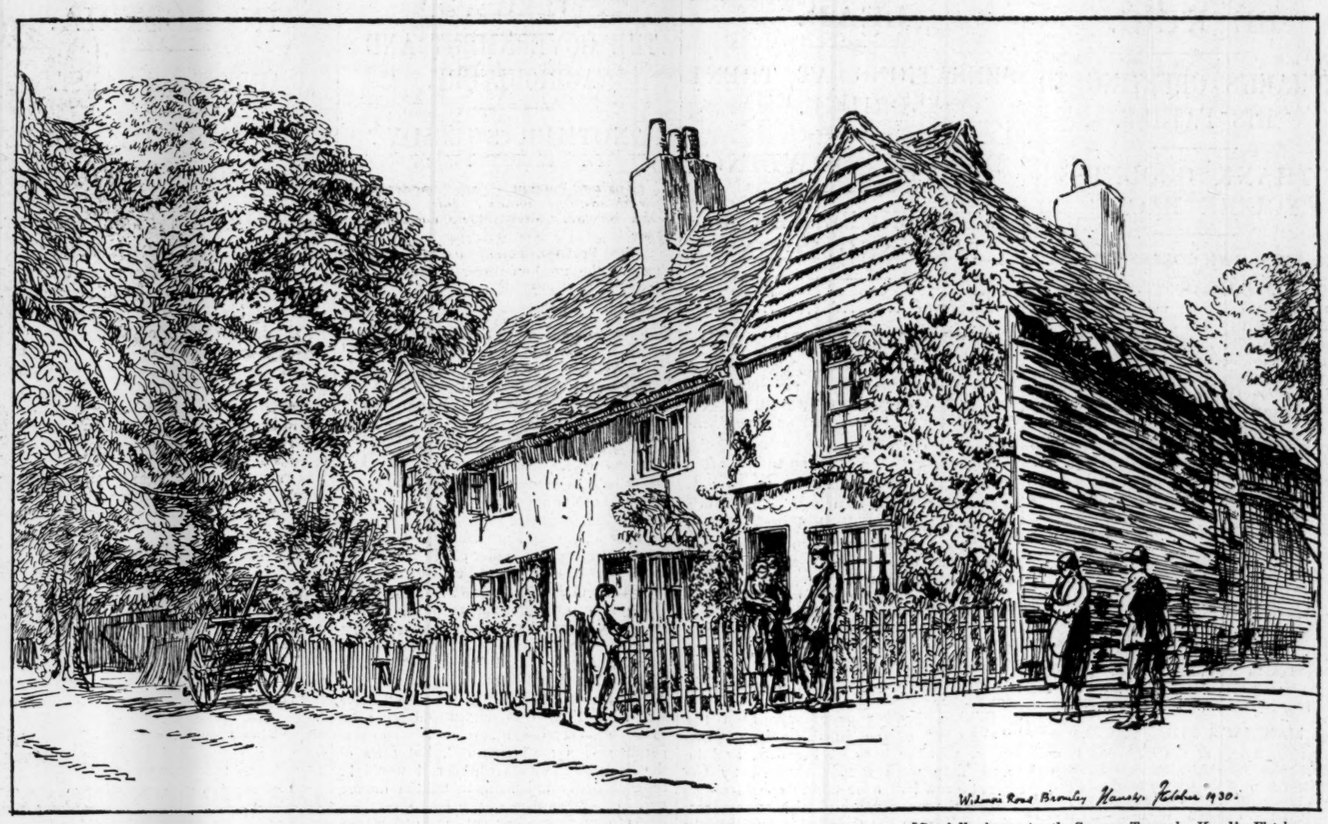
RURAL LONDON.



[*Specially drawn for the* SUNDAY TIMES *by Hanslip Fletcher.*

Rural London is gradually disappearing. These old cottages in Widmore Road, Bromley, Kent, to be demolished for road widening, are within a dozen miles from Charing Cross.

EX-MP.'S WIFE AS CANDIDATE.

THE NORTH NORFOLK BY-ELECTION.

AN AGRICULTURAL ISSUE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CROMER, Saturday.

Lady Noel-Buxton will be the Labour candidate in the North Norfolk by-election which has been rendered necessary by the elevation of her husband to the Peerage.

This decision was reached to-day at a Labour meeting in the division. Lady Noel-Buxton's Conservative opponent will be Mr. T. A. Cook, who contested the seat at the General Election, and there is every prospect of a straight fight as the North Liberal Association had already decided not to contest the seat.

Agriculture will naturally be the principal issue of the fight, and Mr. Baldwin's recent statement of the Unionist Party's policy on this question has been well received in the constituency, although a few complaints have been heard on the absence of any mention in the policy to the position of the farm worker.

Mr. Hall, as well as being very popular in the division, has done a lot of hard work as a County Councillor.

At the last election the figures were:—

Rt. Hon. Noel E. Buxton (Lab.)	14,544
T. R. A. Cook (Con.)	12,661
Mrs. C. F. Hoffman (Lib.)	3,403
Lab. majority	1,883

SHETTLESTON CONTEST.

Liberals have now decided not to contest the Shettleston Division. The Labour Party have settled their differences, and Mr. John McGovern, a member of the Town Council, is their candidate. He is the nominee of the I.L.P.

There are three other candidates: Mr. W. F. Templeton (Con.), Mr. J. McNicol (Nationalist), and Mr. S. Saklatvala (Comm.).

Mr. Templeton is a whole-hearted opponent of the Socialist doctrine, and, in addition to attacking it, he is lucidly presenting the Conservative programme for constructive work that will, to some extent at least, alleviate the unemployment position.

The presence of a Nationalist candidate, Mr. J. McNicol, and also the Communist in Mr. Saklatvala, is disturbing to the Labour camp.

HELD UP BY FOG.

MISS JOHNSON'S TRIP TO CANBERRA.

CANBERRA, Saturday.

Major de Havilland, piloting a Moth aeroplane with Miss Amy Johnson as passenger, left Sydney and landed at Goulburn.

Miss Johnson is postponing her Canberra visit till to-morrow owing to fog obscuring the capital. The three escorting planes, however, reached Canberra, whose residents, including Mr. Scullin and other members of Parliament, waited patiently in the bitter cold. Upon learning of the Goulburn landing, they gave a luncheon to the escorting pilots.—*Exchange.*

LATE NEWS

CINEMA PANIC.

28 CHILDREN CRUSHED TO DEATH.

A Reuter's message from Moscow, received at 2.30 this morning, stated that a flash of flame along the ribbon of a film which was being shown at a cinema performance in a Kharkoff school resulted in the death of twenty-eight children. Panic seized the 500 parents and children present, and a group of children rushed for the exit. In addition to the twenty-eight deaths, six children were severely injured.

DEAD UNDER CLIFFS.

The body of a well-dressd man, who was wearing white spats, was found under the cliffs at Cromer yesterday. Beside it was a revolver. Last night the police were in touch with relatives of Major J. T. Walker, of Bushnell Road, Streatham, S.W., who has been missing since June 4. The name, Major Walker, was on the tab of the coat.

AMERICA'S NEW TARIFF BILL.

FEAR MINGLED WITH RELIEF.

£200,000,000 EXTRA ON CONSUMER.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

America's new Tariff Bill, with its 20 per cent. increased duties, which satisfy few and displease the vast majority, will become effective on July 1. Its approval by the House of Representatives, late to-day, and its signing by President Hoover soon afterwards, are certain, and the Bill, which has been sixteen months in the making and has aroused more criticism probably than any other measure, will have become law when the new fiscal year begins.

The general reaction to-day mingles fear with relief—fear for the probable disastrous effect upon America's export trade because of world-wide reprisals, and relief that uncertainty is removed and American business at least knows where it stands. It is estimated that the new duties will cost the American consumer £200,000,000 in higher cost of living, with little prospect that the effects of greater protection against foreign imports will result in compensating higher wages.

Economists are agreed, because of the United States' new position as a creditor nation and a great exporter, that a wise economic policy would have been to let down the bars instead of raising them, and to encourage foreign nations to trade here rather than to repulse them. Statesmen have issued warnings against the bad effect upon international relations which the "policy of exclusion" is expected to arouse. Editorial comment by the nation's Press can find little to say in favour of any aspect of the Bill, and the Government is generally condemned for refusing to let well alone at a time admitted by all to be critical.

300,000 AT ROYAL TOURNAMENT.

FINAL RESULTS.

The Royal Tournament, which has been attended by about 300,000 persons since May 29, ended at Olympia last night. Yesterday morning was devoted to the usual closing day burlesque of the tournament, in which there was a general exchange of rôles among those taking part. Thus marines with toy drums and tin trumpets gave a "piping" display, and sailors mounted on mules attempted a tent-pegging demonstration. During the entertainment a substantial sum was collected for service charities.

Lord Lonsdale presided at the ordinary afternoon performance, and Major-General C. E. Corkran in the evening. The day's competition results were:—

Inter-port Field Gun Competition:—H.M.S. Excellent beat H.M.S. Vivid. H.M.S. Pembroke beat Royal Marines.

Inter-services tug-of-war championship (110 stone): Royal Marines (H.M.S Rodney) beat R.N. Barracks, Chatham. Inter-services tug-of-war championship (130 stone): Royal Marines (H.M.S. Rodney) beat 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment.

EPSOM MURDER.

NEW SCOTLAND YARD APPEAL.

Following up their investigations of the murder mystery at Epsom, the police were searching last night for a pair of women's Wellington boots.

These are believed to have been worn by the murdered girl, Agnes Kesson, on the day she was seen in the company of the mysterious motor-cyclist.

Scotland Yard last night issued the following appeal for information:—

"It is believed that the deceased girl called at a house near Epsom Common at about 8 a.m. on June 4, accompanied by a man (whose description, is aged about 24, 5 ft. 4 in. tall, brown hair, dark eyes, oval face, clean shaven, dressed in grey jacket and waistcoat, trousers of darker material, sports shirt, open at neck, carrying a brown paper parcel) to ask the occupier for a needle and some mending material to mend a hole in a stocking which she was wearing.

"The police are anxious that the man referred to should communicate with New Scotland Yard or any other police station to be interviewed in respect of this matter."

NEGRO SPIRITUALS FOR "BART'S."

A concert in aid of "Bart's" is to be given at the Grotrian Hall on Thursday evening by Miss Marion Kirby, the American singer. Her programme will include a number of spiritual melodies which she learnt at first hand in the Southern States.

WORK SCHEMES HELD UP.

PRIME MINISTER AND LOCAL COUNCILS.

LIAISON BODY TO BE ESTABLISHED.

In Government circles it is expected that the Prime Minister will make an important statement in regard to future policy on unemployment at the Conference of Local Authorities at the Guildhall on Tuesday.

The Conference will be attended by about 350 representatives of local authorities from all parts of the country. Mr. Macdonald will preside.

The real reason for the conference is that the Government have been made aware of a serious impasse in the execution of work schemes in the provinces. Many work schemes have actually been prepared, and have had official sanction, but not a stroke of work has yet been done. For this state of affairs, it seems, neither the local authorities nor the Government are prepared to accept responsibility. Whereas complaints are being received that councils have had to wait as long as six to nine months before they could get their plans through the Unemployment Grants Committee, with probably three months' further delay in haggling over terms, the Government's attitude is that many local authorities, some of them in the most distressed areas, refuse to proceed if part of the money concerned has to be borrowed, because they believe that by waiting funds will soon be obtainable at more advantageous rates.

CO-OPERATION.

It will be the task of the delegates and the Government's representatives in the first place to attempt to smooth out these differences, and to arrive at a better basis of understanding. It is hoped, too, that, as a result of the Guildhall meeting, something in the nature of a liaison body between the local authorities and the Government will emerge. This, the SUNDAY TIMES understands, will be one of the proposals which Mr. MacDonald will submit to the conference.

In making his appeal for closer co-operation, Mr. MacDonald is likely to stress the fact that for most of the schemes already sanctioned and in prospect there is money available, and that, although he will not seek to cast entire responsibility upon the councils for the hold-up, he will ask for much closer and more decisive action on their part. It is probable, too, that he will ask for suggestions as to how assistance from the Road Fund can be used to put new road-making schemes in hand.

Whatever the outcome, there is likely to be some plain speaking on both sides.

80 M.P.H. CAR CHASE.

MIDNIGHT DASH STOPPED BY POLICE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BRIGHTON, Saturday.

Mr. Philip Durham, husband of Miss Norah Blaney, had a thrilling motor ride last night in a car which he discovered later was being followed by police officers. This car, in which he was a passenger, travelled at times at over seventy m.p.h., and it was finally brought to a standstill at a point where the police had blocked the road.

Thereupon Mr. Durham had to explain how he came to be travelling in the vehicle. He satisfied the police, but the other two occupants were detained for further inquiries regarding a car which was reported to be missing. In an interview I had with him, Mr. Durham gave the following account of his night's adventure and how he came to be involved in the affair:—

"I was," he said, "motoring to Brighton from London when my car broke down at midnight, at Crawley. A constable advised me to sleep in it, but at four o'clock a high powered saloon came by and I asked the driver for a lift. My request was granted, and we started off at an alarming pace. I told the driver to beware of police traps.

"Looking back after a time I saw a constable on a motor-cycle chasing us. My driver crowded on speed until the speedometer registerd eighty m.p.h. We swung round bends on two wheels and every minute I thought we should crash. At Patcham, four miles from Brighton front, we were stopped by a line of cars drawn across the road, and police swooped down on us. The driver and his companion and I were led into the police station and interrogated. I was allowed to go, but the others were detained."

It was stated at Scotland Yard last night that the apprehensions were in connection the theft of a car at Chiswick.

ALCOHOL GOOD FOR PEACE.

DOCTOR'S DICTUM.

DAMAGE DONE BY FAKED DRINKS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BUDAPEST, Saturday.

Delegates of twelve countries are attending the eleventh Anti-Prohibition Congress, which was opened here yesterday, under the chairmanship of Baron Raymond de Luze, president of the League of Anti-Prohibitionists.

Sir William Arbuthnot Lane declared to-day that alcohol, if taken in moderate quantities, improved the temper of mankind and was a valuable aid to the reconciliation of peoples. Enjoyment of alcohol, he said, would last as long as the race of man.

Sir William, talking to a party of journalists, said: "I knew the United States well in pre-Prohibition days and I know the country to-day. The moral basis of Prohibition in America is only explainable by the following experience of my own.

"I was dining with an American who had spent huge sums in the Prohibition campaign, but to my amazement wine flowed on the table like water.

"When I asked him afterwards how he reconciled this practice with his proclaimed principles he answered: 'That's easy. Alcohol doesn't hurt me, but if my workmen were able to obtain it they would drink too much at night, come to work too tired and exhausted next morning to work my machines. So I ensure that they don't get what is for me quite harmless.'"

Sir William admitted that much good had come from Prohibition, but he pointed out that this was more than counterbalanced by the terrible damage done by faked drinks.

WINDERMERE DISASTER.

(Continued from page 15.)

cause of the accident. As soon as you are ready and the body of the unfortunate engineer is produced, we think that may be sufficient.

The inquest was then adjourned.

Willocks, the only survivor of the tragedy, is stated this morning to be progressing favourably. I am informed that his injuries are not serious, but the shock of his experience was so great that it is considered inadvisable to ask him for any details of the tragedy until he has rested for a few days.

Lord Brecknock, vice-president of the Marine Motoring Association, in a statement to-day, said:—

"We are agreed that the boat, the engine, and transmission gear were all in perfect condition for the first two laps and part of the third, when apparently something happened to cause a disaster.

"From an examination of the boat before it sank there was no sign of any holes in the main hull of the boat. The tail-shaft propeller and two rudders appeared to be intact and undamaged. The greater portion of the front step on the port side was torn away."

"The boat floated upside down until disturbed, when air was seen to blow out through the deck opening on the upper side.

"Later the missing portion of the step was received, which furnished sufficient evidence to indicate the probable cause of the disaster, namely, that a floating object was hit by the rear portion of the step, causing it to be torn off.

"Subsequently it has been learned that twenty minutes after the disaster a water-logged branch of a tree, approximately 20 ft. long and 3 in. in diameter, was picked up 250 yards astern of the boat and, as near as can be ascertained, in its direct path."

Lord Brecknock's statement was made after a conference attended by technical experts associated with the construction of Miss England II. Their report was signed by Fred Cooper (designer of Miss England II.), A. Wormald, A. R. Rowledge, E. W. Hyves, and J. E. Ellor.

SPEED 119 M.P.H. AT CRASH.

The branch of the tree has been recovered. On it have been found marks such as would be made in collision with the step of the boat. This valuable piece of evidence, together with the broken step, will be produced at the adjourned inquest.

It was revealed late to-night that before he crashed Sir Henry Sgrave attained the amazing speed of 119.8 miles an hour. The timing, which, however, cannot be considered official was done by Mr. V. A. Peck, Rear Commodore of Windermere Boating Club, from the measured mile post at the first end of the run to the point where the boat turned turtle.

"Segrave As I Knew Him," by George C. Stead.—Page 25.

LAST NIGHT'S PREMIÈRE.

"LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS" AT GLOBE THEATRE.

MADAME PITOEFF'S TRIUMPH.

By JAMES AGATE.

Marguérite Gautier's demise took place at too late an hour to permit of more than a hasty assemblage of impressions. Does Madame Pitoëff look the part? Which part and whose heroine, that of Dumas, the author of the old play, or of the many great actresses who have made name and fame in it. There are probably as many ways of playing Marguérite as there are great actresses. Bernhardt played her like a Byzantine Empress who had taken the wrong turning. Duse like a governess who had strayed into the wrong family and left it to assist in the higher education of saints, Cécile Sorel as though the whole affair were part of the ceremony of launching a battleship.

Madame Pitoëff, who made a *gamin* of Jeanne d'Arc, now makes a *gamine* of Marguérite, another little waif who inhabits a world of her own. And just as you have decided this she becomes a Madonna rapt in incommunicable ecstasy. Her first two acts were crammed full of invention and technical felicities, so much so that by her lovely poses she made you forget that awkward peasant walk upon which she insists. Is this to remind us of Marguérite's origin? If so, it is too much. But the realism of the scene was extraordinary; the actress looked like Pavlova and acted like Réjane. She even got a note of gaiety into the love-making, and put into the quarrel with Armand just as much emotion as the scene would hold, and no more.

WONDERFUL DEATH SCENE.

Hereabouts it became obvious that violence was not to be entertained at any moment of the piece. Indeed, I thought the scene of the letter was a trifle underplayed. But that was probably only because the actress chose that we should go to her rather than that she should come to us.

But the whole beauty of the performance, the retention on one plane and in one key, the spirituality of every tone, look and gesture—the consonance of the whole did not become fully apparent till we saw the wonderful death-scene which raised the piece to heights which Dumas probably did not glimpse. Throughout many famous lines were deliberately thrown away; it was as if the artist disdained the easy triumph of the purely sentimental or the purely rowdy appeal.

UNFORGETTABLE.

There could be no doubt during that last unforgettable act that we were being privileged to look upon one of the greatest actresses living, and I urge readers of the SUNDAY TIMES not to throw away an opportunity which arises only too seldom. I have seen performances as good, never one more subtle or more rare.

M. Pitoëff staged the play in a picture-frame, and with a false stage raised above the stage proper. This was extremely effective, and at once put the piece into the period to which it belongs. The Armand of M. Raymond Dagand was self-effacing and good, and I should like to sum up these hasty and I should like to sum up these hasty observations by saying that the play's effect on the apdience proves how good the old thing is when it is played by a really great actress. It will be a good play in a thousand years, if there is anybody who can play it. But I say firmly that in a thousand years the beauty of Madame Pitoëff's last five minutes will not often be recaptured.

NEGRO PROBLEM IN ENGLAND.

CONDITIONS A "REAL SOCIAL MENACE."

MIXED UNIONS.

CHILDREN LOW-GRADE AND OUTCASTS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

"The present conditions under which coloured seamen enter Liverpool constitute a real social menace," states Professor P. M. Roxby, chairman of the Liverpool Association for the Welfare of Half-caste Children, in a foreword to a report on a two years' investigation into the extent and the consequences of unions between coloured seamen and white women.

The conclusion reached is that the problem of the half-caste child is a serious one and appears to be growing in our seaports. The coloured families have a low standard of life, morally and economically. It is practically impossible for half-caste children to be absorbed into our industrial life, and this leads to grave moral results, particularly in the case of the girls.

While the most detailed investigation has been carried out in Liverpool, where the problem is of longest standing and most extensive, London, Cardiff, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Tyneside were also visited.

CHILDREN THE SUFFERERS.

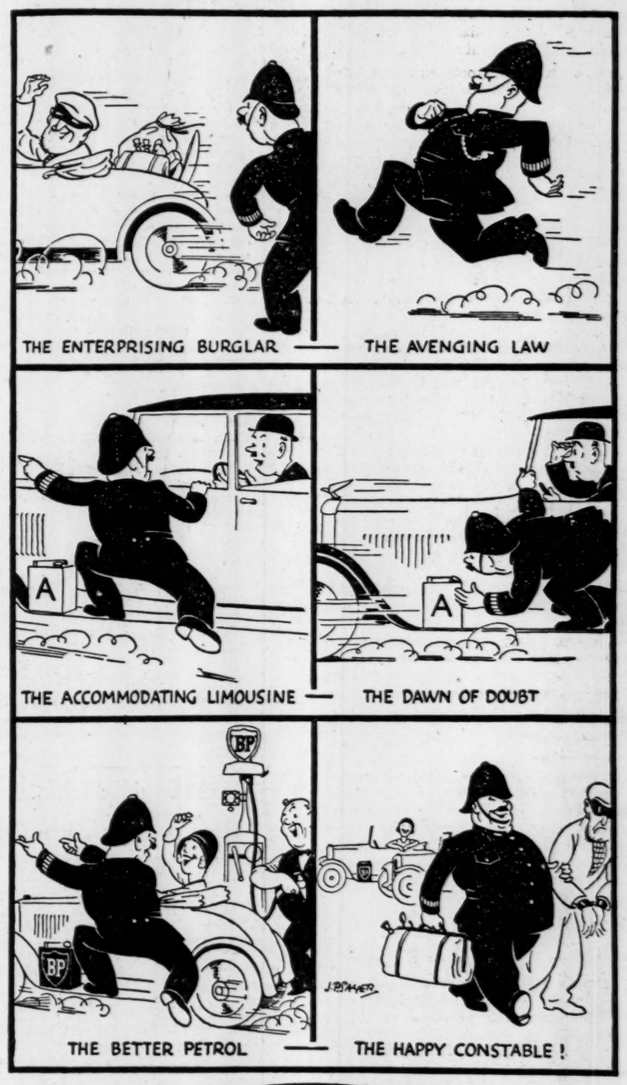
Discussing the coloured man's attitude to white women, the report states that the negro, usually well dressed, generous with what money he has, a good singer and dancer, shows to advantage and makes a good impression on the girls in the poor and overcrowded district he frequents. In his own country the negro's relations with women are restricted by a rigid tribal discipline; in this country he is cut adrift from these restrictions before he has developed the restraint of Western civilisation. The negro thus tends to be promiscuous in his relations with white women. The women almost invariably come to regret their alliance with negroes, many of whom are heavy drinkers and gamblers, especially when they find their coloured children unable to get work, but are rarely able to cut adrift from their mode of life.

The most serious aspect of the problem is the unemployability of the children. Teachers report the half-castes to be rather below the average in intelligence and aptitude even as compared with the low type of white children in the schools they attend.

SUGGESTED INQUIRY.

The prospect of an increasing number of coloured people, largely unemployable, and sometimes having to be maintained out of public funds, leads to the suggestion in the report that there should be an immediate official inquiry into the question of employment for half-caste juveniles, and that a special welfare worker should be appointed for them.

With regard to preventing the continued aggravation of the problem the report states that the only real solution of stopping the negroes gaining access to this country is to replace them by white men on all British ships coming to this country. Less drastic measures that might minimise the problem are the signing on of the men on the west coast of Africa so that they would be obliged to make the round trip and receive no pay in this country.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Court Circular.

WINDSOR CASTLE, Saturday.

The Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri had an audience of the King at Buckingham Palace this morning.

The Viscount Churchill (Steward of Ascot) and Sir Hubert Montgomery (Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) had the honour of being received by His Majesty.

The King and Queen arrived at the Castle this afternoon from Buckingham Palace and were received by the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby (Deputy Constable and Lieutenant Governor of Windsor Castle) and the Master of the Household.

The following are in attendance upon their Majesties: The Dowager Countess of Airlie and the Lady Cynthia Colville (Ladies-in-Waiting), Brigadier-General the Viscount Hampden (Lord-in-Waiting), the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby (Keeper of the Privy Purse), Lieut.-Colonel the Lord Stamfordham (Private Secretary), the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel (Master of the Household), Admiral Sir Henry Campbell (Groom-in-Waiting), Colonel Sir Clive Wigram and Lieut.-Colonel Reginald Seymour (Equerries-in-Waiting), Brigadier General Sir Hill Child, Bt. (Deputy Master of the Household), Mr. Owen Morshead (Librarian), and Sir Harry Verney (Private Secretary to the Queen).

The Princess Mary and the Earl of Harewood have arrived at the Castle.

The Dowager Countess of Airlie and the Lady Cynthia Colville have succeeded the Lady Desborough and the Lady Katharine Hamilton as Ladies-in-Waiting to the Queen.

145, Piccadilly, W., Saturday.

The Duke of York, attended by Commander Harold Campbell, visited the Richmond Royal Horse Show this afternoon.

The Queen, who will be accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester, will visit Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford, on July 4, when she will be presented with purses which have been raised through the instrumentality of the West End Committee of the Hospital, of which the Countess of Pembroke is chairman.

The Prince of Wales will be present at a dinner to be given by the president and council of the National Union of Students of the Universities and University Colleges of England and Wales at the Savoy Hotel on July 7.

Prince Danilo of Montenegro has arrived at the Carlton Hotel from Paris.

The Hungarian Minister will give a reception at 35, Eaton Place on Tuesday evening.

Frau Sthamer, wife of the German Ambassador, will return to London from the Continent early next month.

The Duchess of Atholl, M.P., arrived at Plymouth yesterday from America.

The Countess of Huntingdon has returned to 1, Manchester Square from Burton Hall, Loughborough.

The Earl and Countess of Strathmore have left 84, Eaton Square for St. Paul's, Waldenbury, Welwyn.

Beatrice Countess of Portsmouth will return to London at the end of the month from Switzerland.

Lady Muriel Paget, who is on a visit to Switzerland and Russia, will return to London about the beginning of July.

Lord and Lady Hanworth will to-morrow return to 2, Lygon Place from Staplefield, Sussex.

Lady Emmott has arrived at 30, Ennismore Gardens from Vienna.

Lady Doverdale has arrived at 10, Ennismore Gardens from Westwood Park, Droitwich.

Lord and Lady Carson will to-morrow return to 5, Eaton Place from Cleve Court, Minster-in-Thanet.

Lord and Lady Blyth, who spent Whitsun at Blythwood, Stansted, Essex, will remain there for the summer.

Lord and Lady St. John of Bletso have returned to 5, Ennismore Gardens from Melchbourne Park.

Lord and Lady Ernle have returned to 3, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, from Ginge Manor, Wantage.

Sir Evelyn and the Hon. Lady Cecil have returned to 2, Cadogan Square from Lytchett Heath, Poole.

The Hon. Sir Odo and Lady Russell will arrive at the Washington Hotel, Curzon Street, W., from the British Legation at The Hague to-morrow.

The Hon. Sir John and Lady Ward have left Dudley House, Park Lane, for Chilton, Hungerford.

Sir Thomas Best, Governor-Designate of the Windward Islands, will be the guest of the West Indian Club in London towards the end of next month.

Sir Charles Orr, Governor of the Bahamas, yesterday landed at Plymouth. He will attend the Colonial Conference.

Mr. John Galsworthy, the president of the British P.E.N. Club, will represent Britain at the World Congress at Warsaw of P.E.N. Clubs. Col. Arthur Lynch will represent the Dublin Club.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL S. WALLER, C.V.O.

Colonel Stanier Waller, C.V.O., an ex-mayor of Oxford, and an alderman, died yesterday at his home, Banbury Road, Oxford. Colonel Waller, who was 85, entered the Army in 1864, and became a colonel thirty-three years later. He served in Egypt in 1882, when he was mentioned in despatches. For some years he commanded the old University Volunteers, and in recognition of his services the University conferred on him an honorary degree.

Colonel Waller served the office of sheriff in 1915, and was appointed mayor in 1919.

SIR WILLIAM H. CLARKE.

Sir William H. Clarke, until recently coroner for Leeds, died yesterday, at the age of 66, at his home at Leeds.

Sir William, who was connected with a local firm of solicitors, was for twelve years a member of the Education Committee. He was ex-chairman of the Leeds Conservative Association and alderman of the city.

MR. EDWARD BARBER.

Mr. Edward Barber, aged 83, formerly of Nottingham, father of Mr. Frederick V. Barber, clerk of the Hampshire County Council, died yesterday at Under the Hill, Selbourne.

The charge for Society Announcements on this page is one guinea for three lines or less and 5s. for each line after. A line contains about seven words. All announcements are subject to editorial approval, and should be addressed to the Social Editor, "Sunday Times," 186, Strand, W.C.2.

COACHING DAY AT RICHMOND.

MARATHON FROM HYDE PARK.

FASHION AT THE HORSE SHOW.

By A SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.

Yesterday was Horse Show Saturday at Richmond, when Royalty and fashion, peers and people jingle through the enclosures of the Old Deer Park with that mixture of classes which follows horses the world over.

The morning saw the start and finish of the Coaching Marathon which runs each year from the Powder Magazine in Hyde Park to Richmond via Kensington, Hammersmith and Barnes.

This is the day upon which sponge-bag trousers tapering beautifully to the ankle are topped with broadcloth coats slit with two flaps behind. Each man's coat is either 3 in. shorter than the normal model, ending almost at the waist, or it is a good 4 in. longer, flapping about his thighs, as in the pictures of Pickwick's companions. Top-hats, too, have a Pickwickian mode to-day. The light grey summer "topper" is permissible, but the more magnificent drivers wear venerable beaver hats, broad, flat, and furry.

Across the background march a detachment of Guardsmen, whose scarlet answers the tunics of two watching Canadian "Mounties." What do the Canadians think of our traditional way of showing our horse pride? Perhaps they contrast with the hatless young lady who bestrides her horse in long canvas breeches the 1840-ish costume of the driver she has ridden up to talk to.

But they have not long to wonder, for suddenly off goes the Comet, off goes the Tally-Ho, off goes the New Times, off go the private coaches. The grooms leap up behind, some in black and some in scarlet. In turn they sound their horns, the long brass or silver coaching horns, which our Canadians have heard of but never seen. "Too-to-whit-to-woo" is the usual tune, but one virtuoso plays "Pop Goes the Weasel," and another, as they vanish out of Alexandra Gate, is sounding the first notes of "Flowers of the Forest."

BEST TANTIVY.

The coaches, which arrived at Richmond at varying intervals between 12 and 12.30, were judged not upon their speed, but upon the condition of the horses. Mr. Bertram W. Mills's team, which the luck of the lot had allowed to start first, was the champion of the private coaches. The Royal Army Service Corps' team of chestnuts took the prize among the regimental coaches, and the "Tally-ho" stage coach of Mr. H. J. Colebrook and Mr. Claud F. Goddard outfaced all its competitors in tranquil splendour. Mr. Mills was awarded the Moore Memorial Gold Challenge Cup for the best turn-out of any of the three classes of coaches. Mr. Allwright, the guard of the "Comet" coach, gained the special prize for the best "Tantivy" on the coach-horn.

The two most popular competitions of the afternoon were the musical chairs for ladies and mounted police. The ladies played the game in a manner of comparative sedateness, but the men had to dismount and tussle for real chairs, hand to hand. Their struggles caused a certain liveliness among the crowd.

The Duke of York came into the enclosure while this tourney was proceeding, taking his seat below the judge's canopy in the middle of the ring. The prize-winners of the two competitions, Miss Ruth Terry, of Aylesbury (on "Strawberry Roan"), and Constable Thwaites, of the Metropolitan Police (W Division), paraded before the Duke, who later presented rosettes for single harness horses driven by their owners, the first prize being taken by Mr. D. R. Blair, of Amersham, with "Bricket Fusilier."

HORSES' OBSTACLE RACE.

The Duke enjoyed a novelty in this year's show, the "Handy Horse Competition," or obstacle race for horses of any height. Horses were hurdled round over and through all the impediments of the hunting field. The contest for men was won by Mr. Sam Marsh, of Redhill, with "Handyman," while the side-saddle lady winner was Miss Nancy Brice, of Addlestone, on "Thorndown."

The graceful tandem race provided a most attractive spectacle in its rhythmic delicacy. It was won by Mrs. A. C. King with "The Ringer" and "The Raider." As a contrast came the testing of the mounted police horses. It was a severe ordeal for the horses, which were whistled at by judges and had flags and rattles swung under their noses. They were tempted to feed out of top-hats (and refused gracefully), and they had papers fluttered before their eyes. Police-Constable Broom, of A Division, was the proud policeman who carried off the King's Cup, which he received from the hands of Princess Helena Victoria. Other results and awards were:—

Novice Hunters.—1, John Drage, Northampton (Jock).

Hunters to carry under fourteen stone.—1, John Drage (Jock).

Hunters ridden by a lady, side-saddle.—1, and Prince of Wales' Cup: Commander A. V. Courage Bolney, Sussex (Fortnum).

Richmond Challenge Cup for best hunter in the Show.—Lord Hillingdon's Handley Cross, 1; Cup for runner-up: Mr. Drage (Tramore).

Hunters to carry fourteen stone and over.—1, and Lady Helen McCalmont Challenge Trophy, Lord Hillingdon (Handley Cross).

Single harness horses.—1, Mr. W. S. Miller (Knight of the Thistle).

Single harness ponies.—1, Mr. Nigel Colman, M.P. (North Magnet).

Saddlers' Challenge Cup for single harness horses.—Mr. Miller (Knight of the Thistle).

Duke of York's Cup for Jumping by officers in uniform.—Capt. W. H. Muir, King's Dragoon Guards (Sea Count).

Coronation Cup for Champion Jumper.—Miss Stella Pierce, Four Oaks Riding School (Girlie).

This year there were a record number of entries (only a few short of a thousand), a record number of horses (six hundred), and a record number of fine days.

In addition to the Duke of York and Princess Helene Victoria, there were present yesterday:—

Sir Archibald and Lady Weigall, Lord Daresbury, General Sir William Horwood, Sir Leonard and Lady Powell, Sir Walter Gilbey, Colonel the Hon. A. Stanley, Sir James and Lady Carmichael, the Prime Warden of the Sadlers' Company, Major-General Geoffrey White and Mrs. White, Colonel P. Laurie and Mrs. Laurie, Sir Edward and Lady Stern, Lady Hunloke, the Hon. Lancelot Lowther and the Hon. Mrs. Lowther, and Mr. F. Vivian Gooch, and the Chairman of the Royal Richmond Horse Show.

MRS. PITMAN'S FLOWER PIECES.

At the Claridge Gallery next Friday there will be a private view of an exhibition of flower pieces and model gardens by Mrs. Sybil Pitman.

Mrs. Pitman's work, which comprises a great variety of metal flowers and groups, has lately attracted much notice, and examples are to be found decorating the houses of many fashionable people. The exhibition will be open until July 3.

SUN RAY GIFT.

The Hearts of Oak Benefit Society has, it was announced at the annual conference in London yesterday, placed at the disposal of its members, free of charge, treatment by ray therapy, or sunlight treatment. A sum of £3,000 has been given to the Institute of Ray Therapy, London, where treatment is available to all members on medical recommendation.

HILL GIVEN TO NATION.

Pigeons were released and rockets fired yesterday when Little Solsbury, a lofty eminence near Bath, whose history dates back to the time of the Danes, was handed over to the nation.

The Marquess of Bath received the deeds from a representative of the donor, the late Mr. Arney Hick, and presented them to Sir Edward Bonham Carter, of the National Trust.

The hill top, which will be a happy hunting ground for picnic parties and children, is approached by a pre-Roman cart-track, and is rich in history and legend.

THREAT TO THE COTSWOLDS.

BEAUTY MENACED BY UGLY BUILDINGS.

CONFERENCE CALL FOR LEGISLATION.

A conference convened yesterday by the Gloucestershire branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England passed a resolution urging the Gloucestershire County Council to promote forthwith a private bill conferring on local authorities in the county general power, in co-operation with the County authority, to control the elevation of buildings and the materials used externally.

The conference was called as a result of requests from persons in adjoining counties who are concerned by threats to the beauty of the Cotswolds area.

Alderman Magrett, the Mayor of Cheltenham, in welcoming the Conference, said that unfortunately in this matter they had begun a hundred years too late. "What we have to do," he said, "is to make it impossible for irresponsible people to dump down any sort of building at any spot they like to choose."

Sir Fabian Ware said the council was, in the first place, concentrating on buildings. This was essential, as there were being dumped down many unsightly buildings which would permanently destroy the amenities of the rural districts.

Captain J. H. Trye, vice-chairman of the Gloucestershire Regional Town Planning Committee, dealing with regional town planning, said they had in the Cotswolds many beautiful villages with a distinctive type of architecture. It would be the height of folly to allow them to be irretrievably spoilt, and the lovely escarpment of the Cotswolds disfigured, by ugly, ill-placed edifices totally out of keeping with their surroundings. Much could be done by persuasion.

Mr. H. Stratton Davis, F.R.I.B.A., said the old-time Cotswold builder was a perfect gentleman in his craft, always doing the right thing in a simple, unaffected way, and without straining after effect.

'WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS.'

HEADMISTRESS REVISES AN OLD SAW.

Any increase in the number of mixed schools was deplored yesterday by Miss E. Addison Phillips, the president, who spoke at the second day's sitting of the fifty-sixth annual conference of the Association of Head Mistresses, held in the Croydon High School for Girls.

Miss Phillips said that in undertaking the provision of suitable education the State had taken upon itself a spiritual responsibility which demanded in its officers great wisdom and a true sense of values. The Board of Education had done a great work for secondary education during the past quarter of a century.

Continuing, she said that girls during the period of adolescence needed the care and guidance of women. Teachers would, therefore, deplore that, in the interest of economy, the number of mixed schools should be increased; they believed that they might as well kill a man as kill a good school, and they would therefore desire to safeguard the existing secondary schools.

The horror of anything highbrow, and a feeling of superior honesty in declaring this horror, expressed by the elders at home, was apt to choke the good seed of a truer appreciation of the arts that was struggling to life in the more favourable temperature of the schools. The old egregious motto "where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise" needed to be replaced by "where attainable knowledge could have changed the issue of events ignorance has the guilt of vice."

YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

MISS SCHARRER'S DELICIOUS PLAYING.

While Miss Irene Scharrer was delineating, with cool fingers, the delicate episodes of some of the Chopin Nocturnes at the opening of her recital—say, the C minor and the D flat, Op. 27, No. 2—her hearers must have been transported in imagination from what was a fairly warm afternoon to the refreshment of midsummer moonlight.

Her name had charmed them to fill the Wigmore Hall, and her art rewarded them, for this temperamental player was in very good form. There was no lack of ardour in moments of climax, but they did not readily tend to assume a paroxysmic character; grace prevailed, in her interpretations, solely drawn from Chopin.

The B flat minor Sonata, the Ballade in F minor, the Berceuse and the C sharp minor Scherzo, the larger works, were therefore winningly approached. The purist might deprecate such an accentuation as that of a particular note just before the *coda* of the scherzo in the sonata, and the fact that the two hands were not invariably quite together, but, on the other hand, he could not fail to surrender to the charm of the *cantabile* playing.

It is in the shorter pieces that Miss Scharrer has always excelled, and she wisely included a number between the more extensive compositions. H. F.

LORD HEWART.

UNABLE TO ACCOMPANY COLLEAGUES TO CANADA.

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Hewart, has definitely decided not to go to Canada this summer, when members of the British Bench and Bar visit that Dominion.

Lord Hewart has communicated his decision to Mr. J. A. Mann, K.C., of the Canadian Bar, who is now in London, stating that owing to his recent illness he will defer the visit until a later date.

He adds that his health is very much improved, and that he expects to resume his customary activity shortly, and sends the following message to the overseas Bench and Bar:—

"The Lord Chief Justice regrets extremely that he is prevented from joining in this year's visit of the Bench and Bar across the Atlantic. He will always remember with the greatest pleasure his wonderful tour in 1927, and hopes and intends before long to visit again his many friends in Canada and the United States."

THE PRINCE AND STUDENTS.

An interesting list of speakers is announced for the dinner at the Savoy Hotel on Monday, July 7, when the Prince of Wales will speak on behalf of the Establishment Fund of the National Union of Students. Lord Cecil will speak on the international side of the work and Mr. L. S. Amery on the movement in the Dominions.

Other speakers will be Sir William Plender and Professor P. J. Noel Baker.

A BENEDICTION SERVICE.

Dr. W. F. Geikie-Cobb, rector of St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate, yesterday conducted a Benediction service at the church for his grand-daughter, Dorothy Gabrielle, who a few months ago was married in America to Mr. Robert Charles Thursfield. Mrs. Thursfield attended the service wearing a gown of blue chiffon with hat and shoes to match.

Following the service, many parishioners attended a reception in a room adjoining the church, when Mrs. Thursfield cut a wedding-cake, which was decorated with silver horse-shoes.

EARLIEST KNOWN ALLEGORY.

NEW TREASURES FOR BRITISH MUSEUM.

3,000 YEARS OLD PAPYRUS

One of the most important groups of papyrus manuscripts yet recovered was received yesterday by the trustees of the British Museum as a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Chester Beatty. This group consists of the hieratic papyri of the XIXth and XXth Dynasties (1250-1100 B.C.), discovered recently at Thebes, and pieced together by Dr. Alan Gardiner with the help of Dr. Ibscher of the Berlin Museum.

One of the manuscripts recounts "The Blinding of Truth by Falsehood," a tale based upon the legend of Osiris. It is the first known writing to introduce allegorical personages. A second papyrus, which deals with the interpretation of dreams, has not yet been fully deciphered. A third series of fragments compose an encomium of the profession of the scribe, leading up to a list of the eight principal writers of Egypt.

This list and the dream book are the only specimens of their kind which have yet been recovered from Ancient Egypt. They are to be published, together with the remaining papyri—the total of eight includes hymns, spells and medical and magical treatises—by the trustees under Dr. Gardiner's supervision.

The museum's Egyptian collection has also been enriched by Mr. Robert Mond, a frequent benefactor (who has presented a most unusual group of tomb objects in blue fayence, from Awlad Yahya, near Abydos), and by the purchase of two tall inscribed funerary wine-jars of painted pottery in a gracefully tall design. The inscriptions in blue around the necks record that they once contained wine of the Delta, during the period of the XVIIIth Dynasty. An incomplete stela is notable for its portrayal of Nectanebo II., the last native Pharaoh of Egypt (340 B.C.) making sacrifices to the scorpion goddess Isis-Selk.

BYRON LETTERS.

Acquisitions of comparable importance have been made by the Department of Manuscripts. The trustees have purchased some 500 letters of Richard Grenville, Lord Temple, the eighteenth-century statesman, and of his brother, George Grenville, the creator of the Stamp Act, and thus, indirectly, of American Independence. The letters cover the years 1767-1777.

Lieut.-Colonel John Murray has presented forty-nine letters of Byron to his intimate friends Douglas Kinnaird and John Cam Hobhouse. He has also made the Trustees a gift of the original bound manuscript in four volumes of Parry's Voyages in search of the North-West Passage.

RECENT WILLS.

DOCTOR'S HOUSE FOR LOCAL COUNCIL.

Numerous gifts to charitable objects are made by the will of Mr. Ernest Fryer, of Arrandale, Urmston, Lancs, who for thirty-one years was medical officer of health to the Urmston Urban District Council. He left £56,002 gross, with net personalty £54,780, and bequests in his will include:—

His residence to the Urban Council, to be used as offices or otherwise for the general purposes of the town.
£500 to Urmston Cottage Hospital.
£500 to Manchester Royal Infirmary.
£500 to Ancoats Hospital.
£500 to Manchester Warehousemen and Clerks Orphan Schools, Cheadle Hulme.
£500 to St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Children, Rusholme.
£1,000 to John James Benson.
Six months' salary to other employees of Binyons Robinson and Co., of five years' service.
£2,000 to his housekeeper, Mrs. Gidlow.

ACCOUNTANT'S BIG ESTATE.

Estate valued at £199,873 gross, with net personalty £192,971, was left by Mr. Alfred Tongue, a chartered accountant, of Eccles, Lancs, and of Manchester.

In his will Mr. Tongue directed that should his charitable gifts from August 1, 1914, to the date of his death fall short of £10,000, then he gives £2,000 to the executors for charitable or educational institutions.

OTHER WILLS.

	GROSS VALUE.
AUBREY WILLIAM FOOT, of The Priory, Pembury, near Tunbridge Wells, insurance inspector (net personalty, £58,575)	£72,059
CHARLES ROBERT FRY, of Little Holt, Shortlands, Kent, who became a member of the Stock Exchange in 1869 and continued a member until his death (net personalty, £50,967)	52,896
JAMES PATON HINDLEY, of Elphinstone House, Hastings (net personalty, £46,396)	47,888
LADY LOUISA CHARTERIS, of Culverden Road, Balham, S.W., widow of the Hon. Frederick William Charteris, R.N., and daughter of the Sixth Earl of Albemarle (personal estate)	16,383
THE HON. MARY AUBER CODRINGTON, of Crossways, Ipsden, Wallingford, widow of Rear-Admiral W. Codrington, C.B (net personalty, £8,316)	8,559
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WALTER FULLARTON LUDOVIC LINDSAY, of De Vere Gardens, Kensington, S.W., who served with distinction in the Egyptian Expedition of 1882, the South African War and the Great War	2,363
LADY MARJORIE PENTREATH SANDYS, of Ombersley Court, Droitwich, Worcestershire (net personalty, £565)	1,015

[In our report on June 1 of the will of Colonel Sir Henry Knollys, the name of Mr. Edward Freeland, solicitor, to whom Sir Henry bequeathed £50 "in token of the friendship and respect in which I have held him for the last twenty-three years," was inadvertently given as Mr. Henry Freeman.]

CRIMEAN TRUMPETER DEAD.

The death has occurred at Ramsgate of ex-Drum-Major Brookes, a Crimean veteran of 90. He enlisted with the 56th Regiment of Foot at the age of 14 and went to the Crimea as a drummer-boy.

As a trumpeter he sounded the charge in several famous battles.

HOUSES AT 5s. 6d. A WEEK.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, opened fourteen houses erected by the Church Army at Firth Park, Sheffield.

The houses have been built at a total cost of about £6,500, and are to be let at rent of 5s. 6d. per week plus rates, to families with at least four children having a weekly income of not more than £4 and not at present in possession of a house.

AIR-TAXI RANKS SOON.

Lord Brentford visited Hanworth Flying Club yesterday and inspected the air taxi fleet of twenty-four machines operated by National Flying Services, Ltd.

Lord Brentford said he felt that the individual service that the Air Taxi Services offered would supplement the Croydon services to such an extent that we should see ranks of air taxis at Croydon in the near future.

BLIND OARSMEN.

Old pupils of the School for the Blind, Swiss Cottage, had their first boating races of this season on Regent's Park Lake yesterday. The blind men and women had been coached by Mr. E. Rose, and some women undergraduates of London University.

Except for the care with which they were guided to their seats in the boats, the blindness of the crews was not apparent, and as they had sighted coxswains, their blindness was very little handicap.

They first raced amongst themselves, Miss H. Potter and Mr. G. Dudley coming first in the respective singles, and Miss Potter and Mr. Dadson winning the mixed doubles. Races with Westfield College for Women resulted in two wins each.

MAINLY FAIR AND WARM.

LOCAL FOG EARLY AND LATE.

LIGHT WINDS.

England.—Light or moderate north-easterly winds; fair, rather warm; local mist or fog early and late.

SCOTLAND.—Light or moderate southerly or south-easterly winds; fair; rather warm, local mist or fog early and late.

IRELAND.—Moderate southerly wind, perhaps fresh at times; mainly fair; rather warm.

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Light or moderate north-easterly wind; mainly fair; some local coastal mist or fog; sea slight.

AIR ROUTES. — North-easterly winds, 5-10 m.p.h. at the surface and 10-20 m.p.h. at 2,000 feet. Local mist or fog early, becoming fine in most districts, but continuing cloudy towards Paris, with local thunderstorms. Visibility less than 1,000 yards locally at first, improving in most places to 4-8 miles.

By OUR METEOROLOGICAL EXPERT.

Britain yesterday remained in an area of patchwork weather between anticyclones lying to north-eastward and south-westward of the country. While many districts enjoyed ceaseless brilliant sunshine and midsummer heat for the third day in succession, others had thunderstorms with torrential rain, and others, again, cold winds, densely overcast skies, and drizzle.

London was among the fortunate regions and saw June on its best behaviour for the second Saturday on end. After the early morning there was scarcely a cloud above the horizon. A refreshing north-easterly breeze banished Friday's sultriness, and although temperature in the sun's rays mounted to 150 deg. in the western outskirts of the City, the heat was never at all oppressive. At Kew the 2 p.m. reading of 70 deg. in the shade was 4 deg. lower than on the previous day, but still 4 deg. above the normal for mid-June.

RAIN-SOAKED MIDLANDS.

Yet places less than fifty miles to the north-west were swept by heavy thunderstorms during the forenoon, and many parts of the Midlands were still being soaked by a downpour which had lasted for most of the night and deposited more than 20,000 tons of water to the square mile.

Along the East Coast the day was uncomfortably chilly. Margate reported a 2 p.m. temperature of only 56 deg., 14 deg. lower than London's. Even the Channel Isles could do no better than 58 deg. Scotland was well favoured, however, and 67 deg. at Glasgow was some way above the midsummer average for that district.

June's record, so far, is a good one on the whole. Though some parts of London had over an inch of rain in a thunderstorm on the 2nd, Kew's total is a mere one-hundredth of an inch, and there has been no measureable fall for thirteen days. The month's sunshine aggregate at Kew is rather more than 100 hours, of which 67½ hours were provided by the five days from the 5th to the 9th. For the fifth year in succession London's temperature has failed to reach the 80 mark during the first fortnight of June.

FIRST TOPI ANTELOPE AT THE ZOO.

NURSERY ADDITIONS.

By OUR ZOO CORRESPONDENT.

The Monkey House at the Zoo now shelters a queer little creature whose wrinkled and careworn face has a decidedly human appearance, for a baby pig-tailed monkey was born a few days ago. The mother animal has not been removed from the exhibition cage, but it is doubtful if many Zoo visitors have suspected the presence of her offspring, because she usually conceals it in a successful if impolite manner by turning her back to the bars. However, when she moves about the baby can be seen hanging on to her body with his arms and legs, while his head, the most obvious part of him, is pressed against her breast.

The parents of this new addition to the Zoo's "nursery" are Asiatic monkeys belonging to the macaque family, described as pig-tailed because their tails are short and curled. They are a sandy-brown colour, but their offspring is thinly covered with black hair, and he will not acquire their colouring for some weeks. He seems a healthy infant and is expected to do well, for his mother is devoted to him, and this is her second experience of maternity.

Her first son, born two years ago, is one of the comedians of the Monkey House, and in spite of the fact that his parents tried to train him to be suspicious of the public, he is tame and friendly. He spent the first three months of his life clinging on to the mother monkey, then he began to move about by himself.

Another new Zoo baby is a yak or grunting ox. These animals from Tibet are heavily built, and their black coats are long, thick and shaggy, but as the calf is a very miniature edition of his parents and his coat is short and curly, he looks like a dog from a distance. He is a lively little fellow.

The menagerie has been presented with a Topi antelope, a handsome red-brown animal from Uganda that has never before been represented in the Gardens.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Orient Line, by arrangement with the International Broadcasting Co., are broadcasting a concert from Turin to-night from 10.45 to 11.45.

Many watches and rings were stolen during Friday night from the premises of Messrs. W. Wright and Co., Terminus Road, Eastbourne.

Bristol Corporation propose to make a start with a comprehensive scheme for improvements in the central traffic area of the city, at a total cost of £600 000.

Mrs. Mary Ann Hutson, 41, of Norfolk Row, Lambeth, was fined £15 and £5 costs at Westminster, for being concerned in the management of a betting house.

Inner Circle traffic was delayed at the rush hour yesterday morning by a defect in the signalling system between Kensington High Street and Gloucester Road stations.

ME AND MY GIRL FRIEND,
BY THE MARQUESS OF DONEGALL,
IN TO-MORROW'S *DAILY SKETCH*.

Recommendations to increase the salaries of the town clerk and the borough treasurer will be considered by the Camberwell Borough Council at its meeting on Wednesday.

The Rev. Dr. F. W. Head, Archbishop of Melbourne, who was formerly at the Liverpool Cathedral, arrived at Southampton yesterday from Australia. The object of his visit is to attend the Lambeth Conference.

A tram on its way to Blackfriars was travelling along Downham Way yesterday when its trolley arm snapped off and caught on the overhead power wires, pulling them down for a distance of about twenty-five yards.

The University College of Hull will commemorate the fifteenth centenary of the death of St. Augustine by a lecture to be given by the Archbishop of York on "The Historical Influence of St. Augustine," on October 30.

The Midland Bank announces the opening of a new branch at 246, Kentish Town Road, London, N.W.5, under the management of Mr. Arthur Riley. Offices have also been opened recently in Cornhill, Hemyock, Somerset, and in Warwick Road, Olton, near Birmingham, under the supervision of the managers of the Wellington (Somerset) and Acocks Green branches respectively.

DAINTY Hat, entirely made of Black Tulle. Small round crown and picture brim finished fine stitching.

PRICE GNS 3½

MILLINERY SALON FIRST FLOOR

A SINGLE example from Barkers magnificent collection of beautiful hats for race-wear, weddings, garden parties, etc. See them in the First Floor Salon.

BARKERS present distinctive RACE WEAR

TO merely follow Fashion's fancies is not sufficient for the well dressed woman. She desires individuality and knows that at Barkers she will find truly distinctive Race Wear at moderate prices.

(No. 1.)

AN Afternoon Coat in rich double Georgette. Light and summerish for wear over smart frocks. To suit all figures, in Black only.

PRICE GNS 7½

(No. 2.)

FOR formal wear, coats in soft double Georgette are most attractive. This feminine model consists of many frills, and is flattering to small and medium figures. It is smartest in Black and Navy.

PRICE GNS 7½

(No. 1.) *First Floor Salons.* (No. 2.)

(No. 3.)

SOFT double Georgette fashions this Afternoon Coat with its double tier of fine pleatings. A chic finish is achieved by the cape back and adaptable scarf neck. Extremely smart in Black and Navy. In small and medium.

PRICE GNS 7½

(No. 4.)

TO be worn with the new 1930 longer frock—a new type Coat in soft Rayon Crepe-de-Chine, equally useful for wear in or out of doors. A chic design with feminine frills and flat folds. Available in all fittings and in Black, Navy, Wood Brown and Dark Beige.

PRICE GNS 3

(No. 3.) *First Floor Salons.* (No. 4.)

(No. 5.)

THE Two-piece Ensemble is both correct and extremely chic. This very feminine version shows many frills, and clearly indicates the changed mode of 1930. The material used is a novelty Georgette in Coraline Pink.

PRICE GNS 10

(No. 6.)

THE smart woman will appreciate the cut and detail of this pleasing Two-piece, which is correct for Race wear and all smart occasions. In Patou Pink and Black.

PRICE GNS 10

(No. 5.) (No. 6.)

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Court and Society

This week finds the Court in residence at Windsor Castle, where the King and Queen will have a large house-party for Ascot, details of which will be found on page 19, together with other house-parties.

Princess Mary Countess of Harewood, wearing a black hat and a black coat over a dress of old rose, honoured Countess Fitzwilliam by coming to 4, Grosvenor Square on Wednesday to sell some of the beautiful painted fabrics which were then being shown prior to public sale. These are done by hundred-per-cent. disabled men at Meadowhead, Sheffield, where they live with their wives and families under the auspices of the Disabled Sailors' and Soldiers' Mutual Association on the "Sasma" estate, as an entirely self-supporting community. Lady Fitzwilliam herself wore a successful dress of black chiffon with a design in green and pink painted by these men, in conjunction with which her long black gloves and bright red shoes were worn with striking effect. Lady Helena Fitzwilliam (Lady Fitzwilliam's youngest daughter), wearing a most attractively painted pyjama suit, led a bevy of amateur mannequins before Princess Mary, among whom were Miss Marjorie Glasgow, Lady Worthington-Evans, in black. The Hon. Evan Morgan, just back from a "nursing" visit to Cardiff, was also present, as were Lady Alexandra Metcalfe, in pink and black printed georgette, Sir Edward and Lady Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bossom, the latter in black figured chiffon, the Hon. Denis and Mrs. Bingham, the latter in pink and diamanté, Sir Charles and Lady Gordon-Watson, Dr. Gordon Moore, with his wife in apple green, and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Hoare, the latter in white. The Hon. Joyce Montague, Lady Diana Gibb and her sister, Lady Evelyn Graham, both in black, Miss Edith Dawkins, in black chiffon patterned with green leaves, Princess Chimay, in white, and Lady Patricia Moore, in blue chiffon, were among the bevy of collectors, while the Hon. Anthony and the Hon. David Herbert also helped.

Quite a number of well-known people entertained guests at their country houses over Whitsun. The Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville had the Marquis and Marchioness of Carisbrooke staying at Polesden Lacey, with Mr. and Mrs. Sacheverell Sitwell, Mr. Beverley Nichols, Sir Robert Horne, Professor Lindemann, Mr. John Bailey (son of Sir Abe Bailey), and Lady Alastair Leveson-Gower with her little daughter, who found a companion in Lady Carisbrooke's small girl, Lady Iris Mountbatten. Lady Violet Brassey had friends at Apethorpe Hall, among whom were General Sir William and Lady Pulteney, the Hon. Sir Cecil and Lady Bingham, Sir Harry and Lady Joan Verney, and Lady Joan Villiers, with some other in a hand-painted black evening frock, and Lady Jane Egerton, in one painted in a black design on a crepe-de-Chine foundation. The Hon. Mrs. Fitzalan Howard, in dark blue and white printed crepe-de-Chine, was among those selling, as were Lady Donatia Gething, in a black silk suit with a small dark pattern, and Miss Joy Verney, also in black with a pattern, though hers was in bright colours, while Lady Joan Philipps, in white figured with navy blue, acted as hostess at the head of the stairs. There was a crowded attendance, which included Cora Countess of Strafford, in deep mourning for her brother; the Hon. Lady Bingham, in pale turquoise blue cleverly allied with cocoa-brown, who was going round with Princess Ottoboni, in black with a rose-pink blouse; Mrs. James Corrigan in black trimmed with Persian lamb, accompanied by Mr. Charles Stirling, laden with purchases; and the Dowager Lady Glentanar, with her son's pretty wife, in all black.

The Duke of Gloucester, who is one of the best speakers among the younger members of the Royal Family, presided at the Festival dinner at the Mansion House on Thursday in support of the special appeal of the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, and made one of the most interesting speeches during an evening which was notable for them. His Royal Highness, wearing the blue riband of the Garter, sat between the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the latter in wine colour, and the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond, whose becoming white tucked chiffon frock was accompanied by a white satin coatee with a cape bordered with beige fox. Mrs. Mond made a charming little speech in proposing the toast of the visitors, and was obviously delighted by the result of her appeal, which was announced by the Royal chairman, who gave the total as something near £16,000. The Hon. Henry Mond and his parents, Lord and Lady Melchett, were present, the latter in black velvet and emeralds, others at the cross table including Mr. J. H. Thomas, who made one of his characteristic speeches, the Polish Ambassador, the Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, and the Countess of Carlisle, both in black dresses, the Countess of Oxford and Asquith, Sir John Mullens with his wife in black and gold lamé, Dr. Henry Dreyfus—a generous donor of £1,000—Kathleen Countess of Drogheda, in gold lamé, and young people. The Marchioness of Londonderry has been at Mount Stewart, and those at this delightful place—where the flower gardens are particularly beautiful just now—included Prince and Princess Otto von Bismarck, Count Joseph Potocki, Mrs. James Corrigan, Marquis Pallavicini, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Atherton, and some half dozen others. Marquis and Marchioness Douro, who are now at Le Touquet, had Mr. and Mrs. Arthur James staying at Strathfieldsaye with them, as well as Mr. and Mrs. Félix Guépin, Miss Rosemary Villiers, and Lord Pentland.

Lady Crosfield, who has just been adopted prospective Liberal candidate for Finchley, is pursuing her active interest in lawn tennis, and has arranged that once again there are to be exhibition matches on the fine courts at 41, West Hill, Highgate. These will be held to-morrow, when those taking part will include Mrs. Helen Wills-Moody, Señorita d'Alvarez, Mrs. Whittingstall (Miss Eileen Bennett), Miss Ryan, Miss Betty Nuthall, Miss Cilly Aussem, M. H. Cochet, Mr. W. T. Tilden, Mr. H. W. Austin, and several other well-known players. In addition Lady Crosfield is arranging a small American tournament, in which, among others, Mrs. Winston Churchill, Lady Catherine Willoughby, Lady Myrtle Jellicoe, Colonel Ambrose Dudley, Mr. Oliver Hoare, and Sir Neville Pearson have promised to play. If the weather is unkind there will be a *thé dansant* instead.

The Countess of Dunmore has been busy organising the Caledonian Ball, which takes place to-morrow on the skating rink floor at Grosvenor House, and the Duke of Atholl has superintended the reels, of which there will be eight sixteensomes. Those taking part include the Duke himself, who will partner the Marchioness of Bute, Lord James Stewart-Murray doing the same for the Duchess of Atholl; Lord Scone will dance with Lady Mary Lindsay, and other exponents of this stirring dance will be Lady Mary Graham, Lady Angela Scott, Lady Katherine Howard, the Marquis of Clydesdale, the Hon. Elizabeth Forbes-Sempill, Miss Margaret Mercer-Nairne, Lady Isobel Blunt-Mackenzie, Lord Reay, Lord Robert Crichton Stuart, Lord Pentland, and the Hon. Peggy Sinclair.

MAYFAIR.

For Evening Wear

EVENING frocks of clinging, graceful form, moulded to show the natural lines of the figure, often attain their effect by means of yokes and sections of intricate cut.

The frock shown to the left is of lime green crêpe, with an asymmetric neck-line slightly draped into a softly-tied bow, a nearly fitting corsage, and a belt. Another tied bow occurs on the hip. The skirt has a slanting and close-fitting hip movement, from which a godet flounce dips, deepening to the back.

The other frock is of palest rose-crêpe, with a silver bead belt. There is a draped neck-line, with a bolero line to the corsage, attached in one place with a diamond brooch. The clinging, tight skirt has encrusted sections of long curved lines, which tie on the hip.

A Woman's Corner

More Maps Wanted

Feminine 1930.

By PANDORA.

A man correspondent writes me an interesting letter on the subject of making things easier for visitors, with which I heartily agree. We are too apt, I suppose, to think of London in terms of Londoners who know how to get about and can use short cuts, to the admiration of strangers, to whom everything is rather bewildering. But there are crowds of visitors in London who need help.

My reader has studied the question of helping strangers, and has come to some practical conclusions. Maps, for example. He points out that the Underground have large maps above ground generally affixed to station walls and entrances, but, he says, all maps should face south. At the Bank, he says, on the iron railings at the top of the steps leading from the subway there is one of these maps. Does it face south? No, gentle reader, as you surmised, it does not. With the consequence that to a visitor knowing not our directions the map shows Hyde Park to the left (Whitechapel way) and Barking to the right (Bayswater way).

"In museums," he says, "it is usual to have plans in various places to enable visitors to know where they are. Here, again, the plan should conform to the layout of the building, but very often it does not. In the Guildhall, on the staircase leading from Basinghall Street to the library, there is a very ancient map, made before Christopher Columbus discovered the land from which so many tourists come, and before the convention of North and South was established. The consequence is that the poles are reversed. Ninety per cent. of the visitors, it is safe to say, can make neither head nor tail of it. When you know it is upside down it is quite clear. Has Mr. Bumble sufficient sense to affix a brass plate to explain? Of course not."

"I'm a Stranger Here."

My correspondent does not stop at London. He thinks that maps should be more general everywhere. And I say, "Hear, hear!" partly because I love maps, and partly because with the aid of a good map you can work out directions for yourself without having to ask a passer-by, who, curiously enough, is always a stranger himself. Why, by the way, do we so seldom meet the inhabitants of a place? Why when we lose our way motoring down to some ideal spot do we always by unerring instinct choose to ask for the right road (reluctantly, because nearly everyone hates to ask the way) a person who presumably dropped from the skies? I do not know.

To return to our maps, my reader wants maps affixed to every town-hall in the kingdom. Not only should we be able to find our way about, but places of interest would be suggested by the maps which would make a visit far more entertaining.

Guidebooks are all very well, but maps would be an immense help to the visitors we are always hoping to lure in their millions to these shores.

A Selfish Tourist.

When I say this about millions of visitors I speak from public spirit and not expressing my own views. Personally, I am a thoroughly selfish tourist. Theoretically, I love to think of the numbers who visit cathedrals and the prettiest village in England, of which there are so many. (Don't trouble to write to tell me that "prettiest" means only one. I know it already.) In practice, I like to have my cathedrals to myself, unless shared with one or two thoroughly congenial spirits. I like to feel I have discovered some lovely view or haunted wood, and I am not pleased to find a harmless picnic going on in the depths of the latter, or a row of enthusiasts exclaiming over the former.

However, all this is by the way. More maps and more signs would be a great help to those conscientious visitors who want to know all about each place they visit and desire to see the special points of interest everywhere. There might be also a list of those special places at the side of the map, with a note telling how far away each one is.

Sprawling London.

Every time one motors in any direction into the country it would seem that new streets have sprung up, or at least that rows of new houses are waiting to be blessed with a name. One month one looks at trees and meadows—the next at half-built houses, many of which are let already to the people craving to be a little way out of London. This is no new thing; but we are more fortunate than our predecessors. In the eighteenth century Hanway said, with annoyance about London's growth: "We have taken pains to render its environs displeasing both to sight and smell. The chain of brickkilns that surrounds us like the scars of smallpox makes us lament the ravages of beauty." Nature, however, is kind, and in a very short time these houses which seem crude compared to fields and trees will have a prettiness of their own, with their little gardens and their creepers, just as the bare arterial roads are being clothed with green. The petrol filling stations are without doubt an eyesore. It is hard to become accustomed to them; still harder to think of them with any Christian charity.

Feminine Fashions.

I wish the exiles in the outposts of Empire who are thinking longingly of England now in flaming June could see how lovely the English girls are this year and could use the magic carpet to reach an English garden.

The outburst of large hats has suddenly emphasised femininity in a way which is surprising. We had become accustomed to "the felts," and however we yearned for the softening effect of a brim upon features and complexions which had seen some, at least, of their best days, we were kept to the narrow path of small hats by the inexorable milliner. In fact, to ask for a brim not so long ago would have caused one to be regarded as a frump or a Rip Van Winkle. Now the brimmed hat has made many plain women almost pretty and pretty girls beautiful.

The combination of a flowered voile or chiffon and a large hat is attractive if it is not overdone. But in the new-found delight in looking feminine some women appear to have lost their sense of proportion. A long flowered frock and a big hat worn, perhaps, in the morning with an unsuitable coat of the wrong length is a sad sight. The floating ends showing below the coat look untidy, and the whole effect jars.

Workmen's Psychology.

The maddening ways of the plumber are proverbial. Not that I have found plumbers worse than other people, but the plumber is always taken as an awful example of the methods of those upon whom we have to depend for the work which we cannot do ourselves. The grievance I have is that people from whom certain work is ordered have so little knowledge of psychology. Now, any sensible person knows that if a thing is out of reach there is no use continuing to make a fuss. Therefore one wishes a plumber, a carpet layer, or a carpenter would realise that it is better to say frankly that a piece of work cannot be finished until Friday than to promise it for Wednesday and walk away on Tuesday afternoon leaving loose ends and everything in mid-air.

Somehow he is under the impression that you are soothed by promises and are kept hopeful, whereas you are much more indignant than if you had been told in the beginning not to expect your work to be done before a distant date.

Certainly lessons in psychology are needed by the people who come to your house with their assistants, their accoutrements, their tools, and their broken promises.

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MOTHER, he didn't win a prize; is he really dull?

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Often the fault is in the bowels, not the brain. Constipation will cloud the keenest intellect. Any brain-worker will tell you so. Many a bright boy and girl is kept back and handicapped through bowels failing to act regularly. They are too young to realise and need mother's watchful care.

Mother, if your child is listless and out-of-sorts, see if the tongue is coated. This is a sure sign that the stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with waste. When cross, irritable, feverish, stomach sour, breath bad or has stomach-ache, diarrœa, sore throat, or a cold, give a dose of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated poison, undigested food and sour bile gently move out of the bowels without griping, and you have a bright, energetic child again.

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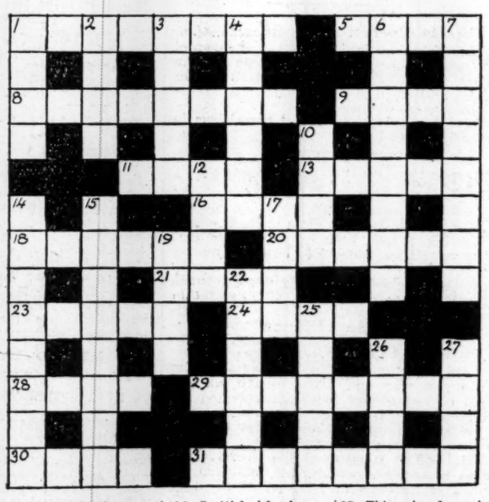
CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 285.

Send solutions addressed "Cross-word No. 285," SUNDAY TIMES, 186, Strand, London, W.C.2. Two novels selected from publishers' announcements in the SUNDAY TIMES will be given to the senders of the first five correct solutions opened after the first post on Thursday. Readers in Scotland are precluded from taking part in the competition.



ACROSS.

1. Devise.
5. "Let there be—enough in thy ink, though thou write with a goose-pen, no matter." — "Twelfth Night."
8. Even in calm weather there's a lot ill in this fleet.
9. "Hiram, I can see no one to-night in the yard" (hidden).
11. A suffix that is otherwise a prominent coast feature.
13. A lace frill perhaps (feminine aid may be needed).
16. A salmon in one stage of its existence.
18. Exactitude.
20. An African soldier.
21. Weaving threads.
23. A native of the Antipodes.
24. This tax has a Hebrew look about it.
28. A good dog of our youth (nursery aid may be needed).
29. Custom.
30. "So shines a good — in a naughty world." — "Merchant of Venice."
31. Request is rather a mild synonym for this.

DOWN.

1. This bit of a garment may be a bit of a blow.
2. Hidden with 9 across.
3. One of the great rivers of Europe.
4. A bit of luggage.
6. "Taut, Cora?" (anag.).
7. Bought at a "White Sale" perhaps, but no affair for mere man.
10. A bachelor of these may be married.
12. Scottish island.
14. Lively.
15. Only a commoner may receive this blow.
17. Paradoxically every man is this at his own funeral.
19. A bit of wood to fit the head when decapitated.
22. This coin of ours has been known in many countries.
25. Cleric.
26. Also hidden with 9 across.
27. Portrait painter of 17th century who was of Dutch origin and painted in England.

CROSS-WORD No. 284 PRIZEWINNERS.

Mrs. K. COMAN, 1, Devonshire Terrace, Bradford, Yorks; L. V. COOK, Cranleigh, Lexden, Colchester, Essex; Colonel C. E. WILSON, Long Cross House, Long Cross, Surrey; L. A. C. CLARKE, 11, Grosvenor Gardens, Golders Green, N.W.11; Mrs. S. C. CROAGER, 100, Marine Parade, Worthing, Sussex.

SOLUTIONS.—ACROSS: 1, Asbestos; 8, Easter; 10, Appalling; 11, Decent; 12, Lulled; 14, Mete; 15, Adduce; 17, Shears; 19, Puss; 21, Peruse; 22, Eraser; 24, Æsthetic; 25, Sickle; 26, Foretold.

DOWN: 2, Supple; 3, Enable; 4, Teller; 5, Send; 6, Strenuous; 7, Brothers; 9, Agenda; 13, Utterance; 14, Masseuse; 16, Ordeal; 18, Mentor; 19, Purest; 20, Serial; 23, Reef.

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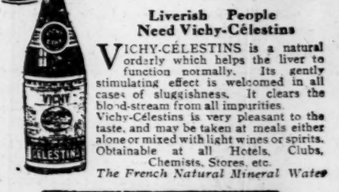

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EVACUATING ST. KILDA.

LONELY ISLANDERS TO MIGRATE.

EFFORTS TO FIND THEM WORK.

GOVERNMENT AID.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

EDINBURGH, Saturday.

The decision of the Government was made known to-day to remove from St. Kilda, that bleak and lonely island in the Atlantic, its few remaining inhabitants.

The evacuation has been decided upon at the urgent solicitation of the islanders themselves, among whom there is not left a sufficiency of able-bodied man power to carry on the services necessary to keep the little community in existence. The Scottish Office has fallen in with the demand that they shall not be exposed for another winter to privation and penal isolation.

Last winter they were four months without a mail, and between seven and eight months without imported foodstuffs.

NO GROUP MIGRATION.

It is not proposed that the islanders shall be migrated to one place as a group. That is not practicable owing to the want of knowledge of any corporate occupation by which they could maintain themselves. Each family will require to be dealt with separately, and the Secretary for Scotland will welcome offers of work where previous skill is not required, and where housing accommodation is available.

An offer has been made by the Countess of Warwick to take a portion of the sheep stock to her place in Essex and to employ one of the men as a shepherd. The sheep on St. Kilda and on the Island of Boreray are running wild because it has not been possible to give them proper care and attention.

Mr. Tom Johnston, Under-Secretary of State for Scotland, who has just returned from a visit of investigation, pays a warm tribute to Nurse Barclay and to Mr. Munro, the missionary, without whose assistance last winter, he says, the St. Kildans would have found life impossible.

ONCE A PENAL SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Johnston said his visit was paid for the purpose of finding out what could be done, and to take whatever steps were possible, to break up what is left of a community that began historically as a penal settlement. "I was able to meet all the inhabitants in the schoolroom, and thereafter to visit every family separately and endeavour to find the special circumstances which we shall require to take into account in evacuating them from the island. Each family must be dealt with separately, and I think I can see how the bulk of the St. Kildans can be fitted into suitable employment or otherwise provided for and their migration assisted this summer. Negotiations will now be set going with the appropriate Government Departments—the Forestry Commission and the Inverness County Council."

CHURCH ASSEMBLY

CHANNEL ISLANDS AND REPRESENTATION.

To-morrow the Church Assembly meets for its summer session, when the Archbishop of York will preside in place of Dr. Lang, who is resting for the whole of June near Bognor. Before general business is begun the Assembly will pay tribute to the late Archbishop Lord Davidson.

The Bishop of Winchester is to pilot through the Assembly two measures dealing with the ecclesiastical privileges of the Channel Islands and including the questions of representation and legislation. Though the islands of Jersey and Guernsey are in the diocese of Winchester, Church people living there have not hitherto possessed rights of representation either in the Winchester Diocesan Conference or the Church Assembly. The short measure to be submitted by the Bishop of Winchester will remedy this position. On the question of legislation the measure provides that when the Bishop concludes that legislation ought to be applied wholly or partly to the Channel Islands or to either of them he may prepare a draft scheme for the purpose.

Before the Bishop can proceed with his draft scheme he has to send particulars of it to the Home Secretary in order that these may be communicated to the States of the islands concerned in order that their views can be ascertained. Then the Bishop will present the measure to the Church Assembly, which has the power to approve it or to reject it, but will not possess the power to amend. When approved by the Church Assembly, the Home Secretary has to submit it to the King in Council

During the session the Church Assembly is to discuss questions of patronage and of the sale of advowsons. It is also to deal with the subject of Cathedral control, which has been debated already for several sessions.

Mr. Athelstan Riley has a motion with respect to divorce and asks the bishops to issue counsel to the laity as to their social relations with regard to divorced persons who may contract fresh alliances.

PEREGRINE FALCONS.

ATTACKS ON CARRIER PIGEONS.

The peregrine falcon has suddenly appeared in the vicinity of the Warren, a wild stretch of land at the foot of the cliffs between Folkestone and Dover.

The peregrine falcon, it is said, preys unceasingly on pigeons and other birds, and builds its nest high up in parts of the cliffs which are quite inaccessible.

"There is no mistaking a peregrine," said a resident near the Warren yesterday. "When attacking another bird its wings whirr like an aeroplane and the noise can be heard for quite a distance. Only a few evenings ago I saw a peregrine attack a pigeon in flight. The fight was over in a few moments, and the peregrine flew off to its nest with its prey in its claws. The speed of the peregrine in the air is remarkable, and they attack with great violence."

Some time ago a peregrine was killed in the Warren, and after a perilous climb searchers found scores of rings from racing pigeons in and around the nest.

Mr. D. Seth Smith, curator of mammals and birds at the Zoo, defended the peregrine as one of the most beautiful of all the hawks. "Peregrine falcons are to be found in many parts of the British Isles," he said. "It is true they occasionally take carrier pigeons, but I know one man who is a great pigeon breeder and he says he does not mind peregrines in the least. If a pigeon is not good enough to dodge the peregrine then it is no good to him. Really good homing pigeons can dodge it every time."

POLITICAL CONCORDAT.

Speakers of different political parties have been secured for addresses at the Scottish Liberal Summer School, to be held, under the chairmanship of Sir Norman Lamont, at Dumfries next week-end.

Among them is the Duke of Montrose, who, although a member of the Conservative Party, is an ardent Scottish Home Ruler. He will take part in a discussion of resolutions on this subject.

COLOUR AND CHARM OF ROYAL ASCOT.

A WEEK OF SOCIAL ENGAGEMENTS AND RACING

THEIR MAJESTIES' GUESTS AT THE CASTLE

From OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WINDSOR, Saturday.

The King and Queen arrived at Windsor Castle to-day for Ascot week.

Their Majesties will have a busy week. On Monday morning the King will present new colours to the Eton College Officers' Training Corps in the Grand Quadrangle. If the weather is fine this will be a very picturesque ceremony. It is many years since the Eton O.T.C. visited the Castle, the last, I think, being when the corps marched from Eton with torches on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Jubilee.

AT THE RACES.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the King and Queen will, if the weather is fine, attend the races with their guests, who will arrive at the Castle on Monday evening Their Majesties will give dinner parties each night at the Castle after the races.

Their Majesties are having an unusually interesting house-party, which, in addition to the members of the Royal Family, will include the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, the Earl of Erne, Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, and such old friends of their Royal host and hostess as the Earl and Countess of Mar and Kellie, the Earl and Countess of Granard, the Duke and Duchess of Portland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Crewe, and the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe.

The King and Queen and their guests will motor each day from Windsor to Ascot, with the exception of Wednesday and Thursday, when their Majesties and the principal guests will at Dukes Lane transfer from their motor-cars to the State landaus, in which they will drive ceremonially along the course to the Royal stand. The Royal carriage will be drawn by four greys, with postillions attired in Ascot livery of scarlet and gold, with velvet jockey caps.

The remainder of the carriages in the procession will be drawn by four bays, with postillions. The procession will proceed through the forest to the Golden Gates, and pass up the New Mile to the entrance to the Royal enclosure. As their Majesties' carriage passes the grand stand the band of the Life Guards will play the National Anthem. Before the last race the Royal party will start on their return journey to the Castle.

THE PRINCE'S PARTY.

The Prince of Wales will have a small house-party at Fort Belvedere, Virginia Water, and the Prince and the Duke of Gloucester will, it is expected, be present at the annual Ascot ball at Wentworth Club, Virginia Water, on Wednesday night. A special ballroom has been erected for the purpose, and a large and distinguished company is expected to be present. The ball is in aid of the King Edward VII. Hospital, Windsor.

The Duke of Connaught will be in residence at Bagshot Park, where he will have staying with him Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught and Commodore the Hon. Alexander Ramsay, R.N., and Lady Patricia Ramsay.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

HOUSE PARTIES DURING THE WEEK.

Viscount and Viscountess Astor will have a large number of guests at Cliveden. They will be the Earl and Countess of Dalkeith; Viscount and Viscountess Cranborne; Lord Richard and Lady Moyra Cavendish and their daughter, Miss Diana Cavendish; the Marchioness of Lansdowne, and her débutante daughter, Lady Kitty Fitzmaurice; the Duchess of Rutland; Major and Lady Alexandra Metcalfe; the Hon. Reginald and Mrs. Winn; Lord Willoughby de Eresby; Lord Stavordale; the Earl of Feversham; Viscount Molyneux; Sir Michael Duff-Assheton-Smith; Sir Raymond Greene; Sir Peter Grant-Lawson; Wing-Commander the Hon. Maurice Baring; Major Rex Benson; Capt. Bradshaw; Mr. Ronald Tree; Mr. Robert Laycock; Mr. John Ramsden; Lady Violet Baring; Lady Margaret Spencer; the Hon. Anne Wood; and Mrs. Harry Lindsay.

The Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville will entertain at her Dorking home, at Polesden Lacey, the Aga Khan; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sterling, of the U.S.A. Embassy; Earl and Countess Granville; Mr. Adrian and the Hon. Mrs. Holman (the latter still better remembered as the Hon. Anne Tyrell); the Hon. Mrs. Rochfort Maguire; Lord Cochrane; Colonel Giles Loder; and Major Maitland Kersey.

The Earl and Countess of Lonsdale's guests at The Grange, Ascot, will include the Marchioness of Linlithgow, the host's sister, Lady Ethel Wickham, and Sir William and Lady Noreen Bass.

Viscount and Viscountess FitzAlan's house-party at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor, numbers the Duke of Norfolk, and his sisters, Lady Rachel and Lady Katherine Howard; the Countess of Midleton; Lady Betty Trafford; Sir John and Lady Carew Pole; Sir Henry Greer; Lord William Scott; Mr. Mildmay; and Mr. Masey Clive.

Lady Warrender has again taken Pembroke Lodge from Capt. Raymond Johnstone, and will have the Earl of Londesborough, Miss Sheriffe, Colonel Sidney Greene, and Capt. and Mrs. Napper as her guests.

Sir Spencer and Lady Maryon-Wilson's guests at Yattendon Manor will include Lord and Lady Inchiquin, Sir Gifford and Lady Fox, Miss Marjorie Glasgow, the Earl of Altamont, Mrs. Egerton, and Capt. Paine.

PRINCESS ASPASIA OF GREECE.

Colonel and Mrs. J. N. Horlick's party at Little Paddocks will be: Princess Aspasia of Greece, the Earl and Countess of Lisburne and the latter's sister, Mrs. George Philippi, with her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gordon, Mrs. Atkinson, Major Ropner, and Major Haig.

Lady Williams-Taylor has taken Ramslade, Bracknell, and she and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor are to entertain the Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Watriss, of New York, Madame L. J. Aubert, of Syossett, Long Island, N.Y., and Mrs. Richard Howe, of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Waldron will not be entertaining a house party at Ascot Cottage, Winkfield, this year, but Mr. Waldron proposes running his horses, Ring o' Roses and Archimedes, at the meeting, and their daughter, Miss Gladys Waldron, is running her filly, Sand's End, in the Queen Mary Stakes.

Marquis and Marchioness Douro are having the latter's mother, the Dowager Lady Glentanar, and her brother, Lord Glentanar, with his wife, to stay at Strathfieldsaye for the meeting.

Lady Cynthia Slessor is having a party of young people at Osterley Park, Isleworth, among whom will be Mlle. Livia Paravicini and her mother, as well, possibly, as the Swiss Minister.

Other members of the Diplomatic Corps who will go down for one or other of the days are the Brazilian Ambassador and Madame Régis de Oliviera, who intend to go on the first day; the Argentine Ambassador and Madame de Uriburu, who will go on Gold Cup day; the Liberian Minister and Mme. Dresselhuys, who will attend on two days; and the Spanish Ambassador and Marquise de Merry del Val, who will go down on Tuesday.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury have taken Queen's Mead, Windsor, from Lady Edward Churchill, and she will, in consequence, not be having her usual party. The Hon. Maurice and Mrs. Brett will have no guests at their Windsor home, owing to Colonel Brett being in mourning for his father, the late Lord Esher. The Marquis of Downshire is not entertaining a party for Ascot, owing to being away from home at Easthampstead Park.

Capt. N. C. Tufnell's party will include Mrs. J. Salisbury Hughes and Mr. Hugh Hardy among others.

Lord and Lady Wolverton are not taking a house this year, as has been their invariable custom, and the Hon. Rupert and Mrs. Beckett are similarly abstaining from taking a house as they have done for years past.

Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston, as usual, is having a party at Hackwood Park, Basingstoke, among whom will be the Hon. Sir Cecil and Lady Bingham.

OTHER NOTABLE PEOPLE.

Other notable people who will be seen at the meeting include the Earl and Countess of Derby, who will stay at Coworth Park, Sunningdale; Colonel Sir Neville Francis Chamberlain, at The Wilderness; Mr. Victor Marchand, at Pinehurst; Mr. G. H. Whigham, at Queen's Hill; Mr. E. S. Wade, at Swinley Birches; Major Claude Hay, at Barton; Sir Charles Shaw, at Charters; Mr. Wedderburn Wilson, at Burley Bushes; Dr. A. F. Hurst, at Heath End; Dr. H. C. Crouch, at Shepherd's Corner; Mrs. Oldham, at Ormidale; Colonel Hugh Campbell, at Blythswood; General Starkey Stanton, at Sandyride; Mr. Noel Trotter, at Frognal; Miss Kerby Pott, at The Cedars; Mr. E. F. Fellowes, at Bordenlands; Mr. S. G. Asher, at Ascot Place; Sir Martin Archer Shee, at Ashurst Lodge; Mr. H. H. Ayscough, at Wilbury; Sir George Dolby, at Silwood Park; Mr. Ivor Peyton, at Englemere Wood; H.H. the Rajah of Sarawak, at Ascot Hill; Mr. Percy Crutchley, at Sunninghill Lodge; Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Clarke, at Welton, Sunninghill; Mr. A. P. Shaw, at Burfield Lodge, Old Windsor; and Lady Howard Stepney, at Wood End, Sunninghill.

PICTURE OF LOVELINESS.

The floral decorations at the course are as beautiful as ever. The Royal stand looks a picture of loveliness, and the great bed of chrysanthemums planted every year behind the King's luncheon-room is a splendid sight. The luncheon-rooms at the back of the grand stand have been effectively decorated. The rooms are to come down after the meeting to make way for the totalisator, and will be re-erected a short distance away.

Thirteen of the well-known Service and social clubs will be represented on the course, and all have capacious marquees, in which the members will assemble for lunch, etc.

At Windsor the Royal Horse Guards and 1st Battalion Scots Guards will have dinner parties every night. On all four evenings of the race days the Scots Guards at Victoria Barracks will have rag sports and gymnastic displays, and the regimental band will play selections of music, being supported by the pipers of the battalion, who will give displays of dancing, marching, and countermarching.

At 10 o'clock each evening "Last Post" will be followed by the hymn, "Abide With Me." The public will be admitted to the barracks at a small charge, and the proceeds will be given to Windsor charities.

READY FOR A DROUGHT

NEW PUMPING PLANT ON GRAND UNION CANAL.

Pumping engines which have been used to maintain the water levels on the Grand Union Canal for over sixty years are to be superseded by plant of a more modern type. The new machinery is expected to reduce considerably the cost of pumping in dry seasons.

"We are now reaping the reward of unification of the Regent's, the Grand Junction, the Warwick and Birmingham, Warwick and Napton, and the Birmingham and Warwick Junction canals into the Grand Union," said an official of the company yesterday. "During our first year's working, we had a severe test of our ability to fight ice and drought, but throughout severe frost last year we kept the whole of our 240 miles of waterway open for traffic, and were equally successful in dealing with the drought which followed.

"In 1921, which was a very dry year, the companies—then working separately—spent collectively £10,924 on pumping. During last year's drought, which was much more severe than that of 1921, we spent only £5,334, representing a saving of more than half. With the introduction of the new plant, we hope to do even better."

PRISON FOR KISSING GIRLS.

At Woking yesterday, Norman Hampton, 19, of Old Woking, was sent to prison for fourteen days for assaulting two girls and an elderly woman. Hampton cycled along lonely lanes, and when he met a female he dismounted, caught hold of her, assaulted and kissed her.

After serving his sentence he will go back to Borstal to complete two years of a previous sentence.

HOUSES AND LANDS.

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

Within thirty-five miles of town, 500 ft above sea level and with splendid views over the surrounding country, is a well-appointed freehold residence, Sherwood Park, with 116 or 167 acres of grounds. This property is in the hands of Messrs. Harrods, Ltd.

Midway between Worthing and Horsham is a pleasing residence with 14½ acres of grounds, offered by Messrs. Alfred Savill and Sons, Guildford. The property is freehold, and an additional cottage with 14 acres can also be acquired.

Daniel Smith, Oakley and Garrard will shortly offer by auction an unrestricted freehold with vacant possession in Old Bond Street and Standbrook Court, forming a building site of about 3,900 square feet. The freehold of the adjoining property can also be purchased or a long lease granted.

Surbiton Court Sunshine flats are still being offered by Messrs. Nightingale, Page and Bennet of Kingston.

People in search of town, suburban, and country houses should study our advertising columns. Furnished houses and flats are also offered in convenient localities.

DEVOTED TO HIS HORSES.

Returning to his job after a long illness, Walter Sharp (55), a brewer's drayman, of Devonshire Street, Mile End, was told that he would not be able to take his horses out again, but that the firm would provide him with inside work.

Grieved at being thus separated from his charges, Sharp went home and cut his throat.

A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was recorded at the inquest at Stepney yesterday.

BY 'PHONE TO THE WORLD.

LONDON AS HUB OF THE SERVICE.

NEW LINKS.

JOINING UP INDIA AND FAR EAST.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Two more radio telephone links from London are expected to come into operation shortly, and, taking into account efforts by Germany to get into telephonic touch with the Far East, this will mean that practically the whole world will have been joined up by voice links, with London as the hub of the service.

Work on an extension from Australia to New Zealand will begin this week, and if successful an additional 180,000 'phones will be brought on to the international circuit. Arrangements for a service to India are still being negotiated, but, once these are made, it is anticipated that the installation of the special transmitter in India will not take more than three or four months.

In the first place, the service will probably be to Bombay only, but extensions will quickly follow to the United Provinces and the Valley of the Ganges, from Calcutta to the North-West Frontier. Madras and eventually Burmah will no doubt be brought in.

Another country which may be put on the international circuit at any time is Egypt. Only the word of the Egyptian Government is needed. From Egypt there would probably be extensions to Palestine and Transjordania.

BERLIN TO TOKIO.

Meanwhile the Telefunken Company of Germany is experimenting with a radio telephone link with Tokio, and, if this be established, arrangements will immediately be made for London to "switch in." The Telefunken Company is also about to instal a transmitter at Nankin for a service to China.

The virtual completion of an international telephone service is thus only a matter of months. South Africa will, of course, be brought into the system, though experiments have not yet commenced, and when the projects actually in hand are also completed there will remain, outside the international circuits, only about 128,000 'phones in Asia, about 50,000 in Africa, and a few thousands in Oceania. The total number of telephones in the world recorded in the last return was 32,644,000, and there are now probably 34,000,000, of which over 90 per cent. are already connected with each other.

Even small islands are quickly being joined up telephonically with the mainland. For instance, the Grecian Islands are being linked by radio 'phone with Athens, and Raratonga is being connected similarly with Wellington. By the end of the year the anomalous isolation of the Channel Islands from the mainland will be ended.

These amazingly rapid developments—it was only in January, 1927, that London first spoke to New York—have impressed the authorities with the necessity of closer international co-ordination, and by the end of this month, as a result of a conference at Brussels, an international telephone traffic sub-committee will have been set up.

ESHER PLACE.

NEW HOME FOR 170 GIRLS.

Alterations are to be begun this week at Esher Place, formerly the residence of Lord D'Abernon, and the last of three historic mansions of that name, in order to equip it as a residence for 170 girls of the Shaftesbury Homes, who are leaving houses they occupy at Ealing and Sudbury. Fortunately, the alterations will be few, and it will not be necessary to touch the exterior of the mansion.

As a private residence for nearly five centuries, Esher Place had many interesting historical associations. It is the "Asshur House" of Shakespeare's play, "Henry VIII.," and there Wolsey spent the first months of his exile. After his death several meetings of the Privy Council were held there, for Henry used to hunt in the neighbourhood.

Lord Howard of Effingham was another owner of Esher Place. He sold it to Richard Drake, cousin of Sir Francis, and in 1588, after the defeat of the Spanish Armada, a number of notable Spanish prisoners were sent there. Drake found that they were visited so much by gentry from the surrounding district, who had to be entertained that he applied to Sir Francis for some allowance, and he was granted £4 a week. Though he treated his prisoners well, he does not appear to have had much regard for their finer feelings, for he would make them play the tabor, dance, and exhibit themselves in other ways for the benefit of his friends; and the country people were allowed to pry upon them.

The first Esher Place was pulled down in 1678, except for the gatehouse, and another house was built for Henry Pelham, the statesman. Thomson wrote of—

> Esher's groves,
> Where in the sweetest solitude embrac'd,
> By the soft windings of gentle Mole,
> From courts and senates Pelham seeks repose.

This Esher Place also was pulled down in 1804. The present mansion was modelled on the Palace of Versailles, and in the garden is a Grecian theatre which the girls of the Shaftesbury Homes will use as an amphitheatre for their dances.

An appeal is shortly to be launched for £8,000, which is needed to cover the balance of the purchase price and the cost of alterations.

SERPENTINE BATHING.

MR. LANSBURY'S APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

Mixed bathing began in the Serpentine yesterday, two days before the official time of opening, but the bathers were only children. Mr. George Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, visited the park to inspect the final arrangements.

The bathing pavilion, which has been erected at a cost of £4,250, was receiving the last touches from the workmen. It is a handsome building, ornamented in front with wooden pillars, and provides accommodatoin for 140 men and forty women.

"I think it is a lovely building," Mr. Lansbury said, "and I take the opportunity of appealing to the public to preserve it as it is. I hope there will be no carving of names or any such nuisance. The building is to be dedicated to the late Captain J. O. Cooper, who died during the Great War. I hope the public will respect it, and not force us to fence it."

The mixed bathing season will be opened to-morrow by the first woman who enters the water. Mr. Lansbury said that he understood that the Serpentine Club were awarding a medal to the first woman bather.

The Serpentine Club are to have the use of the beach until 8.30 a.m. each day. Public bathing will be from 6 a.m. till 10 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. till 8.30 p.m.

THE CALCUTTA SWEEP.

CALCUTTA, Saturday.

The Stewards of the Turf Club, after full consideration, have decided to maintain the secrecy, and not to publish the results of the draw in future Derby sweeps.—*Reuter.*

PETER ROBINSON

Smart Ensembles

Typical Examples from Displays now being made in the Gown Sections (First Floor).

911.—Attractive DRESS and COAT of Lace and Georgette. Lined throughout with Georgette. In black or shades of beige. Sizes: S.W. and W. 98/-

912.—DRESS and COAT of Printed Ninon. Lined throughout. In attractive colourings on dark backgrounds. Sizes: S.W. and W. 4½ gns

901.—Distinctive TWO-PIECE of Printed Ninon and Lace over a Crêpe de Chine slip. In a variety of colours and in sizes to fit most figures. 12 gns

902.—Attractive TWO-PIECE of Printed Ninon. The Gown is sleeveless and the Coatee can be worn open or loosely tied across the front. In a variety of designs and colours. In sizes to fit most figures. 13 gns

Not sent on approval.

PETER ROBINSON, LTD., OXFORD STREET & REGENT STREET, W.1.

DAILY SKETCH

ASCOT FASHIONS NUMBER

Grand New Serial

THE MAN AT SIX

By Jack De Leon

A story as puzzling as its title, which will defeat the keenest brains. It rises in a crescendo of thrills to a terrific and startling climax.

SEE TO-MORROW'S

DAILY SKETCH

ALL THE BEST PICTURES

LORD GLENDYNE DEAD.

HELPED TO RAISE £300,000,000.

HARD AT WORK AT 80.

Lord Glendyne died suddenly at his home at Hampstead early yesterday, after a protracted illness.

It was as a financier that Lord Glendyne was best known. He was a prominent figure in the City as the senior partner in the firm of R. Nivison and Company, and for over forty years he was a member of the London Stock Exchange. Previously he was engaged in banking.

Lord Glendyne began his business career as a clerk in Westminster sixty years ago. It was stated when he was made a baronet that an estimate of the amount of loans floated by Nivison and Co. in London was £300,000,000. The firm was said to have an income of £300,000 a year.

Business was his hobby, and on his 80th birthday last year he went to his office at the Stock Exchange and did a hard day's work.

Lord Glendyne was the son of Mr. Robert Nivison, of Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire. In 1877 he married a daughter of Mr. John Wightman, of Sanquhar. There were eight children of the marriage—three sons and five daughters. Of these seven survive, the youngest son having been killed in action in the war.

He was created a baronet in 1914, and became the first Baron Glendyne of Sanquhar in 1922. His wife died in 1918.

His heir is the Hon. John Nivison, of East Grinstead, London and Inverness-shire.

TORNADO'S HAVOC IN U.S.A.

100 PEOPLE HURT.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday.

One hundred persons are reported to have been injured in a tornado which broke at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, last night.

At Menomonie (Michigan) two farmhouses were demolished in the storm. One farmer was killed and several other persons were injured.

At least five people are reported to have been killed.—*Reuter.*

IN PERIL ON GOODWINS

TANKER AGROUND.

A large oil tank steamer, the Gedania of Danzig, got into difficulties, yesterday, on the Goodwin Sands. She went aground on North Sandbank, and when reports of her plight were received from two of the lightships, a number of fast motor-boats from Deal and Ramsgate went to her assistance. Great difficulty was experienced in locating the ship owing to the dense fog.

Belonging to the Germanisher Lloyd line, the Gedania is a vessel of 8,966 tons. She had as cargo 10,000 tons of crude oil, and in efforts to refloat her large quantities of the oil were pumped on the Sandbank. Despite the fact that she was thus lightened, the tanker remained fast on the bank, and it was accordingly decided to await the rising tide in the afternoon, when she refloated and continued her voyage.

DREYFUS PLAY FOR PARIS.

AWAITED WITH ANXIETY.

FEARED REVIVAL OF OLD BITTERNESS.

ABUSE FROM CRITICS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

A new controversy regarding the Dreyfus case has been occasioned by the announcement that Maitre Henri Torrés, a barrister, is adapting for the stage a play, of which the Dreyfus scandal is the theme. The first performance is awaited with keen expectancy and not a little anxiety.

Maitre Torrés, who was responsible for the French version of "The Trial of Mary Dugan," is adapting the new play from the German. He has received numerous letters of abuse from critics who still believe in the guilt of Dreyfus, and who seem to be assured that the play will not accord with their views.

Protests have been made against the revival of the bitterness of an old scandal, but these have been met by the assurance that Dreyfus himself will not be represented on the stage. The play, I gather, is made to centre in two other protagonists in the drama —Colonel Picquart and Zola.

It was suggested that Colonel Dreyfus strongly objected to the presentation of the play. Since his rehabilitation he has lived in retirement, and his views were sought by Maitre Torrés. Dreyfus's son called on the barrister-playwright to state that his father preferred not to be involved in any new controversy, but to maintain the silence he has so long preserved.

MOTOR-COACH "JOAN."

ENGINEER AND MANAGER SENT FOR TRIAL.

John Baptiste D'Ardenne (47), engineer, of Frotfold Farm, Ockley, Surrey, and Harry Thomas Ross, manager of King's Service Coaches, of Clapham Park Road, S.W., were committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court by Mr. Mead, at Marlborough Street yesterday, on several charges relating to a motor-coach—the former for converting the coach to his own use and benefit, and the latter for obtaining the coach by false pretences. There were subsidiary charges of conspiracy, forgery, and stealing.

The allegation is that D'Ardenne, without authority, collected from Woolf Levy, of Greenwich, instalments on the coach which he never paid over to General and Motor Transport, Ltd., who bought the coach on D'Ardenne's arrangement; and that Ross, without the authority of the company, seized the coach at a motor works at Croydon, repainted it, and named it "Joan," and used it in a charabanc service to Southend.

The defence was reserved, and both men were allowed bail.

NEW ST. PAUL'S.

THE KING TO ATTEND A GREAT SERVICE.

ANCIENT DIGNITY IN MODERN GARB.

Many hundreds of people came from all over the country yesterday to have a last look at the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral before it sheds its old garb.

To-morrow morning there will begin a great clearance of the scaffolding which has been used in the process of building up a new St. Paul's.

At present there is a hoarding around the new chancel, but people who came with permits were permitted to see it yesterday, and there was revealed to them a magnificent structure with the dignity of old St. Paul's retained, though clothed in modern artistic adornment.

The cathedral will be closed to the public after the evening service to-day until June 25 to admit of the clearance of the hoarding and scaffolding in preparation for the great thanksgiving service at a later date, when the King will attend. The nave will be open for ordinary services next Sunday, and during the week the daily services will be held in the crypt.

FAIR TO ALL.

GENERAL DAWES ON NAVAL TREATY.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

General Dawes arrived here on the Aquitania, and made a statement regarding the London Naval Treaty.

"It represents the greatest step yet taken in naval reduction and limitation," he said, "and at the same time secures parity for the United States, which could only otherwise be attained by a fifteen years' naval race at a cost of two billion dollars, during all which time the United States would have naval inferiority and curtailment of other useful Government activities. The Treaty protects us both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts."

His Excellency discussed at length how President Hoover and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald assured the success of the negotiations by segregating the technical questions, dealing with them separately with the aid of the respective naval staffs; otherwise "probably no agreement would have been reached."

General Dawes declared that the present efforts "to magnify all small differences between what each nation wanted and what each nation received was, in effect, arguing backwards from understandable things into the heavy fog of international and technical controversy. The folly of such a course and the fairness of the settlement were alike demonstrated by the fact that the opponents of the Treaty in Japan claimed that Great Britain and the United States obtained the advantage, and the opponents of the Treaty in Great Britain claimed that the United States gained the advantage, and the opponents of the Treaty in the United States claimed that Great Britain and Japan held the advantage.

The average man would draw the proper conclusion, as did the Naval Conference, that instead of any one of the nations getting the advantage, the Treaty represents a fair and common-sense settlement for all.—*Exchange.*

SOVIET TALK OF WAR.

"TO THE DEATH" SAYS ITS LATEST ORATOR.

CLASS BATTLES.

NO MERCY FOR THE MODERATES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MOSCOW, Saturday.

Comrade Rudzutak, one of the three chief men of the all-powerful Political Bureau, made a remarkable survey of the Bolsheviks' world position at the opening of the Ukrainian Party Conference last Saturday, which is released for publication to-day.

He denied that Soviet wages were falling. "It is false to say that the Russian worker to-day is poorer than before the revolution," he said. "A grand improvement will follow our temporary difficulties." He denied that the Soviet would be faced with "still greater and unheard of difficulties" in trying to feed the industrial workers. "We can't go back on our machinery programme, but we hope soon to build all our own machines without the foreigner. Meanwhile, the bad quality of the work grows like a snowball, however."

CRISES ABROAD.

Turning to crises abroad, M. Rudzutak declared that revolution was growing everywhere. Owing to general destitution, strikes would rapidly produce political collisions, "so the world bourgeoisie prepares for the coming of class battles. The very day the Great War ended they began to prepare for a new war, but there is a new factor in politics since 1914: a proletarian dictatorship rules one-sixth of the earth's surface.

"We are a frightfully painful eyesore for the capitalists, and the Soviet Union's destruction would be the best way out of their desperate position, because it would shake the very foundations of the revolutionary movements now developing in the capitalist states and their colonies. It is quite clear that the war between the Soviet Union and the capitalist world is going to be a war to the death.

DEFEND CLASS POSITION.

"We shall not start it, but we solemnly state here and now that we are ready for war, and, although we are most peaceful, we are going to defend our class position to the last drop of our blood, and our forces are quite adequate to counter-attack victoriously all who touch our independence.

"In Comintern the Bolshevik Party applies the same principle as in Soviet Russia: we say whatever political and social conditions may be abroad, there shall be no agreement made with social traitors [i.e., foreign Socialist parties, including British Labour]. We shall win only by holding our pure revolutionary line. Only by standing firm on Lenin's Red Testament can the world's Communist Parties, united by Comintern, triumphantly lead the world's proletariat into the coming class battles.

"If we should defile our Comintern and our foreign Communist parties by having truck with such bourgeois muck as Trotsky or the Moderates, we could not expose the bankruptcy of the Social Democrats. Only by absolute cleavage from them on all things can we create in the Communist Party's living body a great G.H.Q. for the future class war."

800 YEARS OLD.

KING JOHN'S WINE CELLARS

OLD CAVES OPENED TO THE PUBLIC.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

GUILDFORD, Saturday.

Eight caverns near Guildford's historic castle were opened to the public to-day. They are believed to be at least 800 years old and to have been used as the wine cellars of the Kings of England. The caverns have been made safe for visitors and are illuminated by electricity.

According to Dr. George C. Williamson, the historian, the caverns were formerly quarries from which very hard chalk was taken and used, not only in the Castle, St. Mary's Church, and the oldest houses, but also in some ancient mantelpieces. With reference to their use as "the King's wine cellars," it is stated that as early as the reign of King John allusions are to be found to wine being sent down to Guildford. "In fact," it is added, "in the eleventh year there is a curiously amusing instance of the use of wine, where it is stated that the Bishop of Winchester, being with the King at Guildford, was fined one cask of good wine for not reminding the King to give a girdle that he had promised to Lady Albemarle."

The entrance to the caverns is in Racks Close, a pleasure ground owned by the town. The first cave, reached by a steep declivity and steps, is some 30 feet below the surface, while the deepest point is a further 35 feet down.

The widest chamber is 57 feet across, an expanse of unsupported roof giving striking testimony to the strength of the chalk which forms it. The largest of the caves, 105 feet by 15 feet, still contains rubble to be cleared away. The smallest of the series measures 33 feet by 17 feet.

The opening of the caverns is part of a scheme launched by the Mayor (Mr. Charles T. Bateman) and the Corporation to make more widely known the many attractions of Surrey's county town.

"HEALER" ARRESTED.

SENOR ASUERO TO LEAVE THE ARGENTINE.

BUENOS AIRES, Saturday.

Señor Asuero, whose new system of healing, known as Asuero-therapy, has attracted considerable attention both in Europe and South America, was arrested here to-day on a charge of illegally exercising the medical profession.

The warrant for his arrest was signed by a judge at the moment when Señor Asuero was making a call on the President of the Republic. Señor Asuero at once went to the judge and surrendered. He was formally arrested but was immediately released on bail. It is understood that he will leave the Argentine forthwith.

This development was the result of free demonstrations of his treatment which Señor Asuero has been giving in the offices of a Buenos Aires newspaper. Hundreds of sufferers were treated gratis, and the results were described as surprising. The treatment gave rise to a lively public discussion, and the authorities were apparently undecided what line to take, the Director of Public Health demanding that legal steps should be taken against Señor Aseuro, while the Minister of the Interior opposed any such procedure.—*Reuter.*

MORE POWER FOR BRITAIN.

YEAR'S PROGRESS IN ELECTRIFICATION.

10 PER CENT. RISE IN OUTPUT.

CONSUMERS UP BY 394,000.

There was a considerable development in the electrification of Great Britain during the year 1928. According to official statistics issued yesterday:—

An addition of 543,000 kilowatts was made to plant capacity.

New capital expenditure amounted to £28,670,000, an increase of over 10 per cent.

There was an increase of 394,000, or 15 per cent., in the number of consumers.

The total number of units generated by authorised undertakers was 9,323.7 millions, compared with 8,451.4 millions in the previous year—an increase of over 872 millions, or more than 10 per cent.

Public supply undertakings consumed during the year over 8,200,000 tons of coal and coke, the average cost being 15s. 7d. a ton, compared with 17s. 10d. in 1927-28. The total revenue in 1928-29 from the working of all authorised undertakings was £55,454,000, compared with £53,330,000 in the previous year. This represented an average of 1.37d. per unit sold, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 1.49d.

The gross surplus for the year represented 8.7 per cent. of the total capital expenditure.

£400,000 FOR RATE RELIEF.

In the case of local authorities, 2.7 per cent. of the surplus went to the relief of local rates—a net contribution of £414,509. In the case of company undertakers, the average rates of the Preference and Ordinary dividends were 5.41 per cent. and 7.36.

A noteworthy feature of the year was the increase in the output from water-power plant. This was 108.12 million units, against 30.81 million units, an advance from .36 per cent. of the total to 1.16 per cent. Steam plant was used for the generation of 9,091.59 million units, compared with 8,305.71 millions in the previous year. Of the total supply by authorised unedrtakers, two-thirds was provided by public authorities and one-third by companies. The generating stations operated numbered 485.

A BLIND CANON.

VOYAGE TO GIBRALTAR ALONE.

Canon C. E. Bolam, a blind cleryman, who is Chief Chaplain of the National Institute for the Blind, sailed yesterday for Gibraltar to investigate the condition of the blind there.

"I am going over to Gibraltar by myself," he said, "and I am looking forward to preaching in Gibraltar Cathedral on June 22."

Canon Bolam has been practically sightless since early childhood, and "in my parish," he said, "my only difficulty is sometimes in recognising newcomers, but I soon get to know everybody by their voices. I make notes for my sermons in Braille, so that I can follow them in the pulpit. I do all my writing this way."

CAR BANDITS' RUSE.

SMASH AND GRAB RAID UNDER GUARD.

ASSISTANT HIT WITH SPANNER.

Smash and grab bandits employed a novel ruse to prevent passers-by in Essex Road, Islington, from interfering while a confederate carried out a raid on a jeweller's shop there yesterday.

A car drove up outside the premises of a jeweller's and pawnbroker's, and three men stepped out. Two stood on the pavement in order to keep the path in front of the window clear while another smashed the window with a hammer and snatched the jewellery. All the men then jumped into the car, which was driven off at a high speed.

An assistant in the shop who dashed to the door when he heard the glass breaking was hit by a spanner believed to have been thrown by one of the bandits, but he was not seriously injured.

Diamond watches of considerable value were stolen.

WOMAN "ALLOWED TO DIE."

JUDGE'S REMARKS AT HUSBAND'S TRIAL.

Accused of the manslaughter of his wife by neglect to give her proper medical attention, Francis Frederick Snow, of Laneast, near Launceston, was found not guilty at Cornwall Assizes at Bodmin yesterday and was discharged.

There were remarkable features about the case. After prosecuting counsel had opened, Mr. Justice Swift raised the question as to whether the case should be continued, suggesting that if any charge were to be proceeded with others should be in the dock as well as Snow.

It was stated by counsel that Snow's wife had been ill for a long time. She had been attended by a doctor and later by a district nurse, and when she was getting worse Snow asked the doctor to examine her. The doctor ordered her removal to the infirmary, where she died.

The Judge said it seemed to him that the woman had been allowed to die through neglect, but why was Snow—a man certainly not capable of nursing a sick woman—singled out? Why was not the daughter, or the doctor, or the district nurse included in the charge?

Counsel replied that the doctor did not attend the woman until well on in her illness. The district nurse had certainly attended and the daughter had assisted.

The doctor, in evidence, stated that the woman after some time objected to his advice, and he put the district nurse in attendance.

The nurse said that the husband told her there was no need for her to come again, as everything was being done that was necessary.

The Judge, addressing the jury, remarked that for some reason which he had not been able to fathom the doctor and the nurse had stopped attending the woman, and she was left in the sole charge of Snow and his feeble-minded daughter.

At this stage the jury found Snow not guilty.

Last Days OF THE AEOLIAN CO'S GREAT REMOVAL SALE

ABSOLUTE CLEARANCE of the Entire Stock and Furnishings of Aeolian Hall

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A group of magnificent Grand 'Pianola' Pianos with reproducing action, each combining a superb piano for hand playing, a 'Pianola' Piano that allows for the fullest personal expression through the medium of the standard music roll, and a reproducing piano that will play the special rolls recorded by world-famous pianists such as Cortot, Busoni, Bauer, Myra Hess, etc. These glorious instruments, representing the very highest perfection of the pianomaker's art, will be sold

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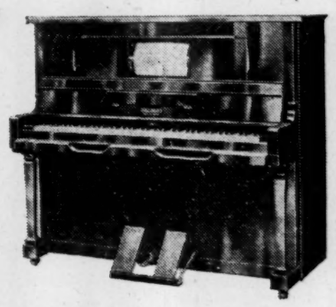

On account of the unusual circumstances of this Sale you can purchase a 'Pianola' Piano at a price never before offered, and which can never be repeated. The group includes pianos by leading British and Continental makers, fitted with the genuine 'Pianola' action with all the latest improvements, including, in many instances, the reproducing action which provides for the use of the Celebrated 'Duo-Art' Artist-Recorded Rolls. Many of these bargains are offered

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THE UNIVERSITIES

OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST.

WHERE ARE THE MALE POETS?

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

OXFORD, Saturday.

The Oxford Preservation Trust is now flowering into committees. A new one has just been appointed to watch over the rural amenities of Headington and Shotover, and it has already engaged a substitute for itself in the person of a park-keeper, who is to look after Shotover Plain and Johnson's Piece. The chairman of this committee is Mr. P. E. Matheson, and its members include Professor Tansley and Mr. F. C. Bourdillon. Meantime, Sir Arthur Evans's new mountain on Boar's Hill continues to creep nearer the stars.

Lord Grey of Fallodon, who, as Chancellor of the University, is Visitor of Hertford College, has appointed Mr. C. R. M. Fraser Cruttwell, M.A., to be principal of the college in succession to Sir Walter Buchanan-Riddell. Mr. Cruttwell was educated at Rugby and Queen's College. He gained a Triple First in Honour Moderations, Literæ Humaniores, and Modern History. Appointed Lecturer in Modern History to Hertford College in 1921, he was elected a Fellow of All Souls in the following year. He had already been elected a Fellow of Hertford in 1919. He has since served on the Hebdomadal Council, as well as on the Statutory Commission of 1923. Mr. Cruttwell is a University Lecturer in Modern History and chairman of the Board of the Faculty; he has also contributed several chapters to the Cambridge Modern History.

OXFORD'S WOMEN POETS.

The "Oxford Outlook," for so long the most progressive of University periodicals, has now settled into a rut of sober scholarship. It will soon be entitled to join the rest of the cultured occasionals, in a bland and dignified retirement. Meanwhile, Oxford poetry, as a whole, seems to be losing the wild frenzy of the Clere Parsons period, and to be taking again to the straight and narrow paths of Rhyme, Rhythm, and Reason.

It will, however, be many years before any male wins the Newdigate, which has now become a local preserve of the women's colleges. It would be exceedingly interesting to know how many entries there really are for this prize, since one never comes across anyone who will admit to entering for it.

The literary event of the week, apart from Mr. Harold Nicholson's visit to the English Club, has been the publication, chiefly for private circulation, of Mr. Stephen Spender's Twenty Poems. Mr. Spender is the only present member of the University for whom it is safe to predict a literary future, and his poems are a delight in themselves as well as an earnest of developing ability.

WYCLIFFE HALL.

After the gallant behaviour of its members in Palestine in the recent disturbances, Wycliffe Hall may well be confident of raising the £4,500 required to secure No. 2, Norham Gardens, in which house it is intended to lodge the present surplus of students. Since the Hall must either increase its accommodation or limit the number of applicants, it is hoped that the desired sum will be forthcoming. The Council has already voted £5,000 towards securing the leasehold.

CAMBRIDGE.

TRAVESTY OF UNIVERSITY LIFE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CAMBRIDGE, Saturday.

Cambridge is being favoured with delightful weather for May Week, and it is to be hoped that it will last for the balls which succeed the races. It is difficult to estimate, and impossible to calculate, the influx of May visitors, but it seems to be the general impression that there is this year a slight falloff in numbers. The recent tragedy which overshadowed the University in part accounts for this. Perhaps, too, the modern undergraduate entertains less than his predecessors. Certainly the arrangements that have been made are of as high a standard as ever.

The A.D.C. produced with its customary success "The Magistrate" (Pinero). The Cambridge University Mummers gave "St. Simeon Stylites" (Sladen-Smith), and Bernard Shaw's "Press-cuttings." The Cambridge Festival of British music has, of course, scored a great success. The supreme artistry of the English Singers was manifest in motets, madrigals and folk-songs. The musical presentation of a Royal Coronation and Funeral of the Restoration Period in King's College Chapel was almost perfect. Few of those present will forget the lingering echoes of the massed choirs in that great coronation anthem, "My heart is inditing of a good matter."

AN OBJECTIONABLE FILM.

It is a pity to have to record the one lapse in good taste shown by a University Society. Some comment has been caused by the production of a film, "Varsity," by a little-known body which styles itself the "Cambridge University Film Society." A play, which purports to represent Cambridge life, and which is apparently also to be shown in places where criticism will be less informed, degenerates into a sickly story of a gambling hell and the illicit loves of an undergraduate who is finally sent down, whilst his erstwhile friend is shown in a final close-up kissing his love in a punt in the sunlight of the river by King's back-lawn. The show was rightly greeted with hissing.

It is nauseating to think that Cambridge men could produce such a travesty of their life, particularly at a time when so much criticism—most of it ill-informed and unjust—is already abroad. The film has been purchased by a well-known company, and it is apparently now too late to take any action in the matter. It can only be hoped that audiences will recognise the misrepresentation of fact as they must recognise the slovenliness of the producers and amateur actors, none of whom appear to be well known in Cambridge, a fact scarcely surprising.

UNION OFFICIALS.

The result of the poll at the Union has been to elect Mr. L. J. Gamlin (Fitzwilliam) as President, Mr. J. D F. Green (Peterhouse) as Vice-President, and Mr. K. W. Britton (Clare) as Secretary.

"SISTER-OPTIMISTS."

WORLD'S BUSINESS WOMEN IN CONFERENCE.

Soroptimists of the world began their International Convention at the British Medical Association House yesterday.

The "Sister-Optimists" are business and professional women banded together in clubs to help one another and to preserve high ideals and comradeship in business. These clubs exist in all parts of the world. In Great Britain there are clubs in London, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Birmingham, and Aberdeen.

Among members of the London club are a dentist, an anthropologist, a house property manager, a tea taster, a financier, and several women who are managing directors in important business concerns.

Delegates from Austria, Belgium, Italy, France, Germany, Holland, and the United States are visiting London for the convention.

A NEW MAID OR MANSERVANT?—The help you require may be found in the Situations Bureau columns of the SUNDAY TIMES, or obtainable by advertising for it. The rate is 1s. a line. See page 27.

NEW COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE TRAINING.

TO BE OPENED IN OCTOBER.

COURSE IN DIETETICS.

By OUR LONDON UNIVERSITY CORRESPONDENT.

The new buildings at King's College of Household and Social Science on Campden Hill are nearing completion, and it is expected that they will be ready for occupation in October next. Residential accommodation will be provided for some members of the teaching staff and for thirty-five additional students. There will be self-contained quarters for the warden, a new common room for the staff, a second common room for the students, a new lecture room, offices, and cloakrooms. The new block completes the original design of the colleges, of which the foundation-stone was laid sixteen years ago.

It is proposed to add to the curriculum in October by the inauguration of a new course in Dietetics. This course, which is being organised in response to a widespread demand, will consist of twenty lectures and forty hours' practical work, and will be held in the evenings. It will be open not only to regular students of the college, but to teachers, hospital almoners, school matrons, caterers, and others who are, or ought to be, interested in questions of diet.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.

Mr. J. H. Lindsay, M.A., I.C.S., a brother of the Master of Balliol, has been appointed secretary to the School of Oriental Studies. During the last four years of his service in India he was Secretary for Education to the Government of Bengal. He was also Magistrate and Collector of Dacca, and helped to start the University established in that city. He was also largely instrumental in piloting the Primary Education Bill through its early stages. Mr. Lindsay has, therefore, a wide experience of Indian University and other educational matters. His familiarity with Indian conditions, and especially with Indian students, will be of the greatest service, for the school includes a large number of Indian students on its rolls.

UNIVERSITY UNION.

The Chancellor formally opened the new University Union in Torrington Square on Thursday. His presence was very warmly appreciated both by the students and the members of the University. The vice-Chancellor and the Principal were also present, and a number of heads of colleges and other officers of the University. The ceremony took place in the large new hall erected on the vacant site beside the Union to provide a place for debates, dramatic and musical shows, and other social functions.

The premises in Torrington Square are only a temporary resting place, and Lord Beauchamp intimated that he proposed when he visits Toronto this autumn to look very closely at Hart House, the famous students day house, with the permanent University Union buildings in his mind. But those who have worked so well to get even a temporary union worthy of the name deserve the gratitude of the great body of students who will benefit by their success. Over ten thousand students are now members. Mr. Hatt, President of the Union of the London School of Economics, has been elected President of the University Union for the coming year.

Continued from next column.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. Edward Blake, wore a gown of pearl-tinted satin, cut on picture lines, with a shaped bodice with long sleeves and a full, ankle-length skirt. Her train was of antique lace, and her net veil fell from a tiara of orange blossom.

Her train was carried by Miss Pamela Blake, who wore a picture dress of bluebell blue net, with a tight-fitting bodice and a long skirt, and a wreath of pearls. There were six older attendants—Miss Doris Taylor, Miss Veronica Eastwood, Miss Mary Rush, Miss Betty Pelly-Fry, Miss Patience Barber, and Miss Molly Eugster. Their frocks of hydrangea blue tulle and panne velvet were fashioned with yokes and wide sleeves of tulle and full ankle-length skirts of similar material, and shaped bodices of velvet with large velvet bows at the back. They wore straw hats to match, with borders of tulle to the wide brims.

A guard of honour of brother officers of the bridegroom was formed at the church door. The reception was held at 57a, Cadogan Square, and the honeymoon is being spent in Biarritz.

MR. H. A. BARNES-LAWRENCE AND MISS STEPHANIE BIBADH KOSHA.

The wedding of Mr. Harold Aubrey Barnes-Lawrence, younger son of the late Mr. E. F. Barnes-Lawrence, and Mrs. Barnes-Lawrence, of Eastgate, Lincoln, and Miss Stephanie Xavier Bibadh Kosha, third daughter of His Excellency the late Phya Bibadh Kosha, Siamese Envoy to Italy and Spain, and the late Lady Bibadh Kosha, took place yesterday at St. John's Church, Cambridge Square, London. The Rev. A. H. Swann officiated. Mr. David Board was best man.

The bride's brother-in-law, Mr. Luang Prakong gave her away. She wore a gown of white satin cut with an ankle-length skirt forming a short train, and a fitting bodice with a round neck bordered with pearls. Her veil was of old English lace.

Two bridesmaids, Miss Marjorie Barnes-Lawrence, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Hope Gill, were in attendance. With picture hats of palest copper-coloured straw, they wore frocks of ciré lace over satin in a similar shade.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the Berkeley Hotel.

MR. H. B. LAWSON AND MISS M. L. THORNE-THORNE.

The wedding took place yesterday afternoon, at the parish church of St. John's, Woking, of Miss Mona Lilian Thorne-Thorne, elder daughter of Dr. Berthold B. Thorne-Thorne and Mrs. Thorne-Thorne, of Fernhill, Hook Heath, Woking, and Mr. Henry Brailsford Lawson, son of Mr. Henry P. Lawson and Mrs. Lawson, of Brockhill, Horsell Birch, Horsell, near Woking.

The officiating clergy were the Rev. Canon N. Pares (vicar of St. Mary's, Horsell), and the Rev. F. H. Lawson (vicar of Passenham, Northamptonshire). Mr. Frank Moulding was at the organ. Those present included the Countess of Balfour, Sir Wm. and Lady Fry, Sir Herbert and Lady Boyd, Sir Arnold and Lady Lawson, Sir Bernard and Miss Greenwell, Sir William and Lady Thorne, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Thorne-Thorne, Miss Lawson, Miss Helen Lawson, Mr. P. B. Lawson, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Archibald.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of parchment-satin in mediæval style, with belt and diamanté clasp, while her train of satin, tulle veil, and wreath of orange blossom had been worn by her mother on her wedding. She was attended by the following bridesmaids: Miss Rachel Phayre (friend), Miss N. Thorne-Thorne (cousin), Miss Mary Lawson, and Miss Margaret Lawson (sisters of the bridegroom), her little trainbearers being Diana and Caragh Williams (cousins of the bride). Mr. William Lawson attended his brother as best man, while the groomsmen were Mr. W. H. Lawson, Mr. Harold E. Yeo, Mr. G. H. Wekford, and Mr. Houghton Thorne-Thorne.

After the ceremony over 500 guests were entertained at Nevin, Hook Heath (lent by Sir Wm. and Lady Fry), and later in the day Mr. and Mrs. Lawson left for Scotland, where the honeymoon is to be spent, the bride travelling in a dress of Lido blue ondamoussa, with coat edged with grey fur and large blue felt hat.

WEDDING OF A PEER'S NIECE.

PICTURESQUE SCENES.

14 BRIDESMAIDS.

Picturesque scenes were witnessed at the wedding at St. Margaret's, Westminster, yesterday of Miss Rachel Katharine Hamilton-Russell, daughter of the Hon. Eustace and Mrs. Hamilton-Russell, of Stanmore, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, and niece of Viscount Boyne, to Mr. Malcolm Findanus MacGregor, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Alasdair MacGregor, of Cardney, Dunkeld. The Dean of Windsor officiated.

The Hon. Eustace Hamilton-Russell gave his daughter away. She wore a botticelli gown of ivory satin, fashioned with a tight-fitting bodice, and a full skirt with a pointed hem. The skirt was worn over a petticoat of old family lace, and the train, which was formed by part of the skirt, was decorated with a hand-painted design of flowers. The frock was also decorated in a similar fashion. A gold cap trimmed with clusters of myrtle secured the net veil, and a bouquet of myrtle was carried.

There was one page, Master Donald Erskine, and fourteen bridesmaids:—Miss Margaret Pinder, the Hon. Rosemary Hamilton-Russell, Miss Jean Hamilton-Russell, Miss Pamela Bowes-Lyon, Miss Anne Drummond-Moray, Miss Elizabeth Otter-Barry, Miss Christina Lyall, Miss Mary Langman, Miss Marjorie Raphael, Miss Margaret Hotham, Miss Gilda MacGregor, Miss Elizabeth Sutton, Miss May Sinclair, the Hon. Diana Skeffington. The maids wore wreaths of mixed coloured flowers which matched their dresses of faille, each maid wearing a different shade to match the flowers which were painted on their dresses.

Mr. Anthony Murray, second heir to the Duke of Atholl, was best man.

THE GUESTS.

The large number of guests present at the ceremony included:—

Mr. and Mrs. Alasdair MacGregor, the Hon. Mrs. Eustace Hamilton-Russell, Major the Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Hamilton-Russell, the Hon. Florence Hamilton-Russell, the Hon. Claude and Mrs. Hamilton-Russell, the Hon. Frederick and Lady Margaret Hamilton-Russell, the Hon. Maud Hamilton-Russell, Viscount and viscountess Boyne, the Hon. Gustavus, the Hon. John, and the Hon. Desmond Hamilton-Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Mahon, the Hon. Mrs. Wyndham St. John Mildmay, Mr. D. MacGregor.

The Duke of Atholl, the Marchioness of Bute, the Countess of Cromartie and Lady Isobel Blunt-Mackenzie, the Countess of Mansfield, the Countess of Cassillis, the Dowager Countess of Leven and Melville, Lord and Lord Forester, Lady Helena Fitzwilliam, Lady Louisa Hamilton, Lady Dorothea Ruggles-Brise, Lady Edith Ferguson and Miss B. Ferguson, Lady Margaret Macrae and Miss Macrae, Lady Edith Drummond.

Lord James Stewart-Murray, the Hon. Lady Rankin, the Hon. Mrs. Drummond-Moray, the Hon. Mrs. E. Feilden, the Hon. Mrs. Osmund Scott, the Hon. Mrs. Sandbach and Miss Sandbach, the Hon. Katharine Hotham, the Hon. Mrs. Whitaker and Miss Whitaker, the Hon. Mrs. Malcolm Bowes-Lyon, Lady Perrott and Miss Priscilla Perrott, Admiral Sir Percy and Lady Grant, Dame Beatrix Lyall, Lady Salt and Miss Salt, Sir Evelyn and the Hon. Lady Cecil and Mrs. H. Lane, Lady Dundas of Arniston and Miss Dundas.

Mrs. Norman Bazalgettie and Mr. Bazalgettie, Major and Mrs. Grierson, Mrs. Gascoigne, Mr. Ralph and the Hon. Mrs. Assheton, Mr. James Carnegie, Mrs. Richard Raphael and Miss Rosemary Raphael, Mrs. Mostyn Owen, Commander and Mrs. Guy Moncreiff, Mr. and Mrs. George Sankey, Mrs. Capel-Cure and Miss Capel-Cure, Mr. and Mrs. Woolryche Whitmore, Mrs. George Montgomery and Miss Sheila Montgomery, Admiral and Mrs. Hopwood.

Major-General and Mrs. Charles Deedes, Major Harold Pinder, Colonel Gardyne, General and Mrs. Maud, Dr. George Cathcart, Colonel Foljambe, Captain and Mrs. Burges, Colonel and Lady Edith Poer O'Shee, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril FitzRoy and Miss FitzRoy, Colonel Neil Steuart Richardson, Miss Una MacLaren, Mrs. Whitaker Maitland, Mrs. Culme Seymour and Miss Culme Seymour, Colonel and Mrs. Dick, Colonel Otter-Barry, Dr. and Mrs. Geoffrey, Captain and Mrs. Crichton-Stuart and Miss Crichton-Stuart, and Mr. Algernon and Lady Gwendolen Cecil.

A reception was held at Belgrave House, Belgrave Square, which was lent by Viscount Boyne.

SCOTTISH WEDDING.

DR. ARCHIBALD FLEMING'S SON MARRIED.

Mr. Hamilton Dalrymple Fleming, younger son of the Rev. Dr. Archibald Fleming, St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street, London, and of Mrs. Fleming, was married yesterday at St. Columba's Church, to Miss Dorothy Donaldson Buchanan, youngest daughter of the late Rev James Buchanan, minister of Langholm, Dumfriesshire, and of Mrs. Buchanan, of Greencroft Gardens, N.W. Mr. Archibald Fleming, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the Rev. Dr. Fleming officiated, assisted by the Rev. David Williams.

Dr. John Buchanan, brother of the bride, gave her away. Her picture gown of ivory satin was embroidered with diamanté, and was worn with a tulle veil secured by a wreath of orange blossoms with clusters over the ears.

Miss Marion Buchanan, niece of the bride, was the only attendant. Her picture gown of cream satin was worn with a cap of silver lace.

A SURREY BRIDE.

MISS HOADE MARRIED TO MR. V. S. M. WILLIAMS.

One of the prettiest weddings of the season took place yesterday afternoon, when Miss Mary Elise ("Mollie") Hoade was married to Mr. Vyvyan S. Michael Williams at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. The bride, who is the daughter of the late Mr. William Hoade, and Mrs. William Hoade, of Oakley Lodge, Addlestone, Surrey, was given away by her brother, Mr. J. R. Hoade.

Her gown, of ivory satin beauté, was cut on classical princesse lines, with long, close-fitting sleeves. Its severity was relieved by godets of ivory tulle set low in the skirt. She wore a wreath of orange-blossoms and a long cascading train of tulle; for a bouquet she carried a sheaf of lilies.

The bride was followed by four bridesmaids, Miss Jocelyn Beadon, Miss Kitty Hussy, Miss Mary Rob, and Miss Mollie Machin. They wore long frocks of orchid mauve flowered chiffon, and crêpe-de-Chine shoes and wide crinoline hats to match. Mr. Esmond H. Reeford acted as best man.

After the ceremony Mrs. Hoade held a reception and *thé dansant* at the Hyde Park Hotel. Her black georgette gown and hat were a charming background for the bouquet of orchids she carried. Mrs. Williams, the bridegroom's mother, was also dressed in black, and carried red roses. Among the guests present were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Nesbitt, Lady Machin, Mr. John Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Connel, Dr. and Mrs. Burns, of Edinburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Foxell, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kay, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kay, Mr. and Mrs. John Young, Mr. and Mrs. Sumner and Miss Sumner, Lady Brunker, Dr. and Mrs. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. John Moxon Broad, Mr. R. G. Broad, Mr. and Mrs. Teesdale, Mr. and Mrs. Cross.

After the reception Mr. and Mrs. Vyvyan Williams left London for a honeymoon in the Orkneys.

NAVAL BRIDEGROOM.

BRIDE IN PEARL-TINTED SATIN.

Lieut.-Commander John Robert Newton Taylor, R.N., H.M.S. Whitshed, only son of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. C. Newton Taylor, was married at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, yesterday, to Miss Joyce Mary Anderson, only daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Anderson, M.D., of Preston, and Mrs. Anderson, of Langton House, Maidenhead. The Rev. Christopher Cheshire, vicar, officiated, with the Rev. G. Mostyn Prichard. The bridegroom and his best man, Lieutenant Shaw, were in uniform.

Continued on preceding column.

SCHOOL SPEECH DAYS.

PROFESSOR'S ADVICE AT ROEDEAN.

'PRACTISE WRITING'

DR. LYTTELTON AND EXAMINATIONS.

Professor E. T. Campagnac, Professor of Education at Liverpool University, presenting prizes at Roedean School yesterday, said that one of the purposes for which an English school existed was the teaching of the English language.

"To speak and to write your own language with natural grace and ease, with fluency, with force, with truth—how simple that sounds but how difficult it is! I find it very hard to speak and write English, but I am sure you will find it worth your while to learn to do it. There is no art which is more useful or more necessary.

"But you cannot speak English well unless you work at it. You must work very hard at the formation of sentences and you must practise writing. You must also learn to listen: you must listen to what the great prose writers and poets have said. A line here and there, or, perhaps, even a word, will stay in your memory and make you a different person from what you were before.

"But sometimes, I hope, you will shut your books and withdraw into the secrets of your own minds. If you listen there it is possible that you may hear what people have called the Voice of God."

Miss Tanner, the headmistress, appealed to parents to consider the question of careers for their girls from the point of view of what was the most useful work they could do, bearing in mind their temperaments.

Roedean school has just founded a mission at Rottingdean to which poor London children can be sent for a change. Miss Lawrence will formally open it on July 12. Miss Lawrence presided at the prizegiving, and Lord Justice Lawrence proposed the vote of thanks.

EXAMINATIONS SYSTEM.

A spirited attack on the modern system of examinations for the professions was made by Dr. Lyttelton, the former headmaster at Eton, who distributed the prizes at Woodbridge (Suffolk) School speech day yesterday.

It was extraordinarily difficult, he said, for any school to resist the influence of this "tremendous system" of examinations, which was becoming more acute and exacting every year.

This was a matter where public opinion ought to be raised, for the pressure of examinations was doing tremendous harm at the present time.

Some kind of selection was obviously required for the professions, but examinations had been perfected in a machine which worked in a certain way, and it was a way which did not bear inspection below the surface.

How this was to be altered he did not yet see, but the more people were aware of the mischief, the sooner a remedy would be found.

Among the audience which witnessed the presentation of "Richard II." which followed prize-giving, were Dr. Lyttelton, Dr. Rednall (late headmaster of Winchester College), and Viscount Ullswater.

ARDINGLY JUBILEE.

Ardingly College, Sussex, yesterday held special celebrations of its diamond jubilee. There was a large gathering of old Ardinians, prominent country residents, and parents to witness the presentation, in the Fellows' Garden, of "As You Like It," by the Ben Greet Company, which included Sir Ben Greet as Jaques.

The day opened with a choral dedication service in the school chapel. In a swimming match the school beat East Grinstead by 25 points to 9. The celebrations concluded with a festal Te Deum, and a sermon by the Provost.

BEAUMONT COLLEGE.

Speech day at Beaumont College, Old Windsor, took place yesterday. The Rector, Rev. Walter J. Weld, received the guests, who numbered about 500. They included the Abbot of Farnborough, Sir Alec and Lady Russell, Sir H. and Lady Jerningham, Brigadier-General E. W. Costello, V.C., Monsignor W. Smith, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Waters, Colonel Lind, Sir H. Blunt, Lady Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. R. Winsloe Patton, Lieut.-Colonel R. Fielding, and Canon Longinott.

The prizes were presented by Lady Alec Russell, the chief awards being: Religious Doctrine, Archibald Burden; Greek, Latin, and French, Niall O'Neill; Mathematics, George Cannon; Science, Alan Wardale; History, Gerard Ford; English, Gerard Ford; Elocution, Paul Grisewood.

The "speeches" were admirably delivered, and were much applauded. They included a prologue by Stewart Ryan, followed by a pianoforte solo by Archibald Burden.

Then came the Bacchae of Euripides, splendidly given by C. Williams, and a performance of "La Classe De Française" was capitally done.

In the afternoon the Trooping of the Colour and Inspection of the College Officers' Training Corps took place in the playing fields. The Inspecting Officer was Brigadier-General E. W. Costello, who is an old Beaumont boy, and now commands the Cambridge University contingent of the O.T.C.

EASTBOURNE COLLEGE.

A feature of Eastbourne College Speech Day to-day was the opening of the Arnold Wing of the Memorial Buildings, a palatial suite of school apartments, the main portion of which was erected in memory of those old boys who fell in the war. The new wing, which was formally opened by Viscount Hailsham, is a memorial of the headmastership of Mr. E. C. Arnold, who relinquished the position early in the present year.

Lord Hailsham, in subsequently distributing the prizes, said an English public school education was undoubtedly the best in the world. The value of education lay principally in the development of character and personality. The boy destined to be most useful was he who learned his duty to his God and who utilised his talents for the common good. It was the practical application of this lesson that had enabled India to enjoy the benefit of English rule. The Indian people had learned from personal contact with their English administrators that the Englishman could be trusted to act honorably and fairly, and neither shirk responsibility nor shrink from danger.

ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE.

Over a thousand guests were present yesterday afternoon at Commemoration Day at Royal Holloway College, Egham, one of the affiliated colleges of the University of London.

The proceedings opened with a service in the chapel. The Chancellor of the University of London, Earl Beauchamp, the Senate of the University, and the Governing Body attended in state.

The service was conducted by the Rev. J. H. Ellison, rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill. A garden party followed. Among those present were:—

The Chairman of Convocation, Mr. S. L. Loney, the Principal of the University Doctor Deller and Mrs. Deller, Sir Cooper and Lady Perry, Sir William and Lady Collins, Lady Savory, the Hon. George and Lady Agnes Peel, Professor and Mrs. Driver, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Driver Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Driver Holloway, the Provost of University College Dr Mawer, and Mrs. Mawer, the Principal of King's College Dr. Halliday and Mrs. Halliday, the Principal of Bedford College, Miss Jebb, the Principal of Birkbeck College, Dr. Center, the Principal of Westfield College, Dr. Eleanor Lodge, Professor and Mrs. Filon, Sir Lynden and Lady Macassey, Major-General Sir Frederick and Lady Maurice Sir Arthur and Lady Woodward, Sir George Chrystal, the High Commissioner for Nova Scotia Miss J. Howard, Sir William and Lady Carter, the Hon. Katharine Thring, the Mayor and Mayoress of Reading, Mr. R. G. Rawkins.

LABOUR EGOTISM CHARGE.

ITALIAN REPLY TO THE AUSTRALIANS.

THE MORAL RIGHT TO WORK.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ROME, Saturday.

In a leading article in his newspaper, the *Popolo d'Italia*, the Duce's brother Arnaldo Mussolini takes up the question of the recent friction at Innisfail, Australia, between Italian and Australian agricultural workers. He attributes the blame to the "Labour egotism" ruling in Australia, and writes:—

"In Labour Australia, an attempt is being made to establish a privilege in respect of agricultural labour. The efficiency and the propensities of other peoples for hard work are feared. It is not so much racial jealousy as a form of downright egotism which seeks to cut out competitive nations from the advantages of production and labour. This conclusion is a severe one, which places the English (*sic*) people in a bad light, and is in ironical contrast to the too frequent assurances of Labour and democratic humanitarianism."

CLAIM TO GRATITUDE.

After stating that "every people which is prolific and active has a moral right to work in every field of activity," Signor Mussolini continues:—

"In this respect the Italian people has a claim upon the world's gratitude. There is no sphere in which it has not given proof of its strength and its genius, and the boycotting now reported is a particularly unjust and ungrateful act."

It will be borne in mind that figures published in last week's SUNDAY TIMES show that Italian statisticians forecast Italy as the only European country which in thirty years' time will still be increasing its population. This assumption, right or wrong, is the one generally held and acted upon here.

"U.S. EUROPE."

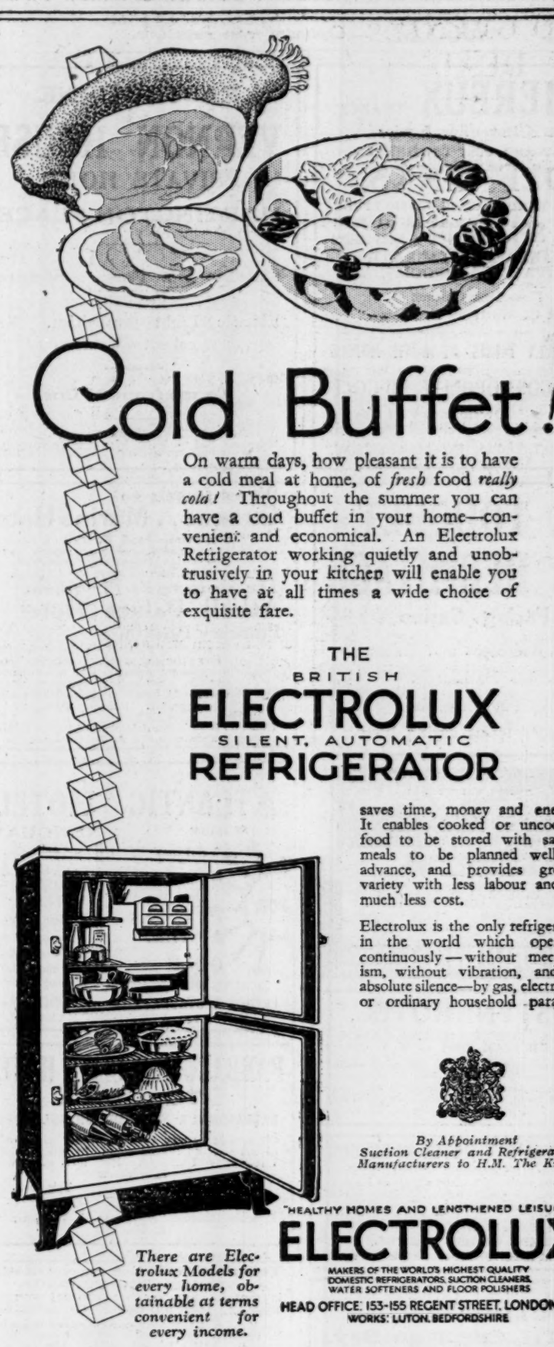
POLISH MINISTER'S DOUBTS.

WARSAW, Saturday.

A somewhat lukewarm blessing to M. Briand's scheme for a united states of Europe was given last night by M. Zaleski, Polish Foreign Minister, at a meeting of the Cracow Social Club, held to advance the ideal of European union.

The Polish Foreign Minister, after paying a tribute to the ideals by which the framers of the scheme were inspired, confessed that he was "a little frightened" by three obstacles to its successful execution.

In the first place he thought the dates of July 15 fixed for the reply of the various governments to the French memorandum and of September for the first European conference were premature: he had seen too many international conferences break down for want of adequate preparation. Secondly, there was a danger that such a European union might be used by some of the greater financial and industrial powers as an instrument with which to establish an economic dictatorship over the rest of Europe. The third danger lay in the tendency of certain Powers to exploit the ideal of European co-operation for their own political ends. Any attempt of that sort would torpedo a European union.—*Reuter.*



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C.F.H. 79

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GOLF.

AMATEURS LOSE TO PROFESSIONALS.

SOME CLOSE GAMES.

The annual match between Amateurs and Professionals in aid of the Benevolent Fund of the Professional Golfers' Association took a decided turn in favour of the masters on the West Lancashire course at Blundellsands yesterday morning, when the professionals won five of the six foursomes and halved the other. In most cases the margins were narrow, and in the first and second matches the amateurs were leading in the early stages, but generally the professionals played too well for their opponents. Neither team was at full strength, and the last-minute withdrawal from the amateurs' side of S. Roper led to the introduction of R. M. Stewart, a member of the home club, who, in partnership with H. R. Howell, the Welsh amateur champion, halved with Tom Barber and Duncan McCulloch.

In the top match the Hartley Brothers were one up at the sixth against C. A. Whitcombe, the open champion of Ireland, and Fred Robson; but the professionals squared at the ninth, won the tenth, and although the Hartleys squared again, they lost the last two holes. Major C. O. Hezlet, the Irish open amateur champion, and Eric Fiddian, who reached the last eight of the recent Amateur Championship, were also one up at the sixth, where George Duncan and A. G. Havers, two former British open champions, lost a ball. The Professionals, however, squared at the seventh, and had the better of matters on the homeward journey.

Winning the Singles by 10½ points to 1½, the Professionals secured the match by 16 points to 2. R. H. Oppenheimer, who found Herbert Jolly off his putting, alone won a point for the Amateurs, and he did this in no uncertain style, turning 4 up and finishing the game by 6 and 5.

E. W. H. Kenyon halved with C. W. Timmis, but all of the remaining ten games went against the Amateurs. D. E. B. Soulby found Duncan McCulloch, the Scottish champion, in relentless mood, the Scot having five successive threes from the seventh, and he finished the round in 67 for a win by 6 and 5.

In the top game Charles Whitcombe lost the opening hole to Rex Hartley, who got down a long putt, but the professional squared at the third, and went ahead at the fourth, where he lofted a stymie. He also won the fifth and sixth, and was never caught, turning 2 up before winning by 4 and 3.

George Duncan found a worthy opponent in Eric Fiddian, who was fighting hard all the while, and to take Duncan 17 holes was no mean performance, the ex-champion winning by 3 and 1. Results:—

FOURSOMES.—C. A. Whitcombe (Crews Hill) and F. Robson (Cooden Beach) (2 up) beat R. W. Hartley (Cooden Beach) and W. L. Hartley (Chislehurst); George Duncan (Private) and A. G. Havers (New Sandy Lodge) (2 and 1) beat Major C. O. Hezlet (Royal Portrush) and E. W. Fiddian (Stourbridge); H. C. Jolly (Ewanrigg) and E. R. Whitcombe (Meyrick Park) (5 and 4) beat R. H. Oppenheimer (Temple) and C. W. Timmis (Leasowe); W. H. Davies (Wallasey) and W. T. Twine (Bromley and Bickley) (1 up) beat R. H. Hardman (Birkdale) and G. L. Q. Henriques (Royal Lytham and St. Annes); Tom Barber (Derbyshire) and Duncan McCulloch (Troon) halved with H. R. Howell (Glamorganshire) and R. M. Stewart (West Lancs); Bert Hodson (Chigwell) and E. W. H. Kenyon (West Lancs) (4 and 3) beat D. E. B. Soulby (St. Annes Old) and H. G. Bentley (Hesketh).

SINGLES.—C. A. Whitcombe (4 and 3) beat R. W. Hartley; Fred. Robson (5 and 4) beat W. L. Hartley; E. R. Whitcombe (7 and 5) beat Maj. C. O. Hezlet; George Duncan (3 and 1) beat E. W. Fiddian; H. C. Jolly lost to R. H. Oppenheimer (6 and 5); W. H. Davies (5 and 3) beat H. R. Howell; A. G. Havers (2 up) beat R. H. Hardman; T. Barber (3 and 2) beat G. L. Q. Henriques; Duncan McCulloch (6 and 5) beat D. E. B. Soulby; Bert Hodson (2 up) beat H. G. Bentley; E. W. H. Kenyon lost to C. W. Timmis; W. T. Twine (2 and 1) beat R. M. Stewart.

MITCHELL BEATS DIEGEL.

A DECISIVE VICTORY.

A large crowd enjoyed summer weather and some fine golf on the Verulam course at St. Albans yesterday, when Abe Mitchell and Leo Diegel, the American professional champion, met in a 36-holes match for the third time this season. Mitchell, who won the £1,040 Tournament last year, and so is regarded as the reigning champion of British professional golf, was beaten by one hole in the first game at Moor Park, but gained his revenge at Blackwell a week later, beating Diegel by 3 and 2. Yesterday's match, therefore, was the "rubber" contest, and Mitchell aroused hopes of a British victory by gaining a lead of three holes on the morning round. At one time Mitchell was five up, but Diegel, during the last three holes, showed brilliance, which had been absent from his game earlier in the round. Mitchell, who was playing on his "home course" (he is a private coach at St. Albans) was round in 70, against Diegel's 74.

In the afternoon it was Mitchell who drove the longer ball, and the Englishman, playing sterling golf, having no higher figure than a four, ended the match in his favour at the thirty-third hole, where Diegel's only hope was to hole an approach shot to keep the game alive, at which he failed, and was beaten by four up and three to play.

Diegel rarely had any luck with his putting, and on six greens during the game, a putt of eight yards or so stopped only a couple of inches away from the hole, while at the eighth, in the afternoon, he hit the rim of the hole from a bad lie behind the green. The American was five down at the twenty-fourth, and although he reduced his deficit at the thirtieth hole, which he won by playing a superb second shot, after being outdriven from the tee, Diegel failed to stave off defeat.

MORNING ROUND.

MITCHELL.—Out: 4, 3, 3, 5, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4=34.
Home: 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 5, 3, 5=36. Total, 70.
DIEGEL.—Out: 4, 4, 3, 4, 3, 5, 3, 5, 4, 4=36.
Home: 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 4, 3, 4=38. Total, 74.

AFTERNOON ROUND.

MITCHELL.—Out: 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4=34.
Home: 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3=23 for 6 holes.
DIEGEL.—Out: 4, 4, 3, 6, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4=37.
Home: 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 3=22 for 6 holes.

BAR G. S. TOURNAMENT.

The annual tournament of the Bar Golfing Society ended at Sandwich yesterday when the semi-final and final rounds were played over the Prince's course. The morning play saw the last of the low handicapped players make their exit, for A. H. S. Vivian, the old Oxonian, who was at scratch, lost by three and two to W. S. Worthington Evans (7) and L. L. Cohen, K.C. (4), failed by three and one against C. J. Graham (18).

Graham received eight strokes from Worthington-Evans in the final round, and, although losing the first two holes, the receiver of odds turned with a lead of two, an advantage which he maintained to win the match by 2 and 1. Graham secured the fourth with the aid of a stroke but a fine run-up by Worthington-Evans at the fifth enabled the latter to win the hole in three, and become two up again. Then, however, Worthington-Evans struck a bad patch, and lost four holes in a row, being out of bounds at the seventh, taking three putts at the next hole, and losing his ball at the ninth. Worthington-Evans was half-stymied at the tenth, and could only halve the hole, while he was again stymied at the thirteenth, where he had to be content with another half. Graham increased his lead at the next hole, his opponent being bunkered but lost the fifteenth to a perfect four. A half followed at the sixteenth, and Graham's stroke enabled him to halve the next hole, to win the match. Results:—

SEMI-FINAL.—C. J. Graham (18) beat L. L. Cohen, K.C. (4), by 1 up; W. S. Worthington-Evans (7) beat A. H. S. Vivian (scratch) by 3 and 2.

FINAL.—Graham beat Worthington-Evans by 2 and 1.

OLD ETONIANS AT RYE.

Members of the Old Etonian Golfing Society decided their competition for the Tate Challenge Cup at Rye during the week-end. On Saturday, after an eighteen holes qualifying test, the first round of the match-play stages was played, when G. D. Hannay, the open ex-champion of France, gained a one-hole victory over Lieut.-Col. A. W. Tate. The first round results were: G. D. Hannay beat Lieut.-Col. A. W. Tate by 1 up; H. C. Ellis beat P. N. Loxley by 4 and 3; Capt. E. N. L. Venn beat E. G. S. Waley at the nineteenth hole; W. T. A. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam beat M. S. Ormrod by 1 up.

OLD HARROVIANS BEATEN.

In an eight-a-side match over the Camberley Heath Club's course on Saturday Old Radleian G.S. beat Old Harrovian G.S. by 7 points to 5. The singles were halved at 4 points each, but Old Radleian G.S. won three of the four foursomes. A Sturt (Old Radleians) and R. W. Awdry halved the leading singles encounter, while Sturt and Major J. Collis-Browne defeated Awdry and F. N. de Y. Batson in the foursomes by 3 and 2.

ROWING.

WEST END A.R.A. REGATTA.

CAVENDISH WIN TWO TROPHIES.

By OUR ROWING CORRESPONDENT.

The race for the Grand Challenge Cup for Senior Eights was the chief event in the West End Amateur Rowing Association's annual regatta at Hammersmith. The cup, which is valued at 100 guineas, was presented by the late F. T. Shoolbred and W. Shoolbred. The holders, Cavendish R.C., retained the trophy. Details of finals:—

JUNIOR SLIDE FOURS (RICHARD BURBIDGE CHALLENGE CUP).—Final: (Surrey Station) Oxford Circus R.C.—H. F. Morris (bow), W. H. James, J. A. Tournier, H. S. Boje (str.), and A. V. Healey (cox), 1; (Middlesex Station) Kildare R.C., 2. Won by two lengths.

SENIOR FOURS (PATRONS' CHALLENGE CUP).—Final: (Surrey Station) Cavendish R.C.—G. H. Bellis (bow), J. R. Whitfield, W. H. Hawkins, H. E. Edwards (str.), and L. R. Hayward (cox), 1; (Centre Station) Kensington Argyll R.C., 2; (Middlesex Station) Harrodian R.C., 3. Won by two and a-half lengths.

SENIOR EIGHTS (GRAND CHALLENGE CUP).—Final: (Surrey Station) Cavendish R.C.—D. L. Gilchrist (bow), H. C. Fowler, S. E. Crutchfield, R. Waldock, W. H. Hawkins, J. R. Whitfield, G. H. Bellis, H. E. Edwards (str.), and L. R. Hayward (cox), 1; (Middlesex Station) Kensington Argyll R.C., 2. Won by two lengths.

JUNIOR EIGHTS (SYD TURNER MEMORIAL CUP).—Final: (Centre Station) Kildare R.C.—J. W. Willis (bow), S. Tetlow, S. A. Spratt, W. Saunder, R. G. Rule, F. W. Foxton, W. H. Minshall, L. Davern (str.), and T. J. Healy (cox), 1; (Surrey Station) Arlington R.C., 2; (Middlesex Station)—Kensington Argyll R.C., 3. Won by a length.

READING AMATEUR REGATTA.

A VESTA SUCCESS.

Ideal weather conditions favoured Reading Amateur Regatta held at Caversham Bridge yesterday. There were no entries for the Senior Fours, the Reading Challenge Vase, held by London R.C. or the Senior Eights; the Thames Cup eights competing for the Grand Challenge Cup held by Quintin B.C. In this Vesta R.C. scored a fine win, beating Quintin R.C. and Thames R.C. in the way to the final, and Kingston R.C. in the final.

LOCAL SCULLS.—Vulcan Challenge Shield.—Final: F. M. J. Peters (Reading R.C.), 1; A. B. Willett (Reading R.C.) 2. Won easily. Time, 4 min. 5 sec.

JUNIOR SCULLS.—Botley and Lewis Cup.—Final: F. E. Stephens (London R.C.), 1; M. Glass (Vesta R.C.), capsized.

JUNIOR-SENIOR SCULLS.—Final: C. J. Ament (Twickenham R.C.), 1; W. R. Mellors (Midland Bank R.C.) disq.—Won on a foul.

SENIOR SCULLS.—Dodd Cup.—Final: F. Gentry (Ibis R.C.), 1; J. L. West (London R.C.), 2. 2 l. Time, 6 min. 14 sec.

MAIDEN FOURS.—Saunders Cup.—Final: Courtenay Lodge B.C.—F. Schloessinger (bow), C. A. Assimakins, G. S. Castanos, D. H. Lehmkuhl (str.), A. B. Thompson (cox), 1; Henley R.C. 2. 3 ft. Time, 3 min. 7 sec.

JUNIOR FOURS.—Reading Bowl.—Final: Courtenay Lodge B.C.—J. Norris (bow), R. G. Thorneywill, C. M. S. Townsend, J. Eastham (str.), and W. Skinner (cox), 1; Maidenhead R.C. (A. crew), 2. ½ l. Time, 6 min. 5 sec.

JUNIOR-SENIOR FOURS.—Maiden Erleigh Cup.—Final: Lensbury R.C.—R. V. Husted (mow), W. R. Godden, J. F. Field, and L. W. Little (str.), 1; Midland Bank 2. 3 l. Time, 5 min. 56 sec.

JUNIOR EIGHTS (R.M.C. CUP).—Final.—Quintin B.C.: G. Stephenson (bow), S. S. Hedgecoe, E. H. Crawley, H. R. Cooper, R. P. Donnelly, I. W. E. Widdows, G. J. M. Hopper, F. H. Thomas (str.), L. J. Snell (cox), 1; Anglian B.C., 2; 3¼ lengths. Time, 5 min. 25 sec.

JUNIOR SENIOR EIGHTS (SANDEMAN CUP).—Final.—Walton R.C.: A. Shere (bow), J. P. Franck, F. R. Wilds, T. Scoresby-Jackson, J. M. Glover, W. H. Gillespie, T. H. Freeland, D. J. Collis (str.), W. G. Gregory (cox), 1; Reading University B.C., 2; 2½ lengths. Time, 5 min. 15 sec.

THAMES EIGHTS (GRAND CHALLENGE CUP).—Final.—esta R.C.: J. D. Willcox, F. E. Coles, J. M. Carnow, J. Fraser-Miller, J. L. Wilson, R. O. Demmler, V. P. Sabin, W. D. Baddeley, C. B. Johns, 1; Kingston B.C., 2; 1¼ length. Time, 5 min. 11 sec.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS RACE.

The third annual race for the Public Schools Trophy given by the University of Reading B.C. in connection with Reading Amateur Regatta took place yesterday at Caversham. There were only four entries. In the first heat Emanuel School B.C. (Wandsworth Common) beat Bedford Modern School B.C. by a quarter of a length in 6 min. 28 sec., while in the second heat Kingston Grammar School B.C. beat Tiffin School B.C. (Kingston) easily in 6 min. 21 sec. In the final heat the placings were as follow:—

Kingston Grammar School B.C.—G. A. Allen (bow), 9 st. 12 lb.; A. G. Slough, 9 st. 4 lb.; K. L. Kelly, 11 st. 4 lb.; B. D. Murphy, 10 st. 13 lb. (str.), and D. K. Moriarty, 5 st. 8 lb. (cox)—1; Emanuel School B.C.—R. C. Lawrence, 11 st. 1 lb. (bow); W. H. Keaney, 11 st.; F. R. Chamberlain, 11 st. 12 lb.; N. C. G. Robinson, 10 st. 4 lb. (str.); and N. G. Thomas, 7 st. 9 lb. (cox)—2.

The Kingston crew got the lead early, and, drawing away, won easily by a number of lengths. Time, 6 min. 35 sec.

ETON COLLEGE SCULLING RACES.

The finals of the Eton College Senior and Junior Novice Sculling Races took place yesterday over a course on the Thames above Windsor Bridge. Both events started from Brocas Clump, the course being up-stream to Sandbank and back to Brocas Rails. There were seventy-five entries for the senior race and sixty-four for the junior race. Details:—

SENIORS.—Semi-Finals—Heat 1: Sir J. Pigott Brown, 1; H. C. Hudson, 2; D. R. Charlton, 3. Time, 10 min. 47 sec. Heat 2: J. M. McC. Fisher, 1; C. G. Blathwayt, 2; R. L. S. Russell, 3. Time, 10 min. 30 sec. Heat 3: L. M. Middleton, 1; S. Mitchell, 2. Time, 10 min. 43 sec. Heat 4: T. Fromethomson, 1; A. D. Balfour, 2; B. K. Tighe, 3. Time, 10 min. 53 sec. Final: T. Fromethomson, 1; Sir G. Pigott Brown, 2; L. M. Middleton, 3; J. M. McC. Fisher, 4. Won by 4 lengths, 2 lengths between second and third. Time, 10 min. 34 sec.

JUNIORS.—Final: D. Gladstone, 1; N. M. David, 2; W. H. Gerard Leigh, 3; J. A. P. Bogge, 4. Won easily. Time, 10 min. 40 sec.

CLUB COMPETITIONS.

BANSTEAD DOWNS.—Mixed Foursomes: Mr. and Mrs. Troughton, 92-17=75.

BAR GOLFING SOCIETY (Prince's, Sandwich).—Captain's Prize: P. C. Lamb, 79-9=70.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE.—Smith Turberville Cup: P. T. Harmsworth, 1 up.

BROMLEY AND BICKLEY.—Hambro Gold Scr. C.M.: R. C. Hawkins, 80. Alpe Cup: F. H. Wissler, 83-12=71. Davis Cup: J. Venters, 89-18=71.

BURNHAM BEECHES—M.M.—E. N. Crew, 81-10=71.

CANTERBURY.—M.M.—Div. I.: I. C. Child, 82-7=75, and L. U. Hubble, 83-8=75, tied. Div. II.: A. Egerton Jones, 85-15=70.

COOMBE HILL.—Weekly M.: J. J. Redmond, 86-14=72.

COOMBE WOOD.—M. Winners' Competition: A. D. Chisholm, 77-6=71, and R. Packham, 84-13=71, tied.

DENHAM.—M.M.—C. F. Phillips, 81-6=75, and J. K. B. Dawson, 87-12=75, tied. Blakemore Cleek: G. H. Jennings, 79.

EAST BRIGHTON.—Medal Winners' Comp.: H. W. Bradbury-Pratt, 98-14=82.

EDGWARE.—M.M.—Sen.: K. Miyamato, 82-12=70. Jun.: E. E. Bale, 87-14=73, and R. Peckover, 88-15=73, tied. Jonas Cup: W. R. Polson (12), and J. Islizieki (12), tied at 151 net.

GERRARDS CROSS.—M.M.—Sen.: E. J. Leeming, 84-10=74. Jun.: C. C. Jacobs, 99-24=75.

GUILDFORD.—M.B.: R. N. A. Scott (20), 2 up.

HAMPSTEAD.—M.M.—Sen.: W. Shearer, 80-8=72. P. B. Showan, 80-8=72, and F. A. Slee, 81-9=72, tied. Jun.: J. N. Dark, 94-20=74.

HANGER HILL.—M.M.: C. L. K. Beel, 76-5=71; E. T. Beel, 77-3=74.

HARTSBOURNE MANOR.—Leavey Cup: H. S. Kelly (12), 78+83=161.

HOME PARK.—M.B.: P. A. Titley (10), 5 up; S. E. Rampton (14), 4 up.

LONDON SCOTTISH.—James Gow C.C.: H. Royle, 77-6=71, and R. D. Mumford, 85-14=71, tied.

PORTERS PARK.—Mixed Foursomes.—Final: Mr. and Mrs. R. E. A. Bott beat Mr. and Mrs. F. A. B. Farquharson by 2 up.

POTTERS BAR.—M.M.: G. F. Lander, 96-20=76.

ROYAL ASHDOWN FOREST.—M.F.: Col. E. M. Birch and Mrs. Harker, 86; C. I. Collier and Miss Adams, 87-7=80.

ROYAL BLACKHEATH.—Sc. M.: S. Woffenden, 82. Calcutta Challenge Cup: S. Woffenden, 82-8=74.

ROYAL ST. GEORGE'S.—M.B.: Adml. S. St. J. Farquhar (5), 4 up.

SIDCUP.—Director's Cup.—First Round: H. S. Allen, 84-10=71; E. E. Hart, 92-18=74.

TEMPLE.—Vansittart Neale C.C.: M. G. Deacon, 85-16=69.

WEST ESSEX.—C.B.: C. G. Chappell (8), Dr. R. Seale (8) and J. N. Trill (8), tied at 1 up.

WORTHING.—M.M.—Div. I.: T. C. Stretton, 85-11=74, and R. T. Benstead, 86-12=74, tied. Div. II.: J. P. Clark, 89-15=74.

MEN BEAT WOMEN AT ST. GEORGE'S HILL.

Conceding nine strokes to women over the St. George's Hill Club's course at Weybridge the men just won by 8 games to 7. In the leading single, which series was halved, Mrs. Nab beat D. B. Anderson, a former Surrey champion, by 6 and 4. The men gained their advantage on the foursomes in which they won by a one-point margin.

MAX SCHMELING'S WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP.

CINCINNATI, Saturday.

The National Boxing Association, which controls boxing in twenty-nine States, decided at a meeting here to-day to recognise Max Schmeling as the Heavy-weight Champion of the World.
—Reuter's Special Service.

CAMBRIDGE "MAY" RACES.

JESUS "HEAD OF THE RIVER."

EXCITING STRUGGLES.

Four perfect summer days have been experienced at the "May" races this year, an occurrence that is very rare, and which has not been experienced at Cambridge for some time now. The races finished in a blaze of glory last evening with Jesus I. at the "head of the river" for the first time since 1927. Twelve bumps were made during the evening's racing, which attracted a record crowd. The number of bumps recorded during the four days was fifty-seven. The Jesus crew was as follows:—A. W. Anstey (bow), 10 st, 12 lb.; 2, G. P. Fairbairn, 11 st. 9 lb.; 3, J. M. Fraser, 13 st. 5 lb.; 4, M. A. Belleville, 12 st. 8 lb.; 5, D. H. Mays-Smith, 11 st. 12 lb.; 6, R. F. Ohlson, 12 st. 12 lb.; 7, F. T. Coulton, 11 st. 9 lb.; P. N. Carpmael (str.), 12 st. 4 lb.; C. D. Eberstein (cox), 8 st. 13 lb.

THIRD DIVISION.—Order of Rowing: Jesus III., Trinity Hall III., Emmanuel II., Magdalene, First Trinity IV., Lady Margaret III., Pembroke III., Fitzwilliam House, Christ's III., St. Catharine's II., Emmanuel III., Peterhouse II., Sidney Sussex II., King's II., Jesus IV., Corpus Christi II.

The third division racing saw five bumps spread impartially all over the course, and spectators in every part of the river witnessed some exciting contests. Only one crew gained its oars. That was Emmanuel III., who overtook St. Catharine's II. at Grassy. Emmanuel II. also had its success, and bumped Trinity Hall III. near the same spot, and both the victorious crews came over the remainder of the course proudly flying their flags. The crews in the middle of the division provided some capital sport. First Trinity IV. looked like being caught by Lady Margaret III., but the latter's coxswain steered a bad course above the railway bridge, and first got away safely. Fitzwilliam House scored a dramatic win over Pembroke III. for being the eight crew; they could have finished at Morley's Holt, but exercised their right of going after the seventh crew, just ahead, with most satisfactory results. Sidney Sussex II. made their bump very late, and overtook Peterhouse II. only a few yards from the finishing post. The hapless King's II. boat went down a fourth place at First Post Corner, where Jesus IV. bumped them, and Corpus Christi II. finished at the same place as last year—the bottom of the division.

SECOND DIVISION.—Order of starting: Emmanuel I., Peterhouse I., Clare I., St. Catharine's I., Corpus Christ I., Trinity Hall II., Caius II., Christ's II., Downing, Lady Margaret II., Clare II., Queen's II., Caius III., Selwyn II., First Trinity III., Jesus III.

From a spectacular point of view the racing in this division was a great success as the dense throng of spectators, on both sides of the river, had the satisfaction of seeing the first eight crews row over in unchanged order amid intense excitement and much noise. Emmanuel I. were never in much danger from Peterhouse I., but the other crews were more or less 3 ft. to 4 ft. apart. Christ's II. made a desperate effort to get back the place that they lost to Caius II. on the previous night, but without success. Lady Margaret II. made their fourth bump by overtaking Downing in the Gut. Queen's II. tried hard to achieve a similar distinction, but failed to catch Clare II. Selwyn II. caught Caius III. at First Post Corner and gained their oars, and Jesus III. bumped First Trinity III. at the railings.

FIRST DIVISION.—Order of starting: Jesus I., Pembroke I., Lady Margaret I., Third Trinity, Selwyn I., First Trinity I., Christ's I., Trinity Hall I., First Trinity II., Pembroke II., Caius I., Jesus II., Queen's I., Sidney Sussex I., King's I., Emmanuel I.

The First Division also provided a capital spectacle, as three of the four bumps made occurred late in the race, and the majority of the crews got into the Long Reach. Jesus I. easily kept head of the river, and Pembroke I. behind could not get within a length or so of them. Third Trinity were quite rowed out when Selwyn I. bumped them at the Railway Bridge. First Trinity I. also went down again, being beaten by Christ's I. at the Railings. The next three crews rowed over, Pembroke II. just missing their fourth bump by less than a foot. Jesus II. actually overran Caius I. at the Railway Bridge, the bow of their boat shooting across the canvas of the Caius boat, the coxswain of which jumped into the river rather than risk the possibility of being pushed in. Emmanuel I., the only other eight besides the top crew to gain their oars in this division, had an early success over King's I. at the Ditch.

TENNIS.

M.C.C. CHALLENGE PRIZES.

Two matches in the competition for the M.C.C. challenge prizes were played at Lord's yesterday.

V. H. Pennell beat F. Hollins in the first round by three sets to one (6—1, 6—2, 5—6, 6—5). Pennell played very good tennis, although not so quick on his feet as at one time. It will be remembered that he won the amateur championship as long ago as 1904. He found the grille quite a number of times, and the winning gallery, too, came in for a share of his attention.

After an easy first set Pennell led 3—love in the second, Hollins made it 2—3, and Pennell then ran out. The third set was keenly fought, and Pennell should have won it, but seemed a little careless towards the end.

S. H. Bastow proved too good for E. C. Holt in their second-round match, and won by three sets to love (6—3, 6—5, 6—1). Holt did well to get to 5 all in the second set after Bastow had led 4—love. Both players used the American service with effect.

SWIMMING.

OTTERS WIN AT CAMBRIDGE.

The annual meeting between Cambridge University and the Otter S.C., at Cambridge yesterday, was favoured with delightful weather. The event took place at the University Club's headquarters in Granchester Meadows. The University were beaten by 23 points to 12 in the races and by 4 goals to 1 in the water polo match. Details:—

100 YARDS.—H. M. Wagstaff (Otter), 1; V. D. Hill (Jesus), 2; S. T. Houlden (Otter), 3. Won by 2 yards. Time, 56 1-5 sec.

220 YARDS.—J. G. Gilruth (Otter) and H. M. Wagstaff (Otter), dead-heat, 1; P. King (Trinity), 3. Time, 3 min. 3 sec.

50 YARDS.—A. Davidson (Otter), 1; A. Wylie (Otter), 2; V. D. Hill (Jesus), 3. Won by a touch. Time, 25 sec.

TEAM RACE (Eight a side).—Cambridge won by 5 yards. No time taken.

WATER POLO.—Cambridge University, 1 goal (O. S. Wallace); Otter S.C., 4 goals (S. T. Houlden (2), H. H. Wells, and C. E. Jackson).

The Cambridge University captain, S. W. Yate (Jesus) has awarded half-Blues for water polo to R. E. Peters (Trinity), goal, and O. S. Wallace (Caius), forward.

In the Inter-College team race, Caius won from Trinity by two yards.

OXFORD UNIV. BEAT RICHMOND S.C.

Oxford University beat Richmond S.C. by 23 points to 16. Results:—

45 YARDS.—W. E. Downes (Richmond), 1; G. C. Elliott (Worcs.), 2. Won by 1 ft. Time, 24 sec.

90 YARDS.—J. T. Race (Merton), 1; N. G. Spooner (Richmond), 2. 1 yard. 77 secs.

440 YARDS.—G. F. Bader (Univer. College, Oxford), 1; M. Ianoff (Richmond), 2. 2 yards. 6 min. 22 4-5 sec.

TEAM RACE.—Oxford, 1; Richmond, 2. 5 yards. 3 min. 44 sec.

WATER POLO.—Richmond, 5; Oxford, 2.

BRIGHTON BEATEN BY ST. PAUL'S.

St. Paul's School beat their visitors, Brighton College, by 30 points to 11. Details:—

100 YARDS.—M. Y. Ffrench Williams (St. Paul's), 1; J. E. S. Macalister (St. Paul's), 2; E. J. B. White (Brighton), 3. Time, 63 3-5 sec.

50 YARDS.—O. R. L. Armstrong (Brighton), 1; C. K. Haswell (St. Paul's), 2; G. E. Delafield (St. Paul's), 3. Time, 27 3-5 sec.

DIVING.—M. Y. Ffrench Williams (St. Paul's), 1; G. E. Delafield, 2; H. C. Tootall, 3.

PLUNGING.—P. D. Hopkins (St. Paul's). Distance, 44 ft. 1 inch.

TEAM RACE.—St. Paul's (C. K. Haswell, R. W. Killick, B. F. Ewart, J. E. S. Macalister, G. E. Delafield, M. Y. Ffrench Williams) beat Brighton College (E. B. Clarke, P. M. Wilkins, E. M. Edlin, E. M. Thwaites, E. B. White, R. N. Armstrong). Won easily in 1 min. 52 2-5 sec.

WATER POLO.—St. Paul's, 3 goals; Brighton College, 1.

CYCLING.

SIBBIT AND CHAMBERS "TREBLE."

The first of the season's National championships were decided at the Kentish Wheelers' meeting at Herne Hill yesterday, the events being the Mile Tandem and Fifty Miles races. In the Tandem championship, J. E. Sibbit (Manchester Wheelers) and E. H. Chambers (Brighton Stanley Wanderers) won for the third successive year, being the first pair to record a "hat-trick" in this event. A successful attempt on the one mile flying start tricycle record was made

Lawn Tennis.

BRITISH TEAM WIN WIGHTMAN CUP.

DECISIVE LAST DOUBLES—AMERICANS' VAIN RALLY.

MRS. WATSON NEARLY CREATES A SENSATION.

By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Great Britain wrested the Wightman Cup—the most-prized trophy in women's lawn tennis—from the holders, the United States, after a day crammed with thrills and incident on the Centre Court at Wimbledon. The largest lawn tennis stadium in the world was well filled and no one wanted to leave until the last stroke had been played.

Great Britain started the second day with a lead of two matches to one. This was quickly wiped out and converted into a deficit. America's first two Singles players proved invincible. Miss Joan Fry was unable to emulate Mrs. Holcroft-Watson's feat of the previous day against Miss Helen Jacobs; and Mrs. Holcroft-Watson, despite some brilliant play to start with—she led by five games to love—had to bow to the unconquerable Mrs. Helen Wills-Moody. Miss Phyllis Mudford justified her inclusion in the team, and won the critical "third" Singles from the seventeen-years-old Miss Sarah Palfrey, whom the American critics regard as more promising than was Mrs. Wills-Moody at the same age. The issue now hung on the palpitating Doubles match between Mrs. L. A. Godfree and Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Wills-Moody and Miss Jacobs, with which the rubber was wound up. That this match went to a final set, and was hanging in the balance right up to the last stroke naturally heightened the excitement, and when Mrs. Wills-Moody drove a ball over the base line to give Britain the victory a cheer rent the air such as is seldom heard at Wimbledon.

Joan Fry's Failure.

The day opened quietly enough with the Singles between Miss Jacobs and Miss Fry. It was not a great match and, as the American girl reeled off games to take a love set the spectators were lulled, as by the first turn at a music hall, into thoughts of better things to come. Poor Miss Fry. It has not been a great match for her. Courage alone was unavailing against the two players ranked first in U.S.A. She had not the speed in her drives that Mrs. Holcroft-Watson had brought out to hasten and hustle Miss Jacobs. Her ammunition was damp. It merely pattered against the armour of her opponent's defence, seldom piercing it, and often feeding, with accommodating speed, the enemy's guns. In only one of the first six games did the score-board register deuce. Chop and cut were the component parts of the plain hit drive in Miss Jacob's equipment, and she had sufficient force and thrust to earn ample remuneration for deep driving by the errors she induced. Miss Fry held her service game in the beginning of the second set, and won Miss Jacobs' for the lead at 3–2, but it was not the firm entrenchment it looked to be, and she was compelled to give ground before a more vigorous attack when Miss Jacob's unloosed it.

After a short interval came Mrs. Wills-Moody and Friday's heroine, Mrs. Holcroft-Watson; then began a sensation that left us all rather short of breath. One, two, three, four, and then five games were registered against the unimpressionable Helen Wills.

It is more than probable that Mrs. Holcroft-Watson, visualising the effect a struggle against inevitable defeat might have on the doubles in which she was to take part later, decided on a course of "hit or miss and hang the consequences." There was no missing. A stream of splendid drives deadly in their speed and accuracy, flowed from her racket, increasing in power the harder the ball came to her, and never losing their admirable precision. Mrs. Wills-Moody was compelled to adopt the unusual role of defender, and even then she seemed powerless to stay this avalanche of penetrating blows. She carried, once or twice, lofting the ball slowly back into play in the endeavour to break up the driving campaign, but it was of no avail. Mrs. Holcroft-Watson, playing as she has seldom done before, was for the moment completely on top. She reached 30—15 on her service in the seventh game, and Mrs. Wills-Moody was resigned to the loss of the set, and a record which she has preserved ever since Miss G. R. Sterry won a set from her in the championships in 1927.

She patted the next two services back to mid-court, but Mrs. Holcroft-Watson, for the first time, softened her stroke, an excess of caution causing her to hit both her returns out, the result of a sudden change of tactics Mrs. Wills-Moody then, like the astute general she is, decided at once to strike while her opponent was in two minds. Her defence, which, for all its impotency to stem the tide, had been rather marvellous, now became impregnable, and her court-craft and judgment superb. Steadily she pulled the match round.

In the tenth game Mrs. Holcroft was twice within a stroke of the set on her own service, and each time drove a ball over the base-line. She was now making many more mistakes, and, aided by them, the American woman forged ahead. Her sequence of winning games only ended after she had obtained a 3-love lead in the second set, and was resumed straight away to the end. Mrs. Holcroft-Watson wisely did not try very hard for the second set, but it was plain that she had taken a good deal more out of herself than she intended doing. I will not subscribe to the view that Mrs. Wills-Moody purposely allowed her to gain the early advantage in order to tire her for the doubles match. I believe that for those few games the English woman was almost unbeatable.

This gave America the lead, but it was very quickly taken from them by the capable and self-possessed Miss Mudford. Without the length, but with certain aim and withering speed, Miss Mudford set up a barrage of drives something after the fashion of Mrs. Holcroft-Watson, and Miss Palfrey did not know the means to break it up. At first, Miss Palfrey looked as though she would do well by her volleying, but after being surely passed once or twice she gave it up, and the result was never in question, Miss Mudford being much the more accurate from the back of the court, and winning by 6–0, 6–2.

Mrs. Godfree Again.

The doubles match staged a splendid "come back" for Mrs. L. A. Godfree, who has been out of the international arena for two years, during which our greatest woman player has spent many months on a sick bed. Mrs. Godfree did not start well, and British stock was down to a low level when the American pair reached 4–1 in the first set. Up to then Mrs. Wills-Moody was the only one to hold her service intact, and was, in a self-supporting way, quite the best of the four. Mrs. Godfree and Mrs. Holcroft-Watson then each won their services, and by Miss Jacobs again they squared at 4 all. In spite of a double fault, Mrs. Wills-Moody again won hers, but another capture of Miss Jacobs gave the British pair the first set at 7–5.

Miss Jacobs was making many mistakes, and the American pair was not a happy combination. Mrs. Godfree was gradually improving, and her interceptions at the net were very remunerative. Mrs. Holcroft Watson held her own in driving duels with both opponents, and her lobs, when a parallel advance was made by the Americans, were the acme of judgment. Mrs. Godfree did not take long to find the weakness of the Americans down the middle of the court, and attacked it to good purpose.

A great improvement on Miss Jacobs' part saw a revival in the American ranks, and they ran away with the second set at 6–1. Mrs. Holcroft-Watson looked to be tiring, but so also was Mrs. Wills Moody. Britain won the first two games, but were pulled back to level terms. Hereabouts Mrs. Godfree found her best volleying form, and the American ranks were scattered for two games. Again they pulled up, but Mrs Holcroft-Watson held her service for 5—4, and then Mrs. Wills-Moody's yielded as it had done before in this set, and Britain had won.

The countries are now level in the series, each claiming four victories.

CHAPEL ALLERTON TOURNAMENT.

W. H Powell and Miss W M. C. Bower were successful in the Singles events at the Chapel Allerton tournament yesterday. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: W. H. Powell beat J. L. Chamberlain 6—4, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Miss W. M. C. Bower beat Miss J. Lawson 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

KENT CHAMPIONSHIPS.

AUSTIN IN FORM.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

H. W. Austin came into the limelight again after his disastrous experience in the Hard Court Championships at Bournemouth when, in the final of the Men's Singles yesterday at Beckenham, he beat H. G. N. Lee, his successor as Great Britain's No. 1 in the Davis Cup-tie against Australia, by 6–2, 2–6, 6–4, 6–2. There was no doubt that Austin was the better player, for though Lee once again relied almost entirely on his forehand drive, Austin mixed his game well, and, in the last two sets, was nearly always attacking.

The games went with the service in the first set to 3–2 in Austin's favour. Lee then lost his service and became very unsteady. There was no length to his drives, and he seemed to find the net an almost impassable barrier. Austin dropped his service for the first time in the opening game of the second set, and Lee showed a marked improvement. His driving was much harder and more accurate, and he frequently got Austin, who was playing very badly overhead, on the wrong leg. From 3–2, Lee, playing better than he had hitherto, ran out for the set with the next three games.

Lee lapsed badly in the third set, while Austin improved greatly. He went confidently up to the net and successfully cut off Lee's hardest drives, while his overhead work became crisp and effective. Austin led 5—1 when Lee pulled himself together and, hitting harder than hitherto, won the next three games in good style.

Lee was very patchy in the fourth set, while Austin made very few errors. He played several good "drops" which drew Lee up, for Austin promptly to pass him. Lee could win only the third and fifth games, and at the end Austin was a comfortable winner.

The hard-hitting Miss Jenny Sandison, who is the woman champion of India, had a bad fright in the middle of her match against Mrs. L. G. Owen in the final of the Women's Singles championship, but just got home by 6–2, 4–6, 6–4.

Mrs. Owen found difficulty in dealing with Miss Sandison's hard-hit drives in the first set, which the latter won. Mrs. Owen then wisely decided to slow down the game, for Miss Sandison much prefers the ball to come to her fast. Mrs. Owen, who is a hockey international, is one of the speediest of women's lawn tennis players. She did some wonderful retrieving, and got almost everything back. Miss Sandison became erratic, and Mrs. Owen deservedly won the set. She went in to lead 4–2 in the third set, and things began to look desperate for Miss Sandison. The girl from India, however, made a recovery just in time, and, finding her length and accuracy once more, took the next four games for the set and match.

A most interesting match was seen in the final of the Men's Doubles between Austin and J. S. Olliff and F. J. Perry and R. Miki. It was a fine exhibition of the doubles game, in which almost every shot possible was exploited. As the score of 9–7, 8–10, 6–1 suggests, there was practically nothing in it in the first two sets. Perry and Miki stayed much the better, however, and won very decisively at the end. Miki did some extraordinarily brilliant work overhead, and Perry played like a veteran. Olliff's service was splendid, and the weakest of the four was Austin.

MEN'S SINGLES (Championship of Kent).—Final: H. W. Austin beat H. G. N. Lee, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Championship of Kent).—Final: Miss J. Sandison beat Mrs. L. G. Owen, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Final Round: F. J. Perry and R. Miki beat H. W. Austin and J. S. Olliff, 9—7, 8—10, 6—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Miss Ryan and Miss B. Nuthall beat Mrs. J. B. Pittman and Miss G. R. Sterry, 6—1, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES—Final: F. J. Perry and Miss Ryan beat R. Miki and Miss Feltham, 6—3, 6—3.

ESSEX CHAMPIONSHIPS.

YOUTHFUL TITLE WINNER AT WESTCLIFF.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WESTCLIFF, Saturday.

The Westcliff Club's tournament, at which the Essex Championships are decided, concluded yesterday. The absence of Miss Rose and W. C. Cole, holders of the singles titles, and also, with partners, of the doubles honours, made a change in the destination of the titles inevitable. The men's singles title went to D. Leahong, of Jamaica. He is only seventeen, and though he was handicapped by blistered hands, he beat J. C. Warboys in the final. After losing the first set 6—2, Leahong fought back splendidly to take the next three. He showed fine backhand strokes, which often had Warboys "at sea," and made a great impression with his placing.

The women's final also produced some interesting tennis, and Miss Billie Yorke, who secured it in two straight sets, was a worthy winner. Miss Yorke is a former Junior Champion of Surrey. In the women's doubles championship Miss Stanley, the defeated singles finalist, in partnership with Miss Clex, turned the tables upon her conqueror, who was partnered by Miss Joan Marshall. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: D. Leahong beat J. C. Warboys, 2—6, 6—0, 6—2, 6—4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Miss B. Yorke beat Miss D. Sloane Stanley, 6—2, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES FINAL.—J. H. Shales and J. McLachlan beat J. C. Warboys and J. H. Whitney 6—3, 8—6.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES FINAL.—Miss Clex and Miss D. Sloane Stanley beat Miss J. Marshall and Miss B. Yorke 4—6, 6—4, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL.—J. McLachlan and Miss B. C. Brown beat P. Sidney and Miss Clex 7—5, 4—6, 8—6.

OXFORD TENNIS PLAYERS BEATEN.

Oxford University Lawn Tennis Club finished their season with a match against the International L.T.C., who were well represented, the side including the old Oxonians G. C. Peters and H. W. Standring. Owing to schools Oxford lacked the services of several of their best players, and in the result were beaten by nine matches to love.

R. K. Tinkler (Balliol) and B. W. Finnigan (Magdalen) were the only Oxford pair to win a singles set.

NORTH HANTS (FLEET) TOURNAMENT.

G. O. Jameson, the Army player, followed up his success in the North London championship by winning the Men's Singles at the North Hants (Fleet) tournament yesterday, when he defeated S. F. Hepburn in the final by 6—1, 6—4. Miss N. M. Lyle beat Mrs. Beamish by 6—3, 6—2 in the final of the Women's Singles, and Hepburn and B. D Helmore won the Men's Doubles. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES (Final).—G. O. Jameson beat S. F. Hepburn, 6—1, 6—4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Final).—Miss N. M. Lyle beat Mrs. Beamish 6—3, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Final).—S. F. Hepburn and B. D. Helmore beat Major D. M. Evans and M. J. G. Ritchie, 6—2, 7—5.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Mrs. Clayton and Miss E. F. Rose beat Mrs. Lyle and Miss N. M. Lyle, 7—5, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: G. O. Jameson and Mrs. Beamish beat B. D. Helmore and Miss N. M. Lyle, 10—8, 2—6, 6—4.

AUSTRALIA LOSE TWO SINGLES.

MILAN, Saturday.

In the Davis Cup competition Giorgio de Stefani (Italy) beat Hopman (Australia), 6—3, 3—6, 7—5, 6—2, and De Morpurgo (Italy) beat Crawford (Australia), 5—7, 6—2, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.—*Exchange.*

ATHLETICS.

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIPS.

EASY HURDLES WIN FOR LORD BURGHLEY.

By H. M. ABRAHAMS.

BIRMINGHAM, Saturday.

The entries for the "Jubilee" Championship Meeting of the Midland Counties Amateur Athletic Association, held here to-day, were disappointingly small. Eight track events attracted only 105 entries, while a similar number of field events reached the tiny total of 44. What is the explanation? At the beginning of the week the holiday programmes, with their endless handicaps, resulted in literally hundreds of entries. Is it that the Midland athlete has no use for competition when there is little prospect of winning and no prospect of valuable prizes. Only sixteen entries for the Open 100 Yards and eighteen for the Half-mile. What a contrast even with the cycle handicaps in this very same meeting here to-day, which attracted seventy entries. One handicap cycling event with nearly half as many entries as sixteen Midland Championship events! What an unhappy contrast.

The weather was excellent, not too hot and indeed with just a suggestion of a breeze. The track seemed in excellent condition. The attendance was only moderate. There was an excellent loud-speaker installation, through which the results were given—one of the best I have ever heard.

The programme began with the two field events, the pole vault (which attracted but three entries) and the discus. M. C. Nokes (the famous ex-hammer-throwing champion) was an entry, but did not compete. A. W. Green won his heat in the 100 yards by a street in 10¼ sec. After over five minutes wait between the first and second heats of the "100," the starter despatched the second and third heats in such rapid succession that the judges were unable to fix the tape in position for the finish. The times of the other heats were so slow as to leave no doubt that Green would gain his sixth successive victory in the short sprint. The fourth heat of the 100 yards was declared void at 2.50 p.m. At 2.55 J. T. Andrews (the Oxford University Blue) arrived. At 3.5 p.m. another late-comer was discovered, and at 3.15 Andrews qualified for the final. Green had absolutely no difficulty in winning by the best part of two yards, Andrews just beating Russell, who was second and showed much promise, I thought, twelve months ago, by a foot from second place.

While congratulating Green on his six successive victories, I do not feel I can congratulate the Midlands on her sprinters. Ten and a-half seconds on a good day, even with a slight adverse wind, is a poor performance; indeed, the poorest effort that has won a Midland Sprint Championship since the war. K. H. Pridie retained his championship in the Discus, and, in throwing 131 ft. 3 in., accomplished the best performance ever by an English-born athlete, and beat M. C. Nokes' native record by over 7 ft.

C. Ellis had no difficulty in winning his heat in the Half-mile, and Lord Burghley and F. A. Foley showed much superiority over the other competitors in the heats of the Hurdles. In the absence of S. T. Ashby, H. Houghton (one of Great Britain's Olympic representatives at Paris and Amsterdam) won the second heat of the Half-mile in slow time. Houghton has won the Midland title on three occasions. The final went to Ellis, as everyone must have known it would, and just as easily as you like. Six starters and a bad first corner saw Ellis cut right out, and he only avoided being badly spiked by chopping his stride and dropping back in last position. He was soon in with the leaders, and at the bell took the lead in 62 seconds. W. J. Page, of Harborne Harriers, did his best to chase Ellis home, but the 1,000 yards World's record-holder just ran sufficiently fast to keep the lead and no faster. He won in slow time, easing up with one eye on his nearest opponent five yards behind and the other on the One Mile 75 minutes ahead.

So far every event had gone to the title-holder, but B. A. B. Clark (who won the international for England against Scotland and Ireland in 1926) captured the long jump with a leap just short of 22 ft., the holder, H. W. Skipper, being completely off form.

Lord Burghley retained his title and recorded his sixth successive win in the 120 yards hurdles, beating F. A. Foley by a yard without unduly hurrying. Foley was level for two hurdles, and then Burghley drew appreciably ahead, and kept his lead without any apparent effort, to win by a yard in 15 1-10 sec., which must be regarded for Burghley as a selling plate class performance.

Ellis's Double.

Ellis gained yet one more double by also taking the mile and recording his ninth victory in Midland championships. The entry looked impressive, but B. Macdonald, T. E. Webster, S. T. Ashby, and F. Light failed to materialise, and J. G. Helps alone remained as a possible rival to Ellis. Helps led for two laps, with Ellis at his shoulder. The first was covered in 65 1-5 sec., and the half in 2 min. 15 2-5 sec. In the third lap Helps and Ellis ran stride for stride 25 yards ahead of the others. Ellis looked the winner all the way. Three hundred yards from home Ellis quickened, and although it took him perhaps 70 yards definitely to shake off Helps, he was never seriously attempting to do so, and he won easing up and looking round by 4-5 sec. Helps did 4 min. 25 1-5 sec., well inside A.A.A. standard.

M. C. Nokes appeared in the Hammer, which he won. He threw just over 140 ft. A. W. Green won the 220 yards by 5 yards, and received much applause for his fourteenth Midland County Championship and sixth successive "double." J. E. Webster was yet another collector of championships who brought his successive wins up to six. He won the Two Miles Steeplechase in 11 min. 4 sec. by nearly 100 yards.

In the last race of the day Lord Burghley brought his victories up to 12. For six hurdles J. Simpson and Burghley were together, but the latter was ahead at the seventh, and won by seven yards in 55 3-5 sec.—remarkably good time, and the best he has ever done in the Midlands. Simpson returned 57 sec. dead—very good indeed. Details:—

100 YARDS.—A. W. Green (Birchfield H.) (holder) Time, 10½ sec.

220 YARDS.—A. W. Green (Birchfield H.) (holder). Time, 23 1-10 sec.

880 YARDS.—C. Ellis (Birchfield H.) (holder). Time, 2 min. 1 4-5 sec.

ONE MILE.—C. Ellis (Birchfield H.) (holder). Time, 4 min. 25 sec.

TWO MILES STEEPLECHASE.—J. E. Webster (Birchfield H. holder). Time, 11 min. 4 sec.

TWO MILES WALK.—R. Edge (Derby W.C., holder). Time, 14 min. 40 sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—Lord Burghley (Achilles C., holder). Time, 15 7-10 sec.

440 YARDS HURDLES.—Lord Burghley (Achilles C. holder). Time, 55 3-5 sec.

LONG JUMP.—G. A. G. Clark (Poly. H.), 21 ft. 11½ in.

POLE VAULT.—H. G. Young (Old Bedford M.A.A.), 10 ft.

HIGH JUMP.—H. A. Langley (Sparkhill H., holder), A. E. Hardy (Leicester H.), and G. A. G. Clark (Poly. H.), tied at 5 ft. 5½ in.

HOP, STEP AND JUMP.—H. A. Langley (Sparkhill H., holder), 42 ft. 1 in.

DISCUS.—K. H. Pridie (Bristol U.A.C., holder), 131 ft. 3 in. English native record.

HAMMER.—M. C. Nokes (Achilles C.), 141 ft. 4½ in.

JAVELIN.—J. Dalrymple (Birchfield H., holder), 152 ft. 1½ in.

WEIGHT.—K. H. Pridie (Bristol U.A.C., holder), 42 ft.

HARRODIANS' MEETING.

The Harrodian A.A.A. held their thirty-second annual meeting at Barnes. A. F. Cope won the one mile handicap and finished second to H. M. Williamson in the half-mile event. The Dickins and Jones team won the women's inter-departmental relay, and the men's race was won by the Silver Department. Results:—

100 YARDS HANDICAP.—J. E. Catling, 6½ yds., 1; N. C. Clarke 2 yds., 2; W. R. Ransom, 5 yds., 3. Ins., ins. Time, 10 1-5 sec.

75 YARDS WOMEN'S HANDICAP.—D. W. Parsons, 4 yds., 1; P. Adams, 6½ yds., 2; E. R. Thompson, 2½ yds., 3. Foot, foot. Time, 9 4-5 sec.

HALF-MILE HANDICAP.—H. M. Williamson, 95 yds., 1; A. F. Cope, 35 yds., 2; A. Varney, 75 yds., 3. Ten yards, same. Time, 1 min. 54 1-5 sec.

75 YARDS VETERANS' HANDICAP.—F. Webb, 16 yds., 1; B. J. Smithson, 5 yds., 2. Inches. Time, 9 2-5 sec.

220 YARDS WOMEN'S DEPARTMENTAL RELAY.—Dickins and Jones (Counting House), 1; Audits, 2; Bought Ledgers A, 3. Yard, two yards. Time, 30 4-5 sec.

220 YARDS HANDICAP.—J. G. Davis, 14½ yds., 1; E. C. Rutter, 5½ yds., 2; N. C. Clark, scr., 3. Yard, same. Time, 23 2-5 sec.

MEN'S DEPARTMENTAL RELAY RACE.—Silver, 1; Men's Tailoring, 2; Furniture, 3. Six yards, two yards. Time, 1 min. 55 sec.

ONE MILE HANDICAP.—A. F. Cope, 80 yds., 1; G. Howard 110 yds., 2.; A. Varney, 160 yds., 3. Ten yards, eight yards. Time, 4 min. 37 4-5 sec.

FENCING.

EPEE TEAM COMPETITION.

SAVAGE SHIELD FOR LONDON F.C.

By LEON BERTRAND.

The épéeists field day, to wit, the annual épée team competition for the Savage Shield, was brought to close in the gardens of Lincoln's Inn when the London Fencing Club vanquished the Salle Tassart-Parkins in the final round by 8 wins to 5.

Two close fights between the London University and the Sabre Club and Oxford University and Stowe School enlivened the second round, the first named winning 9—7 and 8—7 respectively. In the other matches L.F.C. beat Cercle Anglo-Français 9—2; Polytechnic defeated Inns of Court 8—3; Ashley Green had a meritorious win over Tom Hughes F.C. by 9—3; Salle Bertrand accounted for the R.A.C. by 9—5; Grosvenor F.C. scored a bloodless win at the expense of the Royal Engineers; and the Salle Tassart-Parkins walked over against the Sussex Sword Club.

In the ensuing play the L.F.C. reached the final, defeating in turn London University 9—3, and Oxford University 9—4. The Salle Tassart-Parkins' victims were Grosvenor F.C. 9—7, and Salle Bertrand 9—6. The L.F.C. established a strong lead in the first round of the final match by winning all four bouts. M. D. V. Holt collected the blade and scored on L. V. Fildes's shoulder, R. Montgomerie touched B. Bertrand with a slow flèche, H. Foss was successful against T. Prem by an opposition in octave, and J. E. Lloyd's attack at the sword-hand was too rapid for W. R. Wilkin.

Leaders' Margin Reduced.

The Salle Tassart-Parkins had the better of the second round exchanges, and by scoring 5—1 reduced the leaders' margin to 5—3. Bertrand hit Holt at close quarters, and in an interesting combat Praem, after being driven to the limit of the terrain, made a successful sortie against Montgomerie. The remaining two assaults were halved, Foss beating Wilkin and Fildes defeating Lloyd. The leaders retained their advantage at the end of the third round, each side scoring twice. The chief features of this series were a beautifully timed flèche by Montgomerie against Wilkin, and Fildes' parry and riposte on Foss.

Two up and four to go, the L.F.C. advanced their cause as a result of a double hit between Holt and Wilkin. Both connected at the sword-arm, and the jury were unable to separate the principals on the question of time. The shield was won in the next bout. Montgomerie again essayed a flèche, but Fildes was equally ready with his time-thrust. The question of time, to my mind, might reasonably have been discussed, but the president apparently had no doubt on the matter. Without consulting the jury he unhesitatingly declared Montgomerie the victor, leaving the L.F.C. worthy winners by 8—5. Details:—

FINAL ROUND.—London F.C.: Montgomerie, 3—1; Holt, 2—1—1; Foss, 2—1; Lloyd, 1—2; 8 wins beat Salle Tassart-Parkins: Fildes, 2—2; Bertrand, 2—1; Praem, 1—2; Wilkin, 0—2—1; 3 wins.

NORTHERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

MANY HOLDERS RETAIN THEIR TITLES.

Delightful weather favoured the Northern Counties Championships at Crewe yesterday afternoon, and the Alexandra Athletic Ground was in excellent condition, but, in view of the quality of sport promised, the attendance was disappointing.

100 YARDS.—S. E. Englehart (holder) (York H.), 1; W. Rangeley (Salford A.C.), 2; S. Lockett (Sheffield United), 3. Won by ½ yard. Time, 9 9-10 sec.

HIGH JUMP.—G. Turner (holder) (Earlestown Viaduct), 6 ft. 2 in., 1; W. J. Aird (Derby and County), 5 ft. 5 in., 2; F. W. J. Hunt (Sheffield City Police), 5 ft. 4 in., 3.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—E. Grundy (London A.C.), 1; W. J. Aird (Derby County), 2; M. J. Jordon (Preston Police), 3. Won by three yards. Time, 15 8-10 sec.

440 YARDS HURDLES.—E. Tyer (holder) (Airedale Harriers) 1; R. S. Taylor (Liverpool University), 2; W. T. Openshaw (Salford H.), 3. Won by 10 yards. Time, 57 1-5 sec.

880 YARDS.—W. H. Kernohan (Gateshead Congers H.), 1; H. Sourton (Old Mancunians), 2; J. W. Robinson (holder) (Hull Spartan H.), 3. Won by 5 yds. Time, 1 min. 58 4-5 sec.

ONE MILE.—V. E. Morgan (Achilles), 1; J. W. Winfield (Derby County), 2; W. Rae (Broughton H.), 3. Won by 2 yds. Time, 4 min. 25 sec.

220 YARDS.—S. E. Englehart (holder) (York H.), 1; P. D. H. Powell (Regular Army A.C.), 2; S. Lockett (Sheffield United A.C.), 3. Won by 3 yds. Time, 25 sec.

FOUR MILES.—W. J. Winfield (Derby and County H.), 1; J. D. Sangster (Surrey A.C.), 2; H. Doggett (Salford H.), 3. Won by 5 yards. Time, 20 min. 13 4-5 sec.

ONE MILE RELAY.—Salford H. (holders), 1; Gateshead Congregational H. and A.C., 2. Time, 3 min. 40 2-5 sec; a new record.

TWO MILES WALK.—L. Dickenson (Lancs W.C.), 1; S. Smith (Derby W. and A.C.), 2; W. Edmondson (Yorkshire W.C.), 3. Won easily. Time, 13 min. 58 sec.

THROWING THE HAMMER.—D. Carroll (holder) (Manchester Dock Police), 1; J. W. Ellmore (Sheffield United), 2.

TWO MILES STEEPLECHASE.—G. W. Bailey (holder) (Salford H.), 1; L. S. Drew (Manchester University), 2; A. E. Montague (Achilles), 3. Won by four yards. Time, 10 min. 27 2-5 sec.

THROWING THE JAVELIN.—W. P. Abell (holder) (Derby and County), 153 ft. 4 in., 1; W. J. Aaird (Derby and County), 144 ft. 3¼ in., 2.

SURREY COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Several titles changed hands during the Surrey County A.A.A. Championship meeting in Battersea Park, but in some cases the holders did not compete, one of the exceptions being G. C. R. Clay (Achilles Club), who, after winning a close race in the 120 yards hurdles event, scored an easy victory in the 440 yards hurdles championship.

Other holders of titles who were again successful were: A. L. Fletcher and G. T. Bird, in the two miles walk and quarter-mile run respectively, and London Fire Brigade in the tug-of-war. E. W. Wisdom, in putting the weight; G. H. Powell, in throwing the javelin; and H. Cook, in the four miles flat, were champions who, although unsuccessful, managed to get placed in defending their honours. Cook, however, had to share even that honour, for he only dead-heated with Lance-Corporal L. C. Lucas for third position in his race. The somewhat easy county standards were, in most instances, well beaten, a particularly good performance being that of Leslie Snow, the young Banks athlete, who is rapidly coming to the fore in throwing events, and who hurled the javelin a distance of 171 ft. 11 in., which is more than 11 ft. better than the standard for the British championship.

A well-known Banks runner, L. H. Weatherill, performed conspicuously in the four miles, for, after H. J. Bignall, the "Marathon" runner had led at the end of the first mile, in 5 min. 5 1-5 sec., Weatherill went away, established a 50 yards lead at three miles, and won easily, Bignall finishing fifth.

CIVIL SERVICE MEETING.

GUMMER'S "DOUBLE" AT THE BRIDGE.

Bright weather favoured the annual sports of the Civil Service A.A. at Stamford Bridge, and a large crowd of spectators watched some interesting racing. P. A. G. Gummer (Customs and Excise) was the most prominent competitor in the early stages, for he retained his 100 yards and 220 yards Civil Service championships, gaining a decisive victory over R. C. Jarvis in each race.

880 YARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.—H. Titherley (Customs and Excise), 1; C. R. Martin (Inland Revenue), 2; P. C. Smart (G.P.O.), 3. Five yards, three yards. Time, 2 min. 2 4-5 sec.

100 YARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.—P. A. Gummer (holder) (Customs and Excise), 1; R. C. Jarvis (Customs and Excise), 2; R. B. Butcher (Law Officers' Dept.), 3. Yard, same. Time, 10 2-5 sec.

ONE MILE CHAMPIONSHIP.—B. C. V. Oddie (holder) (Air Ministry) 1; J. C. Robbins (Natural History Museum) 2; W. G. Webb (Customs and Excise), 3. Five yards, fifteen yards. Time, 4 min. 32 2-5 sec.

HIGH JUMP CHAMPIONSHIP.—G. J. W. Oddie (Air Ministry), 5 ft. 4 in., 1; J. R. Williamson (Customs and Excise), holder, 5 ft. 3 in., 2; D. C. Wright (G.P.O.), 5 ft. 2 in., 3.

220 YARDS HANDICAP.—H. S. Read (Customs and Excise), 17 yds., 1; H. Davis (Board of Trade), 15 yds., 2; E. Ford (Post Office, Streatham), 10 yds., 3. Won by 2 yds., a yard. Time, 23 sec.

2 MILES WALKING CHAMPIONSHIP.—A. H. G. Pope (India Off.), holder, 1; J. A. Bridger (H.M.O.W.), 2; A. H. Salter (W.D.O.), 3. Won by 350 yards, 20 yards. Time, 14 min. 15 7-5 sec.

440 YARDS OPEN HANDICAP.—D. B. Hudson (L.A.C.), 26 yds., 1; E. K. Hughes (Poly. H.), 31 yds., 2; W. F. L. Early (Surrey A.C.), 31 yds., 3. Won by 5 yards. 3 yards. Time, 49 1-5 sec.

ONE MILE OPEN HANDICAP.—F. W. Richardson (L.O.C.), 135 yds., 1; F. R. Webb (Belgrave H.), 125 yds., 2; E. W. G. Brown (Woodford Green A.C.), 118 yds., 3. Won by 20 yards, 5 yards. Time, 4 min. 14 sec.

ONE MILE INTER-DEPARTMENTAL RELAY.—Customs and Excise (W. G. Webb, H. C. Tucker, R. C. Jarvis, and H. Titherley), 1; G.P.O. (F.S.), 2; Customs and Excise "A," 3. Won by 20 yards, 5 yards. Time, 3 min. 46 1-5 sec.

QUEENBOROUGH CHALLENGE CUP.—Customs and Excise, 44 points, 1; Air Ministry, 28 points, 2.

JUBILEE CHALLENGE BOWL.—P. A. G. Gummer and B. C. V. Oddie tied at 15 points.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CRICKET.

ETON DECLARE THEIR INNINGS.

MARLBOROUGH BEAT WELLINGTON.

HARROW DRAW.

Although without J. C. Akinson Clark and A. W. Allen, two of their best batsmen, Eton College showed brilliant batting form against Free Foresters on Agar's Plough. J. N. Hogg made a capital 80, while J. De P. Whitaker, receiving his first trial run in the team, hit up 60. Eton declared with 255 for five wickets. When play ended and the match was left drawn, Free Foresters had scored 168 for five wickets. Scores:—

ETON COLLEGE.—C. E. W. Sheepshanks, b Lowndes, 5; J. N. Hogg, c Roe, b C. G. Ford, 80; K. F. H. Hale, b Wheatley, 14; M. G. Gosling, c Buckston, b Wheatley, 0; J. De P. Whitaker, b Huskisson, 60; J. L. Aubrey Fletcher, not out, 28; A. M. Baerlin, not out, 50. Extras, 18. Total (five wkts., dec.), 255. A. G. Pelham, R. Page and E. L. Harvey, N. E. W. Baker did not bat.

FREE FORESTERS.—R. H. Twining, b Pelham, 27; W. G. Cave, b Baker, 20; W. G. Lowndes, b Pelham, 43; J. B. Wheatley, c Sheepshanks, b Page, 5; K. O. Hunter, not out, 45; W. N. Roe, c Pelham, b Harvey, 5; G. N. D. Huskisson, not out, 16. Extras 7. Total (five wkts.), 168. Commander Pelly, R. H. Buckston, E. W. S. Ford, and C. G. Ford did not bat.

MARLBOROUGH WIN.

After a poor opening Marlborough made a good recovery at Wellington. Bell and Comber were associated in a big partnership, the former playing very attractive cricket for his 79 runs. Comber also batted soundly. Of the others, McCuehoon and Crimp were the only batsmen to face the Wellington bowlers with confidence. Cousens took three wickets for 54 runs, while Sykes and Luard got two wickets each for 18 and 22 runs respectively. The early Wellington batsmen also fared indifferently. Binney and Luard, however both played well for their 25 runs. The last Wellington wicket fell at 131, and Marlborough obtained a good win by 68 runs. For Marlborough, Nelson took four wickets for 51, Macdonald three for 36, and Mole two for 9.

MARLBOROUGH.—J. W. Seamer, lbw, b Cousens, 3; R. H. Hunt, c Cousens, b Freeland, 0; P. M. Nelson, st Laing, b Freeland, 15; P. N. Bell, b Luard, 79; J. G. H. Comber, b Cousens, 33; F. H. Anderson, c Luard, b Pritchard, 2; O. J. McCuchoon, lbw, b Luard, 21; D. S. O. Crimp, b Sykes, 27; S. Macnamara, c Freeland, b Sykes, 5; C. W. Mole, b Cousens, 6; A Macdonald, not out, 0. extras, 8; total, 199

WELLINGTON.—J. W. H. Jane, b Macdonald, 3; J. M. P. Hope, b Nelson, 7; T. H. Freeland, b Nelson, 4; H. V. R. Tobb, c Bell, b Macdonald, 4; G. S. Lay, c and b Mole, 15; J. A. S. Binny, b Mole, 25; A. G. Laing, c Bell, b Macdonald, 11; C. E. Luard, b Macnamara, 25; E. A. Sykes, c McCuchoon, b Nelson 17; D. M. Pritchard, 13; P. G. L. Cousens, c Mole, b Nelson, 1; extras, 6; total, 131.

HARROW'S SMART PERFORMANCE.

Harrow School put up a good performance against a strong Harlequin side, including G. S. Stevens, G. E. V. Crutchley, N. M. Ford, A. M. Crawley, J. H. Nevinson, and R. L. Holdsworth. The match was drawn. Going in first, the School lost their first wicket for one run, and three were down for 54. F. E. Covington, a young left-handed batsman and bowler, who has been showing consistent form, settled down confidently against the good bowling, and had scored 73 when he was run out. The School batted steadily all through, E. J. de Las Casas, especially distinguishing himself in a valuable innings of 62. With the score at 287 for the loss of eight wickets W. M. Welch, who was deputising for A. S. Lawrance, as captain, applied the closure.

The Harlequins had two hours and twenty minutes batting, and A. M. Crawley was out with the score at 28. G. T. S. Steven lost his wicket when he had made 13, and N. M. Ford was out before he had scored. The School did well in getting four good wickets for 108. R. L. Holdsworth, who is cricket master at Harrow, hit the bowling freely, and obtained 74 in 80 minutes. J. M. Stow and E. J. de Las Casas received their flannels after the match. Scores:—

HARROW SC

The Test Match.

AUSTRALIANS' GRIM STRUGGLE ON A STICKY WICKET.

THREE MEN OUT FOR SIXTEEN—TATE'S DEADLY SPELL.

KIPPAX'S FINE BATTING STARTS A RECOVERY.

By C. STEWART CAINE.
Editor of "Wisden's Almanack."

NOTTINGHAM, Saturday.

So much rain fell in Nottingham on Friday evening and all through the night that there existed considerable reason to fear there would be no cricket at Trent Bridge to-day. The weather turned bright as the morning advanced, but so wet was the wicket that nothing could be done until after lunch.

Once in progress, however, the game proceeded under delightful conditions for the spectators, who gathered in such large numbers that at three o'clock the gates had to be closed.

Under the influence of bright sunshine, the pitch, of course, became very treacherous for a time, and while its adverse state did not matter greatly to England, who overnight had lost eight batsmen for 241, the change placed Australia in so awkward a situation as to practically destroy all chance of keeping on terms.

England, thanks to some spirited hitting by Robins, brought their total to 270, and then came a truly appalling start by Australia, who, in rather less than an hour, lost their three crack batsmen, Bradman, Woodfull, and Ponsford, all to Tate, for sixteen runs. The position for the moment was truly desperate, and suggested not only the probability of the side being out before the end of the day, but the possibility of a follow-on. These trying circumstances, however, produced a most plucky effort on the part of several of the visitors. Fairfax kept up his end for eighty minutes. Richardson, a little lucky in having a good many bad balls sent down to him, hit up 37 in as many minutes, and Kippax, very vigorous at first, defended so skilfully afterwards that at the drawing of stumps he, after being at the wickets for 2 hours and 20 minutes, was still unbeaten with 60 runs to his credit.

Still, despite what Kippax and Richardson accomplished, as they scored between them 97 out of 132 runs from the bat, the close found Australia 130 runs behind with only two men to be dismissed.

Tate and Larwood bowled admirably for England, but Robins, although taking four wickets, proved a very uncertain quantity, and Tyldesley appeared to present few difficulties to his opponents. Whatever the unevenness of the attack, and this could not be denied, the home side certainly fielded keenly and well. Still, the Englishmen enjoyed even more luck in the state of the wicket, and even if this improved late in the day, they should, after such a dramatic start, have gained an even bigger advantage than that which rewarded their efforts.

Despite the risk of no play the gates, with several thousands gathered outside, were opened at ten o'clock, and as the day advanced the company increased to about 23,000, and of these 14,752 paid for admission and the takings were £2,114.

Twenty-five minutes' cricket sufficed to finish off England's innings, the two remaining wickets falling for the addition of 29 runs, the innings, which extended in all over 4¼ hours, closing for 270. The finish threatened to be rather tame, when, with only a single added, Richard Tyldesley skied a ball in the gully, but with Duckworth in there came some very exhilarating work on the part of Robins. The old Cantab, hitting out with delightful freedom, drove the ball twice to the off boundary, and also registered three 3's, completing with the last of these latter a most attractive 50 in fifty-five minutes immediately before Fairfax disposed of Duckworth.

The success of Robins, who plays football for Nottingham Forest, gave special delight to the spectators.

In disposing of England, the Australians, as in so many previous matches, owed most to Grimmett, who, like all his fellow bowlers, had been admirably supported in the field.

Disappointing perhaps in view of the conditions under which the innings began, England's score, seeing that four wickets were down for 71, constituted a considerable recovery.

Australia Start Badly.

The crowd had full compensation for their disappointment of the morning by seeing exciting incidents at the start of Australia's innings. As seemed probable, the pitch, drying as it did under the hot sunshine, favoured bowlers, and Tate in his second over beat Ponsford with a ball that kept low. A bigger blow befell Australia soon afterwards. Not satisfied that his bowlers were getting the most out of the wicket, Chapman brought on Tyldesley at the Pavilion end, so that Tate could cross over and replace Larwood.

Obviously Woodfull and Fairfax were far from comfortable, and after a maiden over by Tyldesley, Tate's second ball disposed of the Australian captain. Woodfull played a ball wide of Chapman in the gully, and the England captain getting both hands to the ball brought off a smart catch.

In this way Australia, with two of their most dependable batsmen out for 6 runs, made a worse start than England had done. Great crowds had flocked into the ground, and before half-past three it was found necessary to close the gates.

Bradman's "Life"—and "Death."

Bradman joined Fairfax, and Tyldesley worried them both with his clever-flighted, good-length bowling, and Bradman, when seven, should have been caught by Duckworth at the wicket. Fortunately for England this mistake mattered little, as in the next over, when a single had been added, Tate sent down a splendid ball which went off the turf with great speed, and Bradman, making a defensive stroke too late, was clean-bowled.

The defeat of the young Australian record-holder gave England a decided advantage, and the excitement of the spectators became intense, while the Sussex bowler received enthusiastic cheers on his third success. At a cost of merely 16 runs, England had disposed of the three batsmen regarded as most likely to excel on an occasion demanding the highest skill and nerve. Tate was responsible for these disasters, and his effective work was all the more gratifying because very often he bowls splendidly without enjoying adequate reward.

Tate's Fine Bowling.

At this point Tate's bowling figures read:—

O.	M.	R.	W.
8	4	7	3

The bad position of the game from the Australian point of view did not intimidate Kippax, and while he played a strong game, using every opportunity to hit hard, Fairfax contented himself with defence. Kippax soon bit a full pitch from Tyldesley to the square-leg boundary, and an on-drive and a late cut produced 4's in another over.

Chapman consequently again altered his attack, bringing on Robins for Tate with the total 33, and giving the Sussex bowler another turn at the Pavilion end when four more runs had been scored.

Such a large majority of the runs did Kippax get that when the fourth partnership had added 30 he claimed 25 as his share, while Fairfax had batted an hour for seven runs. Kippax had hit five 4's from Tyldesley, but he got no more than four of the 11 runs added before the tea interval was taken with the total 57.

A Great Stand.

The 50 occupied an hour and a-half, and the tense struggle was followed with the keenest interest by the spectators who packed the splendidly appointed ground. One exciting incident occurred when Fairfax lifted the ball towards deep square-leg, where Robins, despite his quickness, could not reach the catch.

When the players adjourned, Kippax had scored 29 out of 41 added in forty minutes since his arrival, and his dashing display gave Australia a fair opportunity of making at least a close fight on the first innings.

Fairfax Goes.

Within ten minutes of the resumption after tea, half the Australians were out for 57 runs, Robins in his first over getting rid of Fairfax, and in his second of McCabe. Fairfax, in keeping up his end for eighty minutes, had done eminently useful work at a very anxious time. So far from meeting with further success, Robins, when Richardson came in, quite lost his length, and was hit for five fours by that batsman. Richardson making use of his chances, scored 37 out of 44 in thirty-five minutes, with seven fours among his strokes, and then, at 105, brought a dashing innings to an inglorious close by playing back to a half volley.

There ensued some very quiet cricket, with Kippax and Oldfield together, but this served to improve Australia's position considerably While Oldfield had a narrow escape, Kippax made no mistake, and completed an invaluable 50 after being at the wickets nearly two hours. A stubborn partnership had yielded 29 runs in forty minutes, when, at 134, a catch at the wicket disposed of Oldfield.

A very smart piece of stumping dismissed Grimmett, and directly Hornibrook arrived, stumps were drawn for the day, Australia being 130 behind with two wickets to fall.

Kippax, not out 60 at the close, had rendered his side splendid service, withstanding the England attack for two hours and twenty minutes, hitting nine fours, all admirably executed strokes, and giving no chance.

ENGLAND.—First Innings.

Hobbs, c Richardson, b McCabe ...	78
Sutcliffe, c Hornibrook, b Fairfax...	29
Hammond, lbw, b Grimmett	8
Woolley, st Oldfield, b Grimmett ...	0
Hendren, b Grimmett	5
A. P. F. Chapman, c Ponsford, b Hornibrook	52
Larwood, b Grimmett	18
R. W. V. Robins, not out	50
Tate, b Grimmett	13
Tyldesley (R.), c Fairfax, b Wall ...	1
Duckworth, lbw, b Fairfax	4
Extras	12
Total	270

AUSTRALIA.—First Innings.

W. M. Woodfull, c Chapman, b Tate	2
W. H. Ponsford, b Tate	3
A. Fairfax, c Hobbs, b Robins	14
D. Bradman, b Tate	8
A. Kippax, not out	60
S. McCabe, c Hammond, b Robins ...	4
V. Y. Richardson, b Tyldesley (R.)	37
W. A. Oldfield, c Duckworth, b Robins	4
C. V. Grimmett, st Duckworth, b Robins	0
P. M. Hornibrook, not out	0
Extras	8
Total (8 wkts.)	140

T. Wall to bat.

FALL OF THE WICKETS.

ENGLAND.—First Innings.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
53	63	63	71	153	188	218	241	242	270

AUSTRALIA.—First Innings.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	6	16	57	61	105	134	140

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ENGLAND.—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	17	4	47	1
Fairfax	21.4	5	51	2
Grimmett	32	6	107	5
Hornibrook ...	12	3	30	1
McCabe	7	3	23	1

ATTENDANCE AND RECEIPTS.

It was officially stated last evening that the gate numbered 23,000, the number paying being 14,752. The receipts were £2,114.

FREE FORESTERS FAIL.

SENSATIONAL BOWLING BY CAMBRIDGE FRESHMAN.

A strong Free Foresters' side had been got together to meet Cambridge University in the last trial at home, but the team, after starting in promising style, gave an inglorious display after lunch, and were all disposed of for the small total of 135.

E. F. Longrigg and S. A. Block gave the Foresters a good start by scoring 44 in as many minutes, when the last-named batsman was bowled by Human. With only seven runs added, Calthorpe was lbw to Fabian, but this was the extent of these bowlers' successes. In the last over before lunch Rhys, after being at the wicket half an hour, was leg-before to Rought-Rought, and at the interval three wickets were down for 77.

Some sensational play followed the resumption. Enthoven, the Middlesex batsman, stayed some time with Longrigg, and Doggart made a few runs, but on Brown being brought on to bowl there was a speedy termination to the innings. So deadly was the bowling that the side collapsed for the insignificant total of 135, Brown taking five of the last six wickets in less than five overs for one run. His full analysis read: 8 overs and 2 balls, 4 maidens, 9 runs, 5 wickets.

Kirlik left after a short stay, but Hazlerigg hit freely while Ratcliffe played purely defensive cricket. His 23 was the result of two hours' batting, and he was undefeated when stumps were drawn with the University 49 behind with seven wickets in hand.

FREE FORESTERS.—First Innings.

E. F. Longrigg, c Fabian, b Rought-Rought	56
S. A. Block, b Human	21
Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, lbw, b Fabian	2
H. R. J. Rhys, lbw, b Rought-Rought	4
H. J. Enthoven, c Gilson, b Brown...	15
A. G. Doggart, lbw, b Brown	17
E. L. Kidd, b Brown	0
M. Falcon, c and b Brown	5
H. P. Miles, lbw, b Brown	1
W. H. Webster, c Morgan, b Rought-Rought	1
Capt. R. T. Stanyforth, not out	0
Extras	13
Total	135

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—First Innings.

G. D. Kemp-Welch, c Doggart, b Enthoven	22
A. T. Ratcliffe, not out	23
E. T. Killick, lbw, b Doggart	11
A. G. Hazelrigg lbw b Kidd	24
R. L. D. Egilson not out	3
Extras	13
Total (3 wkts)	86

J. T. Morgan, H. R. W. Butterworth, A. H. Fabian, F. R. Brown, R. C. Rought-Rought, and R. H. C. Human to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

FREE FORESTERS.—First Innings: Rought-Rought 3 for 36, Kemp-Welch 0 for 33, Human 1 for 23, Fabian 1 for 21, Brown 5 for 9.

DISTINCTION FOR FREEMAN.

KENT BOWLER SECURES HIS HUNDREDTH WICKET.

EIGHT DERBY VICTIMS.

The Tonbridge Week opened yesterday, when Derbyshire provided the opposition It was the return match with that county, the first game, at Ilkeston, being lost by Kent by 199 runs. Winning the toss, the visitors secured first innings, and by lunch-time had scored 90 for the loss of two wickets.

Pleasant weather prevailed at the start, when Storer and Lee were opposed to the bowling of Ashdown and Wright. The batsmen found the pitch to their liking, and both men brought off some capital drives and leg hits. Changes in the bowling had no effect, although T. A. Crawford, captain of Tonbridge School last season, who bowls right hand medium, sent down three overs for only 4 runs. Freeman came in for punishment, Lee driving him for 4 and 6, while Storer got him twice to the boundary

Hardinge proved more successful, his fourth ball dismissing Storer, who, in trying to cut, had the bad luck to play on. He had batted well for his 43 out of 82 obtained in eighty minutes. Lee, apart from a chance to deep square-leg when 18, also shaped in good style, but he soon lost Bowden, who hit his wicket in playing back when Freeman had another turn with the ball. Bowden was nearly twenty minutes without scoring, and Jackson, the Derbyshire captain, was Lee's partner when the players went in to lunch.

On resuming, the batting broke down completely before the splendid bowling of Freeman, and in eighty minutes the innings closed for the addition of 54 runs. Lee, who was handicapped by a strained thigh, and had Storer to run for him, stayed until the total reached 122. He hit five 4's in his excellent 56, and his display was the more meritorious as, after he lost Storer, no one but Mitchell, the last man in, got into double figures. Lee did little wrong during his stay of three hours at the wickets. After lunch Freeman's analysis read: 16 overs and 5 balls, 4 maidens, 39 runs, 7 wickets. In the innings Freeman took eight for 70, and the other two fell to Hardinge at a cost of 17 runs in the course of 23 overs.

Both the slow bowlers made full use of a pitch that evidently had more moisture in it than expected, and they received excellent support. Peach, in dismissing Townsend, made a specially fine catch with the left hand high up at extra-cover.

In getting rid of Worthington, Freeman took his one-hundredth wicket of the season, being the first man to accomplish that feat.

Going in at 3.45, Kent fared very badly indeed. Hardinge was run out with only 2 scored, and Todd lost his wicket in a similar manner at 19. A break-back bowled Ashdown at the same total, and with the dismissal of Akers-Douglas, four wickets were down in three-quarters of an hour for 27 runs.

By a stubborn defence Ames and Deed took the score to 31 by tea. Deed helped to add 36, but with his dismissal five wickets were down for 63. Ames played a ball very close to Jackson at mid-off when 30, and two runs later gave a chance of stumping. However, he batted in attractive style, getting 52 out of 103 in two hours and five minutes, and he was not out when stumps were drawn with Kent 37 behind.

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings.

Storer, b Hardinge	43
Lee, c Crawford, b Freeman	56
Bowden, hit wkt, b Freeman	0
G. R. Jackson, c Ashdown, b Freeman	4
Townsend, c Peach, b Freeman	1
Slater, c Ashdown, b Hardinge	7
Worthington, c and b Freeman	9
Elliott, lbw, b Freeman	0
Alderman, not out	3
Hutchinson, b Freeman	2
Mitchell, st Ames, b Freeman	15
Extras	4
Total	144

KENT.—First Innings.

Ashdown, b Worthington	9
Hardinge, run out	2
Todd, run out	8
Ames, not out	54
I. Akers-Douglas, b. Worthington	7
J. A. Deed, c Elliott, b Mitchell	10
G. B. Legge, not out	16
Extras	9
Total (5 wkts.)	107

T. A. Crawford. Wright, Freeman, and Peach to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings: Ashdown 0 for 10, Wright 0 for 24, Crawford 0 for 4, Freeman 8 for 70, Peach 0 for 15, Hardinge 2 for 17.

PATIENT RILEY.

SUSSEX FIELD SPLENDIDLY AT HORSHAM.

The Horsham Festival opened with some splendid fielding by the Sussex team. It was an example of fielding as fielding should be. The Leicestershire batsmen had to earn all the runs they got—none were presents from inefficient fieldsmen.

Shipman and Berry, Leicester's opening pair, gave a fair amount of trouble. Shipman, in particular, batted some good bowling with perfect confidence, and 50 was signalled in an hour. At that point a smart piece of stumping by Cornford sent Shipman back to the pavilion. A few minutes later H. Parks brought off a brilliant catch in the long field, and Berry was sent on the trail of his partner. Parks had run about thirty yards to make the catch, which he took close to the ground.

Armstrong and De Lisle did not give much trouble. The former was clean-bowled by Bowley. De Lisle was caught in the slips by Cook off the same bowler.

Astill and Riley settled down to a sound stand for the sixth wicket. They played good cricket, and the changes had been rung on several bowlers before the partnership was broken up. Astill displayed enterprise, hitting two 4's in one over off Bowley. While Astill hit everything that at all looked like a loose ball, Riley was more cautious.

Not until the sixth-wicket partnership had realised 80 valuable runs in as many minutes was a separation effected, and then Astill's bright display was ended by Langridge. Riley, meanwhile, continued batting in most patient fashion, reaching 51 out of 141 in two hours and three-quarters.

Bowley retired with an injured hand before the tea interval, the Sussex attack thus being considerably weakened as a result. Riley and Geary added 43 runs for the seventh partnership before the former fell to a catch behind the wicket. Batting for three hours and a-half, Riley played a sound but very careful innings. He had six 4's in his score of 69. Afterwards, Geary alone offered any resistance, and when the innings, which lasted five hours, closed for a total of 254, he was not out with 32 to his credit. Langridge, who met with little success earlier in the innings, bowled skilfully towards the end and came out with four wickets for 14 runs.

Going in for the last twenty minutes of the day, Sussex scored 14 without loss, and wound up 240 runs behind with all their wickets intact.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings.

Shipman, st Cornford, b Parks (J.)...	32
Berry, c Parks (H.), b Bowley	35
Riley, c Cornford, b Wensley	69
Armstrong, b Bowley	4
J. A. de Lisle, c Cook, b Bowley	1
Bradshaw, lbw, b Wensley	4
Astill, b Langridge	47
Geary, not out	32
Sidwell, c Wensley, b Langridge	9
H. A. Smith, c Cook, b Langridge	3
Snary, c Cook, b Langridge	0
Extras	18
Total	254

SUSSEX.—First Innings.

Cook, not out	7
Parks (J.) not out	6
Extras	1
Total (0 wkt.)	14

Wensley, Barley, Langridge (James), A. H. H. Parks (H.), L. Williams, Hammond, Hollingdale, and Cornford to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

LEICESTER.—First Innings: Wensley 2 for 68, Parks (J.), 1 for 47, Hammond 0 for 21, Bowley 3 for 39, Hollingdale 0 for 14, Cook 0 for 30, Langridge 4 for 14.

CENTURY FOR DULWICH.

Dulwich gained a decisive victory over Brighton at Dulwich by five wickets and 128 runs. Brighton had scored 108 for five at lunch-time, F. C. Jarchow (the captain) making 43. On resuming wickets fell rapidly, the innings closing for 153. G. C. Sales, who kept a good length, took six wickets for 47. D. H. Frankford and G. R. M. Reynolds made light of the visitors' attack, and the hundred went up in an hour, when Frankford was out for a hard hit 56. Two more wickets fell at the same total, but Sellick and Reynolds hit off the runs. H. T. Bartlett made 49 in twenty seven minutes. Reynolds was 117 not out with the total at 281 for five wickets when stumps were drawn.

County Games.

BOWLERS DOMINATE THE PLAY.

ONLY ONE CENTURY—BIG PARTNERSHIP AGAINST SURREY.

BRILLIANT OPENING BY ESSEX ATTACK.

Bowlers had a big harvest in many of the county games yesterday. Freeman, who completed his 100 wickets for the season a long way ahead of anyone else, returned the fine analysis of eight for 70 against Derbyshire. But Kent discounted all this by losing four wickets for 29 in reply to Derbyshire's total of 144.

Glamorgan fell cheaply before the champions, 194 being a poor total after Bates had hit 71, but few others could cope with Bland's deliveries.

Northants dismissed Essex for 189, and then made a miserable start, losing three men for 4 runs and eight for 86.

R. Tyldesley's benefit saw Lancashire struggling for runs. Half the side were out for less than 100, and then Iddon was helped by his captain to pull the game round splendidly, Iddon getting the only century of the day.

Mead scored 59 in his benefit match, in which Hants scored steadily against Gloucester.

Leicester were similarly fighting for runs, the Sussex attack only being confidently met by Riley and Astill.

There was steady rather than brilliant batting at Lord's, where Yorkshire built up a sound position.

Warwickshire did fairly well against Worcestershire, Wyatt and Parsons being the leading scorers.

The Free Foresters went down rapidly before Cambridge once Longrigg (56) had been accounted for, and Brown returned the excellent analysis of five for 9.

FEATURES OF THE PLAY.

BATTING.

Iddon (Lancashire) v. Surrey	136
Mitchell (Yorkshire) v. Middlesex	92
Rev. J. H. Parsons (Warwick) v. Worcester	81
T. F. Eckersley (Lancashire) v. Surrey	74
Russell (Essex) v. Northampton	74
Bates (Glamorgan) v. Notts	71
Riley (Leicester) v. Sussex	69
R. E. S. Wyatt (Warwick) v. Worcester ...	68
Gunn (G.) (Notts) v. Glamorgan	*67
A. Kippax (Australia) v. England	*60

*Signifies not out.

BOWLING.

Freeman (Kent) v. Derby	8 for 70
Durston (Middlesex) v. Yorkshire	6 for 75
F. R. Brown (Cambridge U.) v. Free Foresters	5 for 9
Bland (Notts) v. Glamorgan	5 for 61
C. V. Grimmett (Australia) v. England ...	5 for 107
Langridge (Sussex) v. Leicester	4 for 14
Voce (Notts) v. Glamorgan	3 for 34
R. C. Rought-Rought (Cambridge U.) v. Free Foresters	3 for 36
Bowley (Sussex) v. Leicester	3 for 39

very useful partner, for Nichols, O'Connor's successor, soon fell a victim to Clark.

Morris had a brief but very bright stay. His score was only 13, but it was made up of three 4's and a single. He fell to a catch in the deep field.

Pope kept his end up while Russell scored nearly all the 45 runs the fifth-wicket partnership produced. Pope, who seldom attempted to hit—Clark appeared to deprive him of any urge for adventure—was at the wicket for seventy minutes for the 9 runs he contributed to the Essex score.

Sheffield, who followed Pope, decided on a more aggressive policy. He hit out at Jupp, and was caught by Liddell in the long field before he had scored a run.

Russell lost his wicket when attempting a second run from a stroke past point. It was the first risk he had taken since he had given the stumping chance at 4. His 74 runs were the result of two hours and forty minutes' careful batting. He sent the ball five times to the boundary, besides hitting a 5. Though his innings was a slow affair it was valuable for his side.

Hipkin and Daer put on 31 for the ninth wicket, but the Essex innings closed for 189, Clark getting four wickets for 54 runs.

Northampton started disastrously against Nichols and Daer, losing three wickets with only four runs on the board. Bakewell was caught at third man in Nichols's first over, and Daer at the other end dismissed Woolley and Timms in three balls. Liddell and Jupp advanced the score to 36 when the former fell a victim to the amateur, and despite a fine effort on the part of Jupp, Northampton had six wickets down for 49.

Cox and Wright were soon dismissed, but Bellamy, who showed great restraint, found a useful partner in Matthews, and 32 were put on for the eighth wicket. Thomas stayed with Bellamy, who batted an hour and twenty minutes for 16, till the close, when the visitors were 103 behind with two wickets in hand.

ESSEX.—First Innings.

C. Bray c Bellamy, b Clark	11
Cutmore, b Clark	5
O'Connor b Matthews	15
Russell run out	74
Nichols c Bellamy, b Clark	9
Pope, b Thomas	9
Sheffield c Liddell, b Jupp	0
H. M. Morris, c Cox, b Jupp	13
Hipkin, not out	16
A. G. Daer, b Clark	18
Lywood, st Bellamy, b Thomas	7
Extras	12
Total	189

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings.

Woolley, c Cutmore, b Daer	1
Bakewell, c Higgins, b Nichols	2
Timms, lbw, b Daer	0
Liddell, b Daer	14
V. W. C. Jupp, c Sheffield, b Daer ...	25
Bellamy, not out	16
Cox, lbw, b Lywood	3
Wright, b O'Connor	5
Matthews, lbw, b Hipkin	12
Thomas, not out	0
Extras	8
Total (8 wkts)	86

Clark to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ESSEX.—First Innings: Clark 4 for 54, Thomas 2 for 38, Jupp 2 for 49, Matthews 1 for 36.

CRICKET AVERAGES.

BATTING.

(Excluding matches in progress.)

	Inngs.	Runs.	Highest Not Inngs.	outs.	Avge.
Hendren	17	940	138	3	67.14
K. S. Duleepsinhji ...	16	969	333	1	64.60
Sutcliffe	18	862	150*	4	61.57
Hobbs	18	897	137	1	59.80
Hammond (Glos.)	13	702	211*	1	58.50
Ducat	18	872	218	2	54.50
Leyland	18	838	211*	2	52.37
Russell (Essex)	16	691	132	2	49.35
Bates (Warwick) ...	13	591	199	1	49.25
Woolley (Kent)	16	669	119	1	44.60
Watson	17	712	135	1	44.50
Gibbons	19	683	104	3	42.68
Rev. J. H. Parsons	13	512	114	1	42.66
Mitchell (Yorks) ...	16	509	136*	4	42.41
N. M. Ford	16	663	183	0	41.43
Hopwood	15	496	119	3	41.33
Whysall	15	575	113	1	41.07
Gunn (G.)	13	490	129	1	40.83
Townsend	15	571	141	1	40.78
B. H. Lyon	16	544	115	2	38.85
Croom	12	460	110	0	38.33
A. Melville	13	489	118	0	37.61
Sandham	18	676	152	0	37.55
Nawab of Pataudi...	13	446	102	1	37.16
Payne	14	473	109	1	36.38
Tyldesley (E.)	17	545	109	2	36.33

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Avge.
Tyldesley (R.)	380.1	143	661	57	11.59
Mitchell (Derby) ...	341.3	113	659	52	12.67
Larwood	212.5	46	543	39	13.92
Tate	435.5	135	812	56	14.50
Freeman (Kent)	616.2	152	1485	96	15.46
Voce	191.2	38	501	32	15.65
Paine	328.1	101	673	39	17.25
Mercer	407	115	831	48	17.31
M. J. O Allom	440.1	139	919	52	17.67
Hopwood	412.4	123	814	46	17.69
Geary (Leicester) ..	480.1	149	932	51	18.27
Staples (S. J.)	216.1	78	522	28	18.64
Sinfield	362.2	137	728	39	18.66
Newman	243.4	53	621	33	18.81
J. C. White	359.4	120	649	34	19.08
Clark	339.4	95	729	38	19.18

NORTHANTS BLUNDER.

RUSSELL ADDS 70 AFTER BEING MISSED.

A deadly spell of bowling by Clark, Northamptonshire's fast left-hander, gave Essex an uncomfortable start at Leyton. If Russell had been stumped off Jupp when 4—as he should have been—the early play would have gone even worse for Essex This batsman gave thanks for his "life" with a sturdy and confident display of batting, which brightened things from the home county's point of view.

The first Essex wicket fell at 16, Cutmore being completely deceived and clean bowled by Clark, a bowler whom Bray had been treating with great respect. Bray's caution did not get him very far, and only 5 runs had been added when his wicket fell, Clark again being the bowler.

A third-wicket stand of 30, knocked up in as many minutes by Russell and O'Connor, made some amends for a bad start. Then Matthews came on and dissolved the partnership with the second ball he sent down. Russell had lost a

LANCASHIRE START BADLY.

BUT RECOVER HANDSOMELY.

It was almost like Hamlet without the Prince at Old Trafford, where Lancashire and Surrey met, in R. Tyldesley's benefit match, with the beneficiare engaged elsewhere, viz., at the Test match. Nevertheless, the crowd of about 18,000 were appreciative enough—of the beneficiare, for Lancashire's early batting on a good wicket was too bad to be true. And so the crowd subscribed £122 8s. 11d. for Tyldesley, and suffered the early batting failures in silence. Then came a great stand that pulled the game round.

Messages were received from A. P. F. Chapman, on behalf of the England team, and H. D. G Leveson-Gower, in the name of the Selection Committee, wishing the benefit success.

Everything seemed in favour of run-getting when Lancashire won the toss, the pitch being perfect, but the Surrey bowlers, maintaining an excellent length, quickly had the batsmen in trouble. The first three-quarters of an hour yielded 25, and then Allom, who bowled at a capital pace, got Watson caught behind the wicket, while 10 runs later he disposed of Ernest Tyldesley, leg-before. At 41, a smart catch, low down on the off, by Brooks, the Surrey wicket-keeper, sent back Hopwood, but then came a stand between Iddon and Hallows. The 50 occupied an hour and a-half, and the pair, taking no risks, remained together to the adjournment.

After lunch Lancashire met with further disasters. With four runs added, Hallows drove a ball hard back to Gregory who, leaping high into the air, held the catch finely with the right hand. Then hesitancy on the part of Taylor cost him his wicket, and half the side were out for 79.

During this spell, Iddon had defended stubbornly, but, joined by Eckersley, he displayed more freedom Allom kept both men quiet, but runs came at a good rate from the other bowlers. After three overs, Gover had to retire with a strained side, and Lock came out to field in his place. Iddon went on to reach 50 out of 110 in two hours five minutes, and Eckersley, cutting and driving with splendid precision, rendered him splendid help.

A Valuable Stand.

When he had made 42, Eckersley gave a hard chance off Peach to Allom at second slip, but, that apart, the Lancashire captain batted faultlessly.

Lock hurt his hand in stopping a strong drive by Eckersley, and he also had to go off, Paynter, the Lancashire twelfth man, acting as substitute.

Altogether the sixth partnership saw the total increased by 176 in three hours, and then Eckersley was bowled. Iddon got to 100, his first three-figure score of the season, before being seventh to leave at 291, splendidly caught with one hand by Paynter on the boundary. He batted without giving a chance for four hours and three-quarters, hitting eleven 4's. No more wickets fell, and at the close the Lancashire total stood at 298 for seven.

The official attendance (exclusive of members) was 10,500.

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings.

Watson, c Brooks, b Allom	13
Hopwood, c Brooks, b Gregory	19
Tyldesley (E.), lbw, b Allom	2
Iddon, c sub, b Gregory	136
Hallows, c and b Gregory	16
Taylor, run out	2
P. T. Eckersley, b Shepherd	74
Sibbles, not out	10
Macdonald, not out	3
Extras	23
Total (7 wkts)	298

Hodgson and Elliott to bat.

SURREY.—M. J. C. Allom, Sandham, Barling, Ducat, Shepherd, Wilson, Gregory, Squires, Peach, Brook, and Gover.

THE VALUE OF MEAD.

GLOUCESTER BOWLING WELL TROUNCED.

The match commenced at Southampton yesterday between Hampshire and Gloucestershire was set apart for the benefit of Mead, the famous left-hander. It was Philip's second benefit, and a good company testified to the esteem with which he his held. Last season Mead scored upwards of 1,800 runs, and had an average of 49.22. Lovely weather favoured the opening, and, batting first, Hampshire scored 114 before lunch for the loss of two wickets.

Both sides made changes from the sides that last did duty, Hampshire bringing in A. E. G. Baring, a fast bowler now in residence at Cambridge, A. L. Hosie, and Newman for Palmer, Creese, and Bailey. The visitors, who had won their two previous matches, against Somerset and Kent, lacked the services of Parker, one of their bowlers, owing to a cut he received over the eye while batting on Friday, and Harris completed the team.

The pitch appeared to be in good order when Brown and Kennedy opened the innings, but only 21 runs had been obtained as the result of as many minutes' play before Kennedy, very restrained, had his wicket bowled down, and Hosie, who followed in, should have been caught at slip off Sinfield when two. After this escape both batsmen made runs easily, and the partnership for the second wicket produced 74 runs in seventy-five minutes before Hosie was run out. Mead came in and stayed with Brown until lunch-time, Brown at that point claiming 47 runs.

On the game being resumed, Mead played in his happiest mood, meeting the bowling of Goddard and Sinfield with easy confidence. Brown, who gave a hard chance at slip off Sinfield, completed 50 with that stroke, the result of two hours five minutes' batting. Mead delighted the crowd with some square cuts and drives, but with the total advanced to 148 Brown was caught off Sinfield. The stand for the third wicket had realised 53 in fifty minutes. A little later Mead reached 50 in fifty-five minutes, and with 9 added he was also caught from Sinfield's bowling. Mead, like Brown, claimed six boundaries. Another wicket should quickly have fallen, Tennyson being missed at mid-off before scoring. This error, however, did not prove very expensive, as the home captain had only made 3 when he too was taken off Sinfield.

Arnold began in most vigorous fashion, hitting Sinfield for four and six off successive deliveries, and at the tea interval the score had been taken to 209 without further loss.

The sixth wicket fell at 231, but afterwards Arnold batted in capital style, and he scored 59 out of 101 in seventy-five minutes, obtaining two sixes and five fours. Judd also batted well, getting 55 in ninety minutes, and, at the close Hampshire had made 336 runs with one wicket to fall. A collection on

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Sunday Times

MOTOR MATTERS.

SEGRAVE AS I KNEW HIM

HIS EARLY STRUGGLES

By GEORGE C. STEAD.

The fatal accident to Sir Henry Segrave on Lake Windermere last Friday has sent a thrill of horror through the world. He was so young, so fearless, and yet so sure, that such an event, although always a possibility in such risky work, was not expected to happen to him. More able pens than mine have written of his brilliant career, but it is to Segrave as a friend that I should like to pay tribute.

When I first met him he had completed his battle with the car manufacturers, and had attained his ambition as a member of a first-rate racing team. I, as a journalist, had to approach him for information, and, at once, the information was given to me courteously and kindly, although we were both unknown to each other. From that day our acquaintance grew.

His early struggles to get a place at the wheel was undoubtedly the reason why he was so helpful to junior and less experienced drivers. Anything he could do to help in the way of advice and demonstration was at everyone's disposal.

Of any enterprise on which he embarked he had mastered the difficulties beforehand. If anything went wrong it was never his fault.

His fearlessness is well known, but it never approached foolhardiness. His courage is well illustrated by an incident in a long-distance race at Brooklands. A brand new team of cars had been entered for the race, and they were by no means ready. On the first lap one car broke a front axle and the two survivors had all manner of trouble, the worst of which was that the brakes would lock on solid. Many drivers would be nervous of such a car, but Segrave, on one of his many visits to the pits, remarked:—"I am going to drive this until it busts."

He was essentially modest, as is evidenced by the fact that when asked how he was going to view the Schneider Trophy last year, he said:—O, on my boat." He omitted to mention that the Prince of Wales was to be his guest.

His versatility was wide. Apart from his commercial interests, he was instrumental in the design of cars, bodies, boats, and aeroplanes, all of which were distinctive.

Segrave was one of the fittest men I have known, which was one of the secrets of his success. At the end of a long and gruelling race, with his overalls soiled and his face blackened with fumes, he would always find some humorous comment to make on his experiences. Also, he was one of the few who would take what some might think as unfair handicapping in the right spirit.

The death of Segrave has removed one of the most outstanding personalities in the world of motors.

SPORTING EVENTS.

The competition season is now in full swing. Those who are interested in watching or in taking part in these events are having a busy time. Last week-end there were the London-Edinburgh run, which was its usual success, and the Brooklands race meeting. The latter was notable in many ways. In the first place the stewards took their job very seriously, a most praiseworthy idea, and were particularly strict on the drivers and machines. This, of course, is in an endeavour to make Brooklands as safe as possible, but the element of danger can never be eradicated, only reduced.

Then we had the lap record broken once more after we had decided that Captain Birkin's speed of 135 m.p.h. would stand for some time, but Kaye Don on the Sunbeam did not seem to have much difficulty in raising this by 2 m.p.h., and this in spite of the fact that only top gear was operative.

FINDING THE WAY.

Many are the road guides which are published for the use of motorists, but among the most popular is the Dunlop Guide. Motorists will be interested to know that a fourth and enlarged edition has just been published at the price of 5s.

Light Lamps (London): 10.18 p.m.

CHEPSTOW.

2.30.—APPRENTICES' PLATE (£110) (1¾m.).
Maugre (Mr. S. W. Beer) b f by Grand Parade—Mandragora, 3 yrs., 7 st. 6 lb. (F. Rickaby) 1
Tidenham (Mrs. A. R. Anderson), b g by Sir Berkeley—Long Trail, 5 yrs. 7 st. 7 lb. (G. Morris) 2
The Torch (Mr. V. T. Thompson), b c by Flamboyant—Redhill, 4 yrs., 8 st. 12 lb. (G. McNally) 3
Also ran: Love Links, Lomond's Double, Miss Mars, Private View. (Winner trained by Leach, jun.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 13 to 8 on MAUGRE, 9 to 2 agst The Torch, 8 to 1 Love Links, Tidenham, 100 to 6 others. 1¼ l., 3 l.
Totalisator (2s. stake).—Win, 3s. 9d.; places, 3s., 4s.; win pool, 4,444; place pool, 3,969.
3.0.—DYMOCK (S.) PLATE (£115) (1m.).
Cornish Friar (Mr. F. W. H. Cundell), br. g by Friar Marcus—Poldhu, 5 yrs., 8 st. 1 lb. (L. Tidey) 1
Young Sport (Mrs. M. Waters) b g by Junior—Breemount, 5 yrs., 8 st. 9 lb. (H. Wragg) 2
Repaid (Mrs. K. Miners), br h by Diadumenos—Perdona, 11 yrs., 7 st., 7 lb. (C. Richards) 3
Also ran: Battalion, Oakwood, Big Noise, Avoceta, Del Sole, Malvern Park. (Winner trained by Cundell.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 9 to 4 agst CORNISH FRIAR, 3 to 1 Young Sport, 4 to 1 Oakwood, 10 to 1 Avoceta, 100 to 8 others. 5 l., 1 l.
Totalisator.—Win, 6s.; places, 2s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.; win pool, 5,205; place pool, 6,032.
3.30.—TINTERN ABBEY (S.) PLATE (£110) (2-Y.O.) (5f.).
Joy to See (Mr. G. Wellesley), ch f by Heverswood—Joy Light, 8 st. 6 lb. (H. Leach) 1
Cherry Whisky (Capt. H. R. Franklin Thomas), b g by Golden Sun—Cerise, 8 st. 6 lb. (P. Beasley) 2
Mrs. Shear's (Mrs. Nellie Roberts), br f by Tanglewood—Hurricane Lady, 8 st. 11 lb. (F. Hodges) 3
Also ran: Raticule filly, White Hope, Gypsophila filly, Kipper, Opus, Parchesi. (Winner trained by Leach, jun.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 2 to 1 agst Cherry Whisky, 7 to 2 JOY TO SEE, 5 to 1 Kipper, Parchesi, 10 to 1 Mrs Shear's, 100 to 6 others. 2 l., same.
Totalisator.—Win, 8s. 3d.; places, 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s. 9d.; win pool, 5,610; place, 5,621.
4.0.—PITMAN'S PLATE (£300) (1m.).
Garnock (Sir Charles Hyde), b h by Stedfast—Garpal, 5 yrs., 8 st. 2 lb. (A. Partridge) 1
Rosolio II. (Lord Michelham), ch c by Massine—Roselys, 4 yrs., 7 st. 10 lb. (Graves) 2
Dazzler (Mr. A. E. MacColl), ch g by Grey Fox II.—Nilghal, 6 yrs., 7 st. 6 lb. (Tidey) 3
Also ran: Purple Wave, Orbril, Miss Avarice, Cottage Lass, Valentine, Orpenda. (Winner trained by Scobie.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 4 to 1 agst Miss Avarice, 9 to 2 Cottage Lass, 5 to 1 GARNOCK, Rosolio II., Valentine, 8 to 1 Orpenda, 100 to 8 Dazzler, 20 to 1 others. 2 l., ½ l.
Totalisator.—Win, 14s. 9d.; places, 5s. 3d., 5s., 10s.; win pool, 5,966; place pool, 6,382.
4.30.—COLEFORD PLATE (£200) (3-Y.O.) (6f.).
Flute (Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen), br f by Orpheus—Felkington, 8 st. 3 lb. (H. Wragg) 1
Happy Chink (Col. Harewood), b g by Hapsburg—Chinkie, 7 st. 11 lb. (Tidey) 2
Sonometer (Mr. F. Wright), b c by Friar—Sonoma, 7 st. 7 lb. (F. Fox) 3
Also ran: Patron Minet, Solvent, Crossway, Bibiani, Land o' Burns, Fallen Angel, Mamma, Lady All Alone, Bridal March, Bag o' Tricks, Carousal, Apple Blossom. (Winner trained by O. Bell).
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* Evens FLUTE, 9 to 2 agst Land o' Burns, 5 to 1 Sonometer, 7 to 1 Happy Chink, 10 to 1 Lady All Alone, 100 to 8 Fallen Angel, 20 to 1 others. 1¼ l., ¾ l.
Totalisator.—Win, 4s. 6d; places, 2s. 9d., 4s., 3s. 3d.; win pool, 7,500; place pool, 7,638.
5.0.—CASTLE PLATE (£150) (2-Y.O.) (5f.).
Yanwath (Lord Lonsdale), br f by Swynford—April Shower, 8 st. 6 lb. (F. Fox) 1
Empire Crusade (Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen), br f by Orpheus—Vervelle, 8 st. 6 lb. (H. Wragg) 2
Tor Willow (Mr. T. Lant), br f by Torelore—Pussy Willow, 8 st. 6 lb. (C. Richards) 3
Also ran: Clever Putt, Densifolia colt, Mr. Shears, Maggie B, Endale, Startling, Bramble Berry gelding, Invitation, Blairmore. (Winner trained by F. Darling.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 6 to 4 on YANWATH, 4 to 1 agst Empire Crusade, 100 to 8 others. 2 l., same.
Totalisator.—Win, 3s. 6d.; places, 2s. 3d., 2s. 3d., 3s 3d.; win pool, 5,307; place pool, 5,433.
Total Investments.—Win, £3,403 4s.; place £3,507 10s.

Yesterday's Racing.

RED ROSE STAKES FOR DEVONIE.

FAVOURITES DO WELL.

ANOTHER EASY WIN BY FIESOLE.

From OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT.

MANCHESTER, Saturday.

Much interest was taken in the Red Rose Stakes, which resulted in a close battle between Devonie, Polveraja and Scotford, and they finished in the order named. Scotford and Polveraja were most prominent in the early stage, with Devonie a little outpaced to begin with. When Polveraja drew out 100 yards from home he appeared to have the race in safe keeping, but Devonie came on well just to run him out of victory. Scotford was third, and the best of the unplaced division was Pegasus and Olympia.

Kodak was a hot favourite in the Salford Borough Handicap, but was beaten by Duchess of Mars. The winner was well handicapped and was off smartly, only being passed for a few strides by Kodak at halfway, and coming again to win by a length. Porthole finished third. Nice Prospect and Premiere Danseuse were soon beaten. Details:—

2.0.—PRESTBURY WELTER H'CAP PLATE (£200) (3-Y.O.) (1m.).
Stroll (Mrs. Chester Beatty), br f by Grand Parade—Lady Baba, 7 st. 13 lb. (Lowrey) 1
Meripace (Mr. F. S. Jopling), b or br c by Forerunner—Gay, 8 st. 5 lb. (Nevett) 2
Mary Toye (Sir Frederick Eley), b f by Braishfield—Corrie Inville, 7 st. 7 lb. (Baines) 3
Also ran: Buchanita, Storm Cycle, Tongking, Scotch Lament, No Trace, Kalepot. (Winner trained by T. R. Leader.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 2 to 1 agst Meripace, 3 to 1 Buchanita, 9 to 2 No Trace, 10 to 1 STROLL, 100 to 8 Mary Toye, 100 to 6 others. ¾ l., ½ l.
Totalisator (2s. stake).—Win, 34s. 3d.; places, 7s., 3s., 7s.; win pool, 3,591; place pool, 3,191.
2.30.—RED ROSE STAKES (£500) (3-Y.O.) (5f.).
Devonie (Col. Clare), b f by Phalaris—Quail, 8 st. 9 lb. (J. Childs) 1
Polveraja (Mr. S. Joel), ch c by Sunder—Polkerris, 7 st. 7 lb. (Weston) 2
Scotford (Mr. G. E. de Mestre), b f by Stratford—Skein Dhu, 9 st. 5 lb. (C. Ray) 3
Also ran: Hakem, Pegasus, Papris, Olympia, Dreamy Tremor. (Winner trained by Allden.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 11 to 8 agst Polveraja, 5 to 2 Scotford, 8 to 1 Hakem, DEVONIE, 10 to 1 Dreamy Tremor, 20 to 1 others. Neck, same.
Totalisator.—Win, 24s. 6d.; places, 4s. 3d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d.; win pool, 4,936; place pool, 4,158.
3.0.—CLIFF (S.) PLATE (£200) (2-Y.O.) (5f.).
Gladly (Mr. G. E. D. Langley), b f by Knockando—Carlinetta, 8 st. 4 lb. (R. Jones) 1
Swallow gelding (Mr. J. B. Joel), by Thunderer, 8 st. 4 lb. (Carslake) 2
Headman (Mr. W. Smyth), b g by Golden Boss—Altissima, 8 st. 4 lb. (Beary) 3
Also ran: Little Bear, Leg Puller, Pelford colt, Villanova, Usta Flying. (Winner trained by J. Cannon.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 7 to 4 agst GLADLY, 11 to 4 Swallow gelding, 7 to 1 Leg Puller, Headman, 10 to 1 Pelford colt, 100 to 7 others. 2 l., ¾ l.
Totalisator.—Win, 7s. 9d.; places, 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s.; win pool, 4,708; place pool, 3,988.
3.30.—SALFORD BOROUGH H'CAP PLATE (£500) (6f.).
Duchess of Mars (Mr. J. E. Rowson), b or br f by Son-in-Law—Princess of Mars, 3 yrs., 6 st. 10 lb. (A. Richardson) 1
Kodak (Mr. J. L. Dugdale), bl m by Blink-Pictura, 5 yrs., 7 st. 10 lb. (Nevett) 2
Porthole (Mr. Sol Joel), b h by Pommern—Fortify, 5 yrs., 8 st. 5 lb. (Weston) 3
Also ran: Nice Prospect, Premiere Danseuse. (Winner trained by Douglas Pennant.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 11 to 10 on Kodak, 3 to 1 agst Porthole, 4 to 1 DUCHESS OF MARS, 8 to 1 Nice Prospect, 100 to 6 Premiere Danseuse. 1 l., neck.
Totalisator.—Win, 17s.; places, 4s. 6d., 2s. 9d.; win pool, 5,500; place pool, 2,427.
3.55.—LYTHAM STAKES (2-Y.-O.) (£200) (5f.).
Fiesole (Ld. Derby), b g by Swynford—Fifine, 9 st. 2 lb. (Weston) 1
Itsagift (Mr. H. F. Clayton), b f by Arch Gift—Ayn Hali, 8 st. 4 lb. (Nevett) 2
Malvern (Mr. H. Sidebottom), 8 st. 7 lb. (R. Jones) 3
Also ran: Aria. (Winner trained by Frank Butters.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 100 to 15 on FIESOLE, 8 to 1 agst Aria, 20 to 1 others. 3 l., 10 l.
Totalisator.—Win, 2s. 3d.; pool. 6,090.
4.20.—WOLVERTON PLATE (£200) (3-Y.O.) (1¼m.).
Silver Gilt (Mr. G. Lambton) br c by Silvern—Verdict, 9 st. (H. Beasley) 1
Rinmaher (Ld. Harewood), b c by Son-in-Law—Miss Dashwood, 8 st. 5 lb. (J. Childs) 2
Splendide Mendax (Duke of Portland), ch c by Golden Myth—Mendax S st. 5 lb. (Weston) 3
Also ran: Noble Sex. (Winner trained by Persse.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 100 to 30 on SILVER GILT, 4 to 1 agst Rinmaher, 10 to 1 Splendide Mendax, 33 to 1 Noble Sex. ¾ l., 4 l.
Totalisator.—Win, 3s.; pool, 3,194.
Total Investments.—Win, £2,801 18s.; place, £1,373 8s.

GATWICK.

2.0.—HOLLYBUSH (S.) PLATE (£200) (T.Y.O.) (6f.).
Arinaria colt (Mr. R. Paget), by Orb, 9 st. (C. J. Leach) 1
Cloutsham (Lord Glanely), b c by Winalot—Somerset Lassie, 9 st. (G. Richards) 2
Monday (Mr. G. C. Poole), br g by Mountaineer—Hideaway, 8 st. 11 lb. (Magee) 3
Also ran: Pommac, Contemptuous, Barbotan, Jimmy the One, Rome, Prosperity Party, Paladine, Mishap, Tambour Battant, Lutra, De Props. (Winner trained by H. Leader.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 9 to 4 agst Cloutsham, 5 to 2 ARINARIA COLT, 7 to 1 De Props, 8 to 1 Rome, 10 to 1 Jimmy the One, Tambour Battant 100 to 8 Monday, 100 to 7 Contemptuous, 20 to 1 others. ¾ l., same.
Totalisator (2s. stake).—Win, 7s. 3d.; places, 3s. 3d., 3s., 8s. 3d.; win pool, 7,427; place pool, 9,328.
2.30.—SALFORDS (S.) PLATE (£200) (3-Y.O.) (1m.).
Tyltyl (Mr. P. Thellusson), ch c by Tetrameter—Tilly, 9 st. (R. Dick) 1
Gaga (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw), b g by Thunderer—Idle Lady, 8 st. 11 lb. (Collins) 2
Spartan (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius), ch f by Puttenden—Southern Star, 8 st. 11 lb. (Sirett) 3
Also ran: Blue Friar, Plague, Fornada, King of Arms, Warp, Quatorze, Brave Kate, Tangerine Boy, Sterling Maiden, Peeper. (Winner trained by W. Nightingall.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 100 to 30 agst Plague, 4 to 1 TYLTYL, 5 to 1 Blue Friar, 6 to 1 Spartan, 8 to 1 Brave Kate, 10 to 1 Peeper, 100 to 8 Gaga, Warp, 25 to 1 others. ½ l., same.
Totalisator.—Win, 7s. 3d.; places, 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 6s.; win pool, 6,948; place pool, 7,791.
3.0.—JUNE HANDICAP PLATE (£400) (1¼m).
Ladies First (Mrs. Clare Davison), bl f by Thunderer—Hiawaga, 4 yrs., 8 st. 1 lb. (Wing) 1
Prince Cherry (Capt. R. Norman) b g by My Prince—Cherry Branch II., 6 yrs., 8 st. 1 lb. (Donoghue) 2
Roi de Legende (Mr. M. J. Wittouck), br h by Dark Island—Reine de Staffa, 5 yrs., 7 st. 8 lb. (Sirett) 3
Also ran: Blue Vinny. (Winner trained by Templeman.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 2 to 1 agst Roi de Legende, 9 to 4 LADIES FIRST, 5 to 2 Blue Vinny, 8 to 1 Prince Cherry. 3 l., neck.
Totalisator.—Win, 6s.; pool, 6,067.
3.30.—CRABBET PLATE (£200) (2-Y.O) (5f.).
Unlikely (Mr. F. Hartigan), b g by Blandford—Lady Southampton, 8 st. (G. Richards) 1
Stephie filly (Mr. H. T. Rich), by Son-in-Law, 8 st. (F Lane) 2
Avalon (Mr. J. S. Austen), ch g by Golden Myth—Surety, 8 st. (R. James) 3
Also ran: Royal Sailor, Honey Oge, Watercress. (Winner trained by F. Hartigan.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 11 to 10 agst UNLIKELY, 9 to 4 Avalon, 9 to 2 Royal Sailor, 100 to 8 Stephie filly, 33 to 1 others. 4 l., 3 l.
Totalisator.—Win, 4s. 3d.; places, 3s., 8s.; win pool, 8,920; place pool, 5,368.
4.0.—EMLYN H'CAP PLATE (£100) (6f.).
Woodcraft (Mr F. H. Bowcher), br c by Farman—Beggar Girl, 3 yrs., 7 st. 5 lb. (A. Burns) 1
County Guy (Major Evans), ch h by Phalaris—Lattice, 5 yrs., 7 st. 8 lb. (Donoghue) 2
Grizzly (Mr. D. M. Gant), b f by Teddy—Silver Hue, 4 yrs., 7 st. 1 lb. (K. Robertson) 3
Also ran: Lucky Hunter, Maryland Point, Greenery, Battles, Happy Note, Glendye, Miss Orkney. (Winner trained by Gwilt.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 2 to 1 agst County Guy, 9 to 4 Maryland Point, 9 to 2 WOODCRAFT, 3 to 1 Greenery, Happy Note, 10 to 1 Miss Orkney, 20 to 1 others. 2 l., same.
Totalisator.—Win, 21s. 9d.; places, 8s. 3d., 3s. 3d., 12s. 9d.; win pool, 10,360; place pool, 10,221.
4.30.—CHAMPNEY PLATE (£200) (1¼m.).
Town Talk (Mr. H. R. Lawrence), b c by Dark Legend—Wedding Chime, 3 yrs., 7 st. 12 lb. (Lane) 1
Tetragem (Mr. T. Richards), b c by Tetratema—Black Gem, 3 yrs., 7 st. 12 lb. (Sirett) 2
Lop Ear (Mrs. V. D. Sainsbury), b f by Pelops—Slave Market, 3 yrs., 7 st. 9 lb. (S. Wragg) 3
Also ran: Lady Angela, Roseleaf, Golden Wonder. (Winner trained by Gwilt.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 15 to 8 agst Tetragem, 9 to 4 Lady Angela, 100 to 30 TOWN TALK, 10 to 1 Golden Wonder, 100 to 8 Lop Ear, 33 to 1 Roseleaf. 3 l., 2 l.
Totalisator.—Win, 10s.; places, 3s. 6d., 3s. 3d.; win pool, 7,622; place pool, 4,243.
Total Investments.—Win, £4,694 8s.; place, £3,693 2s.

Chepstow details in preceding column.

RACING NOTES.

GLORIOUS ASCOT PROSPECTS.

AN ITALIAN CHALLENGE FOR THE GOLD CUP.

BOSWORTH'S FORM.

By "FAIRWAY."

The glories of this week's gathering at Ascot do not have to be referred to, since they are so well known. It is, of course, the greatest social and sporting meeting in the world. To many the sport is a secondary matter, but to trainers no fixture requires so much study, since to share in the distribution of the valuable prizes, which, by the way, total over £44,000, calls for much care and attention. The four programmes are crowded with features. Most important is the Gold Cup, which is staged on Thursday, and a far more interesting batch of candidates is due to compete this time compared with last year. The arrival of Ortello, said to be the greatest horse ever bred in Italy, with many other great colts bred on this side, as well as some from France, almost makes the race an International event. Those who have seen Ortello have not ceased to sing his praises. This colt, by the way, has suffered two slight mishaps since he joined Capt. Boyd-Rochfort's stable, but they were so slight that there is no occasion to think that he will not be at his best to tackle Lord Derby's Bosworth and others that have distinguished themselves sufficiently to be fancied. It is thought that Frank Butters has a worthy substitute in Bosworth to replace Fairway, who was recently forced into retirement. In his one outing this season, the colt gave a thoroughly satisfactory performance by winning at Newmarket over twelve furlongs from Trimdon. The form may not appear to be anything out of the ordinary for a Gold Cup candidate, but it was the style in which he won that created a favourable impression. In his latest spin over a mile and three-quarters he gave a most pleasing display. He should at least prove the best of those trained at Newmarket, even if, as I fear, he will find Ortello too good.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

The Italian colt is, I think, something out of the ordinary. Posterity, who ran in the Manchester Cup last Friday, did little to suggest that he is quite up to Gold Cup standard. His performance was, I thought, very disappointing for one who last year ran so well both in the Derby and St. Leger. Possibly the slow pace set by the leader for half of the journey on Friday did not suit him. If so, he will do better. There are many others that have performed well enough of late to attract attention, and not the least important is The Bastard, who won the Yorkshire Cup in fine style. He has what is claimed for both Bosworth and Ortello, great stamina and speed, a rare combination. Palais Royal II., who just failed to beat Plantago in the Coronation Cup at Epsom, is entitled to be considered on account of the fact that he finished third to Invershin last year; but I doubt his stamina for this two and a half mile event. And as there is every likelihood of the pace being a true gallop throughout, I think Ortello is the ideal colt for this gruelling race, with his jockey, P. Caprioli, little to learn of the art of race-riding, according to the way he won on Mr. G. de Montel's colt, beating Kantar, and many other good stayers, including Palais Royal II., in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe in France last October.

QUEEN ANN STAKES.

The Queen Ann Stakes, which was formerly the Trial Stakes, and is run over the Royal Hunt Cup course, is, I learn, to include Ballyferis, an Irish colt that showed a fine turn of speed in the Derby by keeping up with Diolite and Rustom Pasha for a mile. Possibly Earl will exploit Fanatist in this event, since the distance is ideal for the colt, but even at a difference of just under a stone, Ballyferis should win. There are, of course, many others that have shaped well enough to be fancied, but I do not think their chances are as good as Major Dixon's colt. Paul Caret may be asked to take on his engagement in the Ascot Stakes if he is found none the worse for his race at Manchester last Friday, in which he was hampered when about to challenge. The distance, however, will be quite as far as he may care to go with so many good stayers in the field. There is a good chance for Clear Cash to be exploited here.

THE BEST YOUNGSTER.

The style in which Cameronian won at Salisbury left the impression with many that this colt may be the best youngster in training. At any rate, there is an opportunity to see if this is so in the Coventry Stakes, for, apart from the brilliant Stockbridge colt, Arthos, being also engaged, there are several others of note, including Sir Andrew, an easy winner at York, in spite of running green. The fillies race, the Queen Mary Stakes, is just as interesting. I think Lady Maderty will prove the best here, for she recently gave a most stylish performance. Lindos Ojos and Juverna filly are two others likely to put her to the full test. The easy style in which Rose of England won the Oaks for Lord Glanely, suggests that this filly will go near winning the Coronation Stakes on the second day. This is the only engagement she holds during the fixture.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

The Royal Hunt Cup, the chief betting race of the week, falls on this afternoon, and it is of interest to mention that Capt. Elsey intends to let his much improved five-year-old Six Wheeler take his chance against the many smart seven furlong sprinters also engaged. Fleeting Memory has to be considered, for after being slowly away at Epsom, he came near to being placed. Apparently, there is no reason to doubt that he will stay the course. Le Phare is another that has shown up well enough to be fancied, and there are unmistakable signs that he is genuinely fancied. It is possible to mention many others with bright chances, and the best of them all appears to be Midlothian, who showed at Kempton Park in the "Jubilee" that, although he barely stays a mile, he is brilliant just short of the eight furlongs. It seems that this colt has been racing beyond his best distance, so there is every excuse for his failures.

Miss Jinks is said to be Persse's best two-year-old filly. She ran at Epsom and failed badly, but I think we can safely ignore the performance, which was her first outing in public. Possibly she will figure in the Chesham Stakes. The week would not be complete without another view of Diolite, and this is promised. The Derby favourite holds two engagements, the first of which is the Fern Hill Stakes on Wednesday, which is run over five furlongs. He may, of course, be kept for the Ribblesdale Stakes, which is run over a mile.

THE SELECTIONS.

At this stage the arrangements for the meeting are only tentative, but if the following figure in the engagements chosen, they may score.

ASCOT.—Tuesday.
Queen Ann Stakes.—BALLYFERIS.
Coventry Stakes.—CAMERONIAN.
Queen Mary Stakes.—LADY MADERTY.
ASCOT.—Wednesday.
Coronation Stakes.—ROSE OF ENGLAND.
Hunt Cup.—MIDLOTHIAN.
Chesham Stakes.—MISS JINKS.
King Edward VII. Stakes.—GOOD FISH.
ASCOT.—Thursday.
Granville Stakes.—FANATIST.
Gold Cup.—ORTELLO.
Waterford Stakes.—REAR ADMIRAL.
New Stakes.—REVEILLON.
Cork and Orrery Stakes.—REEDSMOUTH.
Ribblesdale Stakes.—DIOLITE.
ASCOT.—Friday.
Britannia Stakes.—HERONSLEA.
Hardwicke Stakes.—RUSTOM PASHA.
Windsor Castle Stakes.—CLARICE FILLY.
Wokingham Stakes.—GRAND MASTER.
King's Stand Stakes.—FRIARVINE.
WINDSOR.—Saturday.
Royal June Handicap.—L'ODEON.
Longest Day Stakes.—FIREAWAY.

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Bedrooms with RUNNING WATER.
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Rate: Situations Vacant or Required, 3 lines 3s.

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HOUSEKEEPER, superior, middle-aged, required to assist generally; 3 in family; maid and gardener kept for rough work.—Write, wages required, etc., Box A 639, SUNDAY TIMES, 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

LADY HOUSEKEEPER, under 40, for guest house; comfortable home, privileged position.—Grew, 63, Belsize Avenue, N.W.3. 'Phone, Primrose 0294.

COOK-GENERALS.

GOOD Plain Cook-General wanted; family 4 adults, 3 cents. out during day; house-parlourmaid kept, also some daily help; might suit kitchenmaid; references required.—Write, Mrs. Buchanan, 26, Victoria Road, Kensington, London, W.8.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS.

WANTED, a Useful Lady's Maid; must be a good needlewoman; a young energetic woman preferred; wages £50.—Write, Box A 654, SUNDAY TIMES, 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

BETWEENMAIDS, GENERALS, LAUNDRESSES, ETC.

WANTED, a Between-Maid and a House-Parlourmaid for a single lady and her companion.—Miss Bathurst, High Field, Ryde.

PARLOURMAIDS AND HOUSE-PARLOURMAIDS.

PARLOURMAID; family two; three maids and help; good wages.—Mrs. Ingram, Hollies, St. John's Hill, Woking.

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MARRIED COUPLES.

EX-MARINE and WIFE as Butler-Handyman and Cook-General; wages £100 p.a.; good home and quarters.—Apply, after 8 p.m., Capt. Mascall, 50, Finchley Road, N.W.8.

SITUATIONS REQUIRED.

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AS USEFUL COMPANION to aged or delicate lady, elderly; good reader, needlewoman, reliable; small remuneration.—R. H., 29, Queen's Road, Brighton.

ENGLISH LADY, 38, R.C., slightly deaf, seeks post; fluent Spanish, French; travelled; can teach; good needlewoman, linen; light house duties; experienced and good with children; trustworthy, reliable, capable, willing; good refs.; mod. sal.—Wilson, Radnor House, Manor Way, Blackheath.

EXPERIENCED Governess wants Morning Engagement; highest references; P.N.E.U. if desired; Paris diploma.—R., 29, Crescent Road, Birkdale, Southport.

GENTLEWOMAN LADY staying in England, with experience in teaching, requires post au pair.—10, Buckingham Avenue, Birkenhead.

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LADY desires post; excellent catering, cooking; control staff.—Miss Rogers, 194, Adelaide Road, N.W.

TEMPORARY Single-handed Cook, 40; 25s.; disengaged.—A., 4, Becondale Road, Upper Norwood.

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WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, age 35, to widower, one or two children; excellent refs.—D. M., 7, High Road, Chiswick, W.4.

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LADIES' MAID (Useful); needlewoman, renovator; 1 reference.—M., 18, Cambridge Gardens, Winchmore Hill, N.21.

HELPS, LADY NURSES, AND NURSES.

AS NURSE, experienced; good references; needlewoman.—J. M., 54, Eastern Road, Romford, Essex.

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NURSE-COMPANION, lady or gentleman; experienced, excellent testimonials; town or to travel; at liberty.—D. R. M., 42, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, W.1.

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HOUSE-PARLOURMAIDS; 6 available; also 6 excellent Lent Cooks; holding references; recommended Kitchenmaid, £16; and several good Domestic Helps.—Trinity Agency, Guildford. Tel. 594.

MARRIED COUPLES.

MARRIED COUPLE, both 38. Now in country. £104. Highest 8 years' personal reference. Both experienced servants. Excellent Cook-General and House-Parlourman-Valet. Good cooking. Undertake entire duties between them or where housemaid kept. No family; any part. No Booking Fees.—British Employment Agency, Domestic Chambers, 25, Carfax, Horsham. 'Phone 464 (2 lines).

MARRIED COUPLE, age 42. Now in London. Previously suited by us and have 3 and 4 years' excellent personal references; wife £110. Wife good cook and manager. Husband good waiter, plate and silver cleaner, valet, houseman, etc. Undertake all household duties or where one or two others are kept. No family. Any part. No Booking Fees.—British Employment Agency, Domestic Chambers, 25, Carfax, Horsham. 'Phone 464 (2 lines).

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MARRIED COUPLE (41, 40); first-class 6 years' personal reference; £100; wife, good cook and worker; husband, experienced chauffeur, any make, repairs, help indoors or garden if required; no family; any part. No Booking Fees.—British Employment Agency, Domestic Chambers, 25, Carfax, Horsham. 'Phone 464 (2 lines).

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COOK-HOUSEKEEPER to one or two bachelors; experienced man; good references.—T., 55, Brunswick Square, Hove, Sussex.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAN-VALET, age 28 (unmarried). Known to us and has 3½ years' highest personal reference. Well educated and unmarried. Good waiter, plate and silver cleaner, valet, houseman. Any part. No Booking Fees.—British Employment Agency, Domestic Chambers, 25, Carfax, Horsham. 'Phone 464 (2 lines).

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DEMOBILISED OFFICERS AND MEN WAITING SITUATIONS.

The proprietors of THE SUNDAY TIMES *have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion Officers' Association Employment Bureau, 34, Clements Inn, Strand, London, W.C.2, Telephone, Holborn 5769), to whom all replies should be addressed, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion, and the name of this paper.*

EX-OFFICER seeks post as Assistant Manager, Cinema or Theatre, London or country. Age 35. Ten years' general theatrical experience. Good appearance. Willing and hard worker. 780.

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For further particulars apply SAUNDERS, 150, Finchley Road, N.W.3. Hampstead 0108.

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LOUNGE HALL, MORNING ROOM, MAHOGANY PANELLED DINING ROOM, DOUBLE DRAWING ROOM, FINE OAK-PANELLED LIBRARY, NINE GOOD BEDROOMS, THREE FITTED BATHROOMS, PANTRY BEDROOM.

Oak deck floors, mahogany doors, service lift, white-tiled basement. In splendid order.

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Ground rent £90. Modern GARAGE and flat optional. Illustrated particulars of the Joint Auctioneers,

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Solicitors Messrs. Coward, Chance and Co., 30, Mincing Lane, E.C.3.

By Order of the Executors.
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An attractive, modernised Family Residence, DIRECTLY FACING SQUARE GARDENS.

10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms,
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CENTRAL HEATING, independent hot water. Service lift, ELECTRIC POWER.

Garage, stabling, and chauffeur's rooms.

Direct PORTMAN LEASE of 29¾ years at £120 p.a.

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HARTS, LTD.,

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A REALLY CHARMING GEM OF A HOUSE in Hampstead Garden Suburb, DETACHED, in DELIGHTFUL GARDEN; 5 bed, bath, 2 recep., and lounge; GARAGE. £2,500 or near offer for quick sale.

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2-FLOOR HOUSE, with GARAGE; 4 bed, bath, 2 recep., and lounge; c.h.w.; nice garden. Price £2,100 only. Write, call, or 'phone,

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ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—A HOUSE of CHARACTER modernised in exquisite taste absolutely regardless of cost; 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, magnificent drawing room with patent dancing floor, handsome oak-panelled dining room, fitted library, billiard room, perfect domestic offices; lovely garden with first-class hard tennis court, and garage for two cars. To be Let on three years' agreement at £500 per annum. Rates about £100 per annum; or price Leasehold £8,500.—For further particulars apply Owner's Agents, HANSON and CRIER, 126, Maida Vale, W.9 (Maida Vale 2099).

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On THURSDAY, JULY 10th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. The attractive well-arranged Long Leasehold TOWN RESIDENCE,

No. 25, PHILLIMORE GARDENS, CAMPDEN HILL, W.8.

A beautifully appointed semi-detached RESIDENCE, occupying a desirable secluded position adjoining and having delightful rural outlook over the grounds of Holland Park.

8 bedrooms, dressing room, 3 bathrooms, 3-4 reception rooms, and capital domestic offices. Delightful small garden.

Central heating throughout. Independent hot water. Service lift. Electric light and gas.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

Ground-rent £40 per annum Direct Lease about 67 years unexpired.

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ONE of the coveted smaller RESIDENCES in this favourite Square; 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, and complete domestic offices.

Electric passenger lift and service lift.

Good stabling and garage with flat over.

Direct lease of about 35 years at a moderate ground rent.

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Close to Buckingham Palace and the Park.

AN OPPORTUNITY occurs to acquire the lease of A CHARMING LITTLE PERIOD RESIDENCE at a substantially reduced premium.

Beautifully appointed and most carefully modernised.

4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, lounge, dining room, excellent offices.

Small crazy-paved garden.

RENT £250 p.a. LEASE 17 YEARS.

Strongly recommended by Sole Agents, WILSON and CO., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

DETACHED WITH GARAGE.
CHARMING GARDENS.

GOLDERS GREEN.—Delightfully situate in the Woodlands Estate. Double-fronted labour-saving RESIDENCE; 4 bedrooms, bathroom, drawing room with parquet flooring, inglenook and artistic fireplace, dining room, hall with radiator, maid's sitting room, kitchen in really first-class order. PRICE, FREEHOLD, £2,600.—ERNEST OWERS, LTD., Estate Offices, Golders Green (Speedwell 2711), and 200, Finchley Road, and West Hampstead.

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FOR SALE, a pre-war RESIDENCE with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, within 5 minutes of the railway station, shops, and Hampstead Heath. Good entrance hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, hot and cold water in each bedroom, 2 baths, 2 lavatories, greenhouse, large garden, not overlooked; telephone. Low ground rent and rates. Price £2,000.—Box A 641, SUNDAY TIMES, 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

DIRECT ACCESS TO GARDENS.

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By Order of Executors.—At low reserve to ensure quick sale.

HAMPSTEAD.—5, LYNDHURST GARDENS.

THE DETACHED NON-BASEMENT Willett-built RESIDENCE, with good garden and ample space for GARAGE; 6 bedrooms, bath and dressing rooms, 3 reception rooms, and billiard room. Will be offered for Sale by Auction in July, unless disposed of previously, by MATCH and CO., LTD., 74 and 15, College Crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 0111-2).

HAMPSTEAD.
GARAGE. ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.

£2,300.—Charming semi-detached RESIDENCE, replete with every modern convenience; 4 bedrooms, tiled bathroom, 2 large reception rooms, usual tiled offices, delightful garden; large garage; lease 80 years; ground rent £14.—Sole Agents, ERNEST OWERS, LTD., 200, Finchley Road, N.W.3, and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

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A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, within a few minutes' walk of the Heath and Tube Station. In a quiet residential road, containing 6 bed, bath, 3 recep., etc. Small garden. Freehold. To be SOLD by AUCTION on the 24th instant.—Sole Agents, POTTERS, Heath St., Hampstead. (Tel. 2821.)

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A MAGNIFICENT TOWN RESIDENCE with garage, comprising 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, and domestic offices. Lease 47½ years at £225 per annum. For SALE privately, or by Auction on July 14th next. Auctioneers,

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GARAGES for 7 cars, Harness Room, and flat over of 4 rooms, bathroom, etc. Lease 16 years at £24 per annum. For SALE by Auction on July 14th, 1930, unless previously sold privately. Auctioneers,

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A DELIGHTFUL LITTLE GEORGIAN HOUSE for Sale, containing 5 bed, bath, 2 reception rooms, etc., standing in its own NICE SHADY GARDEN.

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£200 P.A. (NO PREMIUM).

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THE LEASE of a charming little HOUSE in this favourite locality for Disposal; 4 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms; rent only £90 p.a.; unexpired term about 15 years; premium required.—Apply, BEST, GAPP and PARTNERS, 5, Sloane Square, S.W.1.

CHARMING HOUSE in old-world tree-lined Chelsea Terrace. Small paved garden. 4 bed, 2 rec., k. and b., etc. Rent £200. Premium £200. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—'Phone, Flaxman 3574, Monday, June 16th, 9.30 to 5.

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KINGSTON HILL (just off).—Detached pre-war RESIDENCE with 2 rec., 4 bed, bath, kitchen, etc.; el. lt.; in splendid order throughout. £1,400 FREEHOLD.

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HIGHLY SUITABLE FOR LADY DOCTOR.

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The above FREEHOLD RESIDENCES are all ideally situated, and are thoroughly recommended after personal inspection by the owners' agents, from whom all further particulars may be obtained.

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EDGWARE.

LIVE THERE.

BUSHEY PARK.

With Delightful Views over the Park.

IN ONE of the most unique positions, overlooking the charming Park, and within five minutes of Stonehill Golf Course, buses, shops, and station (Electrified Southern to Waterloo), a very attractive DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 fine reception rooms and modern offices; electric light and all improvements; in perfect condition; full-sized garage with inspection pit; a large garden adjoining the Park. VACANT POSSESSION. For quick sale, £2,250.—Apply, BREARLEY and BREARLEY and WEBB, LTD., 44, The Quadrant, Richmond. 'Phone 1265.

A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE.

NORWOOD HEIGHTS (premier situation, 380 ft. above sea level).—Detached non-basement; well-equipped; splendid condition; modern drainage; 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, excellent offices; electric light; large garden; beautiful outlook; garage space. FREEHOLD, £2,250.—Recommended by F. L. RICHARDSON, 5, Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

BROMLEY, KENT.—£1,595 FREEHOLD. For SALE Privately or Auction, July 10th, 1930. Charming up-to-date RESIDENCE in splendid position; adjoining private park; 8 min. two stns., shops, buses; 4 good bedrms., 2 receptn., kit. or breakfast room, scullery; brick garage, gravel soil. Recommended.—HUGH F. d'HOBURN, F.S.I., 58, High St., Bromley, Kent. Tel., Ravensbourne 3253.

FIRST TO VIEW WILL PURCHASE.

CHISWICK.—Near Electric Rail, Bus. DETACHED FREEHOLD RES. WITH GARAGE; most modern labour-saving 4 large bedrms., lounge, dining rm., tiled bath., kit., scullery, lav.; tiled throughout. h.w. and boiler. VAC. POSS. PRICE £1,750 only; £350 cash, bal. on mortgage if desired. VIEW any TIME.—Apply, VICTOR LOVE, HOUSE, DEVONSHIRE GARDENS, CHISWICK, W.4.

BETWEEN GOLDERS GREEN AND FINCHLEY.

A VERY desirable and attractive well-planned detached RESIDENCE on high ground just off the Finchley Road. It contains large hall, 2 exceptionally large reception rooms, cloakroom, fine domestic offices; brick and tiled garage; well laid-out and secluded garden; electric light. Price £1,800. FREEHOLD.—Recommended by PRICKETT and ELLIS, Auctioneers, 57, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

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DETACHED RESIDENCE in best part of East Sheen, near Richmond Park; 4 bed, bath, 2 rec. rooms, panelled lounge hall, garage for three; orchard; kitchen garden; spacious lawn. Price FREEHOLD only £3,750.—Apply, J. WOOLLEY and CO., 461, Upper Richmond Road, S.W.14. Prospect 4752.

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WITH ¾ ACRE GARDEN.

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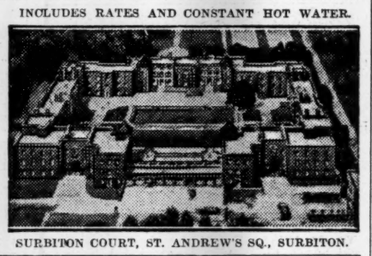

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IN ALL ABOUT THREE ACRES.

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UNIQUE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER, remodelled and modernised at great expense; 3 reception rooms, including charming living room, 54 ft. x 22 ft., 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, and model offices.
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A VERY delightful and unconventionally arranged RESIDENCE, in beautiful order, and having a very charming outlook.
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FOR SALE, DIRECT LEASE of an extremely attractive medium-sized HOUSE, in excellent order.
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IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Exceedingly bright and cheerful and fitted with modern conveniences.
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NON-BASEMENT. GARAGE.

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FOR SALE, a delightful newly built non-basement HOUSE, directly opening to large gardens.
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SWEEPING VIEWS OF RIVER AND PARK.

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A HOUSE OF DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER.
PASSENGER LIFT.
Four handsome reception, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, cheerful offices.
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GARAGE AND ROOMS,
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A COMPACT AND DIGNIFIED LITTLE HOUSE, LIGHT AND AIRY THROUGHOUT.
FEW BUT GOOD ROOMS.
Three reception, 6 bed, 2 baths, excellent offices.
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Moderate price for lease at low rent.
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A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE in this favourite position.
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"The Kentish Estates Journal" free on application.

KENT PROPERTIES FOR SALE.
BETWEEN ASHFORD AND FOLKESTONE.—300 feet up, extensive views. Comfortable OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE, heavily beamed, and having open fireplaces; 2 rec., 4 bed, bathroom, and offices; electric light; h.w. service; telephone; fine old barn, poultry houses; gardens and paddock, 1½ acres. FREEHOLD, £1,500. (7782.)

HAM COMMON (commanding beautiful views of the Common and the Park).—A small, well-planned HOUSE of pleasing elevation with 4 bedrooms, bathroom, cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, and usual offices; large garden. Price £3,250; or would be sold with contents.

£1,225.—At this low figure, modern HOUSE, with 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, all on two floors in pleasant open position; only requires inspection.
CHANCELLORS, adjoining Richmond Stations.

ASHFORD, 1½ miles, just off main road.—TWO PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD COTTAGES, each containing 3 rooms; massive beams and timbers; in good preservation; suitable conversion into one residence; Co.'s water; electric light available; large gardens. FREEHOLD, £750. (7551.)

TENTERDEN DISTRICT.—Choice small RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY. MODERN HOUSE; lounge, 2 rec., 5 bed, bath, two attics; Co.'s water; hot water service; conservatory; garage and workshop; matured gardens, 1 acre. FREEHOLD, £1,500, or £1,600 with 2½ acres. (7722.)

OVERLOOKING A COMMON.—Delightful rural spot, away from road traffic. Charming XVIth CENTURY FARMHOUSE, restored and improved, beams and timbers, King Post, etc.; hall, 3 rec., 5 bedrooms, bath, attic space for more bedrooms; good water supply; h.w. service; 2 garages and workshop; gardens and orchard. FREEHOLD, £1,750, or would be sold with fine old oast and spacious barn. (7777.)

TWO MILES Ashford Junction Station.—The FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, "HEWITTS," WILLESBOROUGH. A comfortable RESIDENCE, replete with every modern convenience; 3 rec., study, 8 bed and dressing, 4 servants' rooms, bathroom, and excellent offices; electric light; central heating; Co.'s water; main drainage; telephone; garage and outbuildings; gardener's cottage; the gardens, a feature of the property, have tennis and croquet lawns, iris beds and borders; kitchen garden; grass orchard and paddock, 6½ acres. Auction at Ashford, 15th July, unless previously sold privately.

LITTLESTONE-ON-SEA.—Fine position on the sea front, close to famous golf links; bracing air; fine sands. OSBORNE HOUSE. A FREEHOLD MARINE RESIDENCE; 3 rec., 9 bed and dressing, 2 bathrooms, usual offices; partially adapted for 3 maisonnettes, or equally suitable for a family residence; gas and water; main drainage; hot water service; garage and bathing bungalow. Auction at Ashford, 15th July, unless previously sold privately.

Further particulars of ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., P.P.A.I., Ashford, Kent.

PROPERTY ANNOUNCEMENTS CONTINUED ON PAGE 27.

CHANCELLORS,

RICHMOND DISTRICT AGENTS.

RICHMOND PARK AND SHEEN COMMON.—ON TWO FLOORS ONLY. A detached RESIDENCE, adjacent to the Common, with 5 bedrooms, bathroom, spacious drawing and dining rooms, morning room, good domestic offices. Price £3,000. Specially recommended.

HAM COMMON (commanding beautiful views of the Common and the Park).—A small, well-planned HOUSE of pleasing elevation with 4 bedrooms, bathroom, cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, and usual offices; large garden. Price £3,250; or would be sold with contents.

£1,225.—At this low figure, modern HOUSE, with 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, all on two floors in pleasant open position; only requires inspection.
CHANCELLORS, adjoining Richmond Stations.

ROWLAND GORRINGE,

F.A.I.,
AUCTIONEER, LEWES, SUSSEX.

FOR SALE.—Only 2 miles from Crawley, off the Brighton Road. A compact small GRASS FARM of 14 acres, with buildings and a convenient small Modern House; double garage; main water. VACANT POSSESSION. PRICE £1,800, FREEHOLD.

FOR SALE.—Close to Buxted Station, about 10 miles from Lewes. Compact little property formerly used by the Farm Products, Ltd. Large garages, offices, living rooms, and dairy, with cold storage, etc., including the machinery. VACANT POSSESSION. PRICE £2,000.

FOR SALE by Auction at Lewes, June 30.—The attractive small Country House, THE OLD GRANARY, KINGSTON, prettily placed only 2 miles from Lewes. Garden and garage, paddock and buildings, together with the Goodwill and Stock-in-trade of this well-known MUSHROOM FARM.

FOR SALE by Auction at Lewes, June 30th.—The Unique RESIDENCE, UNDERCLIFFE HOUSE, Lewes, situate on the side of the Downs with fine views; good garden. VACANT POSSESSION.

FOR SALE by Auction at Seaford, July 24th.—The well-known CROUCH HOUSE ESTATE, SEAFORD, SUSSEX, comprising a commodious house, with delightful grounds, garage; self-contained flat adjoining, MARTELLO COTTAGE and garden (opposite) valuable building land and sites. VACANT POSSESSION.

For full particulars of the above and other PROPERTIES in Lewes and District, apply as above. 'Phone 505.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,

Telephone: Mayfair 3066.

20, HANOVER SQUARE, W.1.

Telegrams: Galleries, Wesdo, London.

BY DIRECTION OF W. J. SMITH, ESQ.

KENT COAST, HERNE BAY.

ON THE SUMMIT OF THE EAST CLIFF, WITHIN A SHORT DISTANCE OF THE DOWNS, THE BANDSTAND, AND BATHING CABINS.
THE FREEHOLD
FAMILY AND PRIVATE HOTEL,

FAIRLAWN.

Commodious premises, comprising, in a compact block, TWO MODERN RESIDENCES and THE ANNEXE OF TWO BIJOU VILLAS, containing in all
TWENTY-FIVE ROOMS,
Four bathrooms, kitchens and offices; garages.
GARDENS AND LAWNS.
Together with the GOODWILL of the ESTABLISHED CONNECTION and THE FURNITURE, FITTINGS and EQUIPMENT.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a WHOLE, with EARLY POSSESSION, or alternatively in SEPARATE LOTS, as
PRIVATE RESIDENCES.
In the HANOVER SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, on THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. L. A. BLACKBOURN and SONS, High Street, Herne Bay, Kent, and 3, Staple Inn, W.C.1.
Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1, and Ashford, Kent.

BY DIRECTION OF MRS. M. ST. JOHN TOLHURST.

HAMPSHIRE.

TWO MILES FROM ALTON.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

THE OLD FARM,

BEECH, NEAR ALTON.
A DELIGHTFUL OLD XVth CENTURY FARM HOUSE, standing nearly 600 ft. above sea level, and facing south. The house contains entrance hall, lounge, 2 reception rooms, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, and offices.
Ample water supply. Electric light. Central heating.
Large garage. Bungalow and shed.
FINELY TIMBERED GARDENS.
Lawns, flower and kitchen gardens, orchard and paddock, in all about
3 ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the HANOVER SQUARE ESTATE ROOM at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. KENNETH E. BARTLETT ELLIOTT and CO., 83, Cannon Street, E.C.4, and at High Street, Eltham, Kent.
Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF MRS. NUTH.

MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT.

One mile Woodborough and six miles Pewsey Stations. One hour and forty minutes from PADDINGTON.
THE FREEHOLD PROPERTY,

MANOR HOUSE,

BEECHINGSTOKE.
THE QUEEN ANNE HOUSE stands about 350 feet above sea level, amid beautiful country, and enjoys views extending to the Downs.
3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 attics, bathroom, and ample offices.
Stabling for four. Garage. Range of farm buildings.
Six-roomed cottage with large garden.
Delightful but inexpensive gardens, walled kitchen garden and two paddocks, in all over
6 ACRES.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY OR BY AUCTION IN JULY.
Solicitors: Messrs. DIXON and MASON, Pewsey, Wilts.
Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

£7,000 WILL PURCHASE.

COTSWOLD HILLS.

¾ mile from Broadway Station. 8 miles from Moreton-in-Marsh (with Express Services to London).
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

GREY GABLES, BROADWAY.

THE OLD MANOR HOUSE, originally built in the reign of Henry VII. and enlarged in Jacobean times, is of typical Cotswold architecture, with stone walls and stone-tiled roof, and stands well back from the road in the picturesque Cotswold village of Broadway.
It contains 3 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, and complete offices.
Main water and drainage, electric light, central heating, garage, and outbuildings.
WELL-PLANNED PLEASURE GROUNDS, with tennis lawns, rose garden and orchard, in all about
4½ ACRES.
Hunting with the North Cotswold and Heythrop and Warwickshire Foxhounds. Golf on the Cotswolds.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF MRS. SIMPSON.

SURREY.

300 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
ONE MILE FROM GODALMING.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

TUESLEY COURT,

NEAR GODALMING.
THE PICTURESQUE JACOBEAN-STYLE RESIDENCE
is of stone, with tiled roof, and was designed by an eminent London architect. It faces south, and enjoys magnificent views extending for many miles. The accommodation comprises: vestibule, entrance hall, billiard room, 15 reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, day and night nurseries, 3 bathrooms, and complete offices.
Main electric light and water. Modern drainage. Central heating.
Stabling and garage. Chauffeur's flat. Entrance Lodge. Farm buildings.
THE PLEASURE GROUNDS
are well matured and delightfully planned, they include tennis lawns, rose garden, shrubbery garden, and old-fashioned fruit and flower garden, a large orchard and valuable paddocks.
In all about
36 ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with
MR. H. B. BAVERSTOCK,
in the HANOVER SQUARE ESTATE ROOM at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. MELLERSH and LOVELACE, Godalming, Surrey;
Auctioneers: MR. H. B. BAVERSTOCK, Godalming, Surrey; and
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF H. D. BUTLER, Esq.

SUSSEX

Four miles from West Grinstead, five and a-half miles from Haywards Heath, eight miles from Horsham, and twelve miles from Brighton.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

ORMONDE HALL,

BOLNEY.
THE DELIGHTFUL XVth CENTURY HOUSE
has been sympathetically restored and enlarged, and although replete with all modern comforts, retains its old characteristics. Entrance and lounge halls, gallery, great hall, dining room, 6 bedrooms, two bathrooms, and complete offices.
Central heating. Main water. Wired for electric light. Telephone.
TWO GARAGES. AMPLE STABLING. SUBSTANTIAL LODGE,
with 3 Rooms, Kitchen and Bathroom.
CHARMING PLEASURE GROUNDS, including swimming pool, mature kitchen and fruit garden. Parkland with valuable frontage.
In all about
25 ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or IN THREE LOTS in the HANOVER SQUARE ESTATE ROOM at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. SAXTON and MORGAN, 15, Somerset Street, Portman Square, W.1.
Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

ALFRED SAVILL & SONS,

Telephone: GUILDFORD 1857 (2 lines).

180, HIGH STREET, GUILDFORD,
and at 51a, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.2, WOKING and WEYBRIDGE.

IN THE BEAUTIFUL WEST SUSSEX COUNTRY.

Worthing 10 miles, Horsham 12 miles.

A PLEASING RESIDENCE.
Possessing the amenities of a small estate; 4 reception rooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, excellent domestic offices.
Entrance lodge.
Electric light. Good water supply. Central heating. Sandy soil. Sunny aspect with beautiful views.
Charming grounds (maintained by one man), hard and grass tennis courts, orchard, rich pasture, with valuable road frontage. About
14½ ACRES.
An additional cottage with 14 Acres can be purchased.
ONLY £5,500 FREEHOLD.
No reasonable offer will be refused.
Illustrated particulars from the Sole Agents, ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, 180, High Street, Guildford. (Telephone 1857.)

GOLDSCHMIDT AND HOWLAND,

15, HEATH STREET, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3.
TELEPHONE: HAMPSTEAD 1347 (3 lines).

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

Commanding beautiful views across private grounds in front and the Heath at the rear.
AN ATTRACTIVE MEDIUM-SIZED NON-BASEMENT DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.
PLATTS LANE (bordering the Heath and built above road level); 5 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, 2 large reception, compact offices; MOST ATTRACTIVELY LAID OUT GARDEN; possibilities of garage. To be SOLD by AUCTION, JUNE 26.—Sole Agents, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.
A delightful little RESIDENCE, close to the Heath extension in an accessible and quiet position.
56, DETACHED, GOOD GARAGE.
SOUTHWAY.—Compactly planned; ALL ON TWO FLOORS; substantially constructed and containing 4 bedrooms bathroom, 2 good reception rooms, cloakroom and excellent offices; well-stocked garden. To be SOLD by AUCTION, JUNE 26.—Sole Agents, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD.

"BRACKENHILL," 33, LINDFIELD GARDENS, a handsome detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE with charming garden in one of the quietest roads; 8 bed, 1 dressing, 2 bath, 2 very fine reception rooms, cloak room, good domestic offices.—To be SOLD by AUCTION, JULY 9th, by GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

Within a few yards of the beautiful West Heath and about 400 ft. above sea level.
DETACHED, NON-BASEMENT, FREEHOLD.
TENNIS LAWN. GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.
56, REDINGTON ROAD.—A splendid high-class modern RESIDENCE with fine open outlook and south-west aspect; 8-9 bed, dressing and 2 baths, 3 excellent reception rooms, spacious lounge and music or billiard room, compact offices with servants' hall; CHARMING GARDEN. To be SOLD by AUCTION, JUNE 26.—Sole Agents GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.
Delightfully situated just off the Heath.
41, MEADWAY.—A charmingly designed non-basement RESIDENCE, facing South. 6 bed, 2 reception, bath, and compact offices. PICTURESQUE GARDEN. Lease 78 years. G.R. £12 4s. p.a. To be SOLD by AUCTION JULY 9th.—Auctioneers, GOLDSCHMIDT